
PART II — CONSERVATION NOTES.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Harpanahalli
Taluk.

(1) *Nilagunda*.—Eight miles south-west of Harpanahalli town. This village contains several ruined temples but only one of any architectural value. This is the temple of Bhimēśvara. It is a small temple, built in the usual style peculiar to Southern and Western India. The outside of the sanctum tower is richly carved, the workmanship being particularly good. The carvings on the ceiling of the central hall and those over the sanctum doorway are also said to be of interest, but as Europeans are not permitted to enter the temple and as the interior is in total darkness owing to the lack of windows, I was not able to inspect these personally, but I noticed that the interior is infested with bats and that the stench from the place was simply abominable.

The roof and parapet above the cornice of the mandapa and the outer walls of the temple and attendant shrine facing the main entrance, were repaired in a rough and ready style some years ago, which has not improved the appearance of the structure. The sanctum tower is in a deplorable condition owing to neglect. Large bushes with roots in proportion completely cover most of the tower. This vegetation is evidently of very long standing and has penetrated into the heart of the walls. It will be quite useless to continue cutting off the branches flush with the masonry as has been done in the past. Where necessary, the stones will have to be numbered, a rough sketch plan made of each elevation of the tower, showing the exact positions of each numbered stone, and the stones removed, the roots cut out and the tower repacked. In some cases where the roots are not large, they may be cut out carefully with a sharp chisel to as great a depth as possible and the cavity thus formed filled up as soon as possible with good sound cement mortar. Many of the carved stones of the upper portion of the tower have already fallen and are now set up around the base of the tower in rows. It may be possible to reset some of these in their original positions when the repacking is in progress, but unless they can be restored with absolute certainty, no attempt to replace them should be made.

(2) *Harpanahalli Fort*.—Unlike most of these old mediæval forts which abound in this district, it is built on low ground instead of on a hill and depended chiefly for its strength on two tanks which flank the whole of two of its sides. It had a double line of fortifications built on the usual plan with circular stone bastions connected by curtains and faced by a moat and rough glacis. A few families still live within it, and there are two or three small temples of no archaeological interest. Harpanahalli was the seat of one of the most powerful of all the old poligar families of the district and has a long history. The first of its chiefs was a Bēdar named Dādayya who belonged to a neighbouring village. After the overthrow of the Vijayanagar dynasty at the battle of Talikōṭa in 1565, Dādayya collected some followers and made himself master of the country round the modern town of Harpanahalli, which is said to have been founded by him and originally named Harapura-halli or Siva's town. So we may assume that Dādayya constructed the first fort at Harpanahalli which was probably not quite so strong or extensive as the ruined one that now remains.

It is a picturesque old ruin and sufficiently interesting historically to be placed on the list of ancient monuments of the district, but it is too decayed and overgrown with cactus and jungle to justify any attempt at conserving it.

(3) *Bāgali*.—Some four miles north of Harpanahalli. It is famous for the stone temple of Kallēśvara which stands close under the bank of the village tank. This temple has been described and illustrated in detail in Mr. Rea's "Chālukyan Architecture." The most striking feature of it is the large pillared hall or mandapa, which contains some sixty pillars and pilasters, nearly all of which are different in shape and plan. The shrine doorways and the ceiling of the mandapa are also particularly beautiful. There are no less than 36 inscribed stones in the temple and its enclosure, many of which are almost buried out of sight with accumulated earth and debris. There are also five inscriptions in the other village shrines, which are of no architectural value. The earliest mention of the Kallēśvara (then called Kalidevasvamin) temple is in a grant of 1018 A.D., but as this makes no reference to its foundation, it must have been built some time previously. The village was anciently called Bāguli and is shown in a grant of the Hoysala King Viraballala II, dated 1193-94, to have been one of his capitals. Generally speaking, the temple is in a good state of preservation, repairs having been carried out at Government expense from time to time in the past. Owing to the ground floor of the building being about a foot below the level of the ground outside, a good deal of surface water appears to find its way into the interior. This is particularly the case on the south side of the building. The ground all round should be cleared of rubbish and rank vegetation, and then properly sloped for drainage. If this is done, the projecting cornice of the roof of the mandapa will probably be sufficient to keep the interior of the hall dry. On the north side of this hall, there is a little shrine chamber containing an exquisite statue of Narsingh. This little shrine is connected with the main hall by a short covered way: the pillars supporting the roof of this, on the west side, are in a dangerous condition owing to settlement having taken place

below. Two masonry pillars should be constructed to relieve the weight on these old pillars; otherwise the roof will collapse in the near future. The sanctum tower and the ornamental parapet wall over the south entrance into the central hall are built of brick and plaster. Owing to the numerous coatings of plaster and whitewash, the tower ceases to be of any interest, as whatever ornament it may have once possessed has now disappeared. However, for the sake of the interior and its stone basement, which is of great interest and value, this tower and the roofs over both mandapas should be kept in a good state of repair. Petty plaster repairs from time to time is all that is required in order to do this.

(4) *Kudatini*.—A village 12 miles west-north-west of Bellary and 2 miles from the railway station of the same name. From the description given by Newbold in 1840, and the account on pages 227 and 228 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*, dated 1904, one might expect to find the place of considerable archaeological interest, but such is not the case. Beyond the numerous inscribed stones about the village and those inside and lying in front of the Kumāra Svāmi temple, the village contains nothing of any particular interest. I counted no less than six large broken slabs and pillars of stone bearing inscriptions, in front of the Kumāra temple. Some of these appeared to me to have been broken quite recently, and from their position, they are apparently waiting to be taken away for building purposes. No doubt, most of these represent the valuable inscriptions recorded in the *Gazetteer* above referred to. I would suggest that they be inspected by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy as soon as possible in order to ascertain if they are worth sending to the Madras Museum, for it is obvious that they are considered of no account by the temple authorities, and if left in their present state they will soon disappear altogether.

Bellary
Taluk.

I inspected all the temples and sculptures mentioned in the *Gazetteer* and found them of no particular interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(5) *Būh-Canve* ("ash-pass")—is the local name that has been given to the cinder mound situated three miles to the west of Kudatini, to the north of the pass leading to Tōranagallu and which has now been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments.

It is a dome-shaped mound some 50 feet in height and about 150 yards in circumference, and is composed of masses of semi-vitrified scoriaceous cinders, somewhat resembling slag in appearance. However, it does not appear to be homogeneous throughout, but composed of alternate layers of cinders and ashy earth, and rests on a large circular platform composed of mud concrete about two feet in height.

There is little doubt that the mound represents either the remains of those slain in battle, or of the great sacrificial holocausts which the early annals of the country mention as being occasionally performed to propitiate the gods. An interesting account of this mound will be found on page 229 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*.

A small police shelter has been built on top of the mound, and the main road passes the foot of it. In making the road, a small portion of the outer edge was removed, which has revealed the interesting fact that the mound stands on a raised base, which proves it is the work of man and not of volcanic origin as was thought to be by some. I found several broken stone celts and a quantity of broken pottery, but nothing of any particular interest.

(6) *Kappagallu Hill*—close to the village of Kappagallu, which is situated some six miles north-east of Bellary, is a lofty granite hill, known to Europeans as "Peacock Hill." This hill has attracted considerable attention in the past on account of the remains of an extensive prehistoric settlement that once existed on its northern side. A full and interesting description of this ancient site will be found on pages 225 and 226 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*. It will suffice here to state that, with the exception of a quantity of broken celts in all stages of manufacture, chiefly flakes and chippings, the interesting signs of former occupation recorded in the *Gazetteer* have disappeared. From the state of the rocks above, and the ground below, vast quantities of rock, chiefly in the form of huge boulders, appear to have fallen from the upper portions of the hill since the account in the *Gazetteer* was written. For the "revetted terraces, made ground full of ashes, broken pottery, bones, etc.," all these interesting signs of occupation have been swept away, including the rock-pictures, about which so much has been said and written. No doubt good celts may still be found here, but all the best, are probably now in the hands of the private collector.

It would serve no useful purpose to declare the place protected now, for there is probably nothing worth preserving. I have only mentioned the site here in order to show the change that has occurred since the *Gazetteer* was written.

(7) *Rayadrug*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. The large hill-fortress here and the buildings it contains have been described in detail on pages 297 to 301 of the *Bellary District Gazetteer*, dated 1904. Since no important changes have occurred since the above-mentioned account was written, there is no necessity to describe the buildings here. Historically, both the fort and the buildings inside are interesting, but architecturally, they are of no particular value. They are certainly not worth conserving at Government expense, but, at the same time, it may be as well to declare the fort and the buildings it contains, protected under the Act, in order to prevent the fort walls or the buildings being dismantled for the sake of their stone. As far as I am aware, no attempt to do this has yet been made, probably on account of the trouble that would be evolved in getting the stone down to the bottom of the hill. But, as

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a number of people still live in the fort, it is possible that occasion may arise in the future, when building material is required for constructing walls or revetting tanks, and then I have no doubt that the fort walls and the numerous ruined buildings inside would be regarded as quarries by the villagers. From a purely archaeological point of view, the Jain antiquities, situated on an outlying spur of the hill, known locally as "Rosa Siddha's hermitage," are quite the most interesting and ancient remains upon the hill. These are rock-cut bas-relief sculptures and three cells with cut-stone doorways, built among a pile of enormous boulders, picturesquely situated among fine trees. The sculptures have, for the most part, been ruined with numerous coatings of red paint, and in front of one group of figures in panels, a modern shrine has been erected. Under one panel on a rock is an old inscription of two or three lines. The letters are decayed and filled with paint and whitewash here and there, but I think if they were cleaned, a successful estampage might be prepared and the inscription deciphered. There is little doubt that these Jain sculptures represent the oldest antiquities on the hill and it is probable that the inscription may throw some light on their history and origin. At the foot of the hill on the north side, I found the remains of a few ruined cell-tombs and a very old linga of primitive workmanship. The latter takes the form of an upright granite block about four feet in height, square in plan and about two and a half feet thick at the base. The four sides are flat and taper towards the top, which is cut off square, forming a horizontal surface on which is carved a small linga and yoni. On each of the four sides of the pillar, is a rough bas-relief sculpture representing a female figure probably intended for Parvati, the wife of Siva. All the four figures are the same. The goddess wears a high cone-shaped head-dress and is depicted with the usual circular ear ornaments.

This quaint linga stands in the open surrounded by huge boulders and jungle growth and is not associated with any of the temples in any way although it is still regarded as an object of worship and a priest attends it daily. I had it photographed as it is undoubtedly ancient and somewhat unusual in style.

(8) *Gallapalli*.—A small village situated about six miles south-west of Rayadrug. The chief interest of the village lies in the number of ruined cell-tombs near it. There are the remains of some hundreds of these in two groups about half a mile east of the village. The first group is close to the road leading to Rayadrug, almost opposite to the big hill known locally as Wallusukonda, and on the northern side of the road. The second group occupies a similar position, only about two furlongs farther north from the road. Most of the cell-tombs in the first group are now completely ruined. From the information recorded on page 296 of the *Bellary District Gazetteer*, and from enquiries I had made on the spot, it appears that many of these tombs were opened by former Tahsildars, apparently for the sake of the stone slabs which were required for building purposes in Rayadrug. The fate of the contents discovered inside them is not known. The discoveries, however, seem to have been confined to small urns and earthenware vessels, some of which contained broken pieces of bone or ash. A few remains of iron implements were also found, but these were so corroded that they fell to pieces on being handled. This work of destruction is still being continued by the villagers whenever they require any ready cut-stone slabs for building purposes.

The tombs are of the usual rectangular pattern and vary considerably in size. Some are square and others oblong in plan, consisting of a chamber some three to four feet below the ground level, floored and walled with massive stone slabs, with sometimes a circular hole about a foot in diameter cut through the front slab which usually faces the east. No doubt they were originally also roofed with stone slabs, but none of these remain. The chamber being for the most part below ground, the top of the tomb including the height of the missing roof slabs, is never more than two feet above the surrounding ground level. Almost all the larger and more important tombs have circular rings of upright stones, about one foot in height, planted in the ground all round, which shows that cairns of small stones and earth were erected over the tombs. In some cases, the remains of the cairns still exist. Large quantities of broken pottery may be seen in heaps around those tombs which have been recently opened. Since the tombs are below ground and the space inside is usually only about four to five feet square and three to four feet deep, it is a difficult matter to remove the fine earth with which the tombs are always packed, without breaking the earthenware vessels placed on the floor below. In this way, the villagers say the pottery is almost always broken when they find it at the bottom of the chamber. There was nothing remarkable about the pottery that I saw, for it is much the same as that now in use. Both black and red in colour, glazed and unglazed, thick and thin, plain and decorated with simple lines, but all wheel-made. Most of this pottery belonged to vessels of small size, not unlike cups and saucers. Most of the red and black glazed ware was of very good quality and well burnt throughout.

Large dolmen.—About half a mile east-north-east of the Taluk office at Rayadrug, standing alone in the open fields is a large dolmen of the usual pattern. The interior measures 3' 10" in width, 6' 1" in length and is 4' 2" in height. Three massive stone slabs, 6 inches in thickness, form the three sides, the front or east side being open. The roof is formed by a fourth slab 5' 8" x 5' 9" and is about the same thickness as the other slabs. The interior too, appears to have once been floored with a huge single paving slab, but only a part of this remains. Set up inside, is a slab of stone, on which are the figures of two armed warriors roughly sculptured and obviously a later addition. Since the dolmen has now become a Hindu

shrine, dedicated to some departed local heroes, it is not necessary to protect it under the Act as it is unlikely that any one will disturb it. It is of sufficient archaeological interest to deserve a place in the list of ancient monuments in the district and its inclusion has been sanctioned by Government.

(9) *Hadagalli*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. Its chief interest lies in its stone temple to Kallēsvara, which is described and illustrated in detail in Mr. Rea's "Chalukyan Architecture." The fort, mentioned on page 4 of the "List of Ancient Monuments, Madras Presidency, dated 1910," was demolished in 1866. There is a mud-walled enclosure in the heart of the town, which contains a few huts and a modern temple to Hanumān, of no archaeological interest; this enclosure is known to some of the villagers as the "fort," but it is hardly necessary to add that it possesses no architectural or historical interest.

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The Kallēsvara temple is deservedly placed on the list of monuments to be conserved by Government. It is a building of considerable architectural merit, but is unfortunate in its situation, being surrounded by squalid houses in the middle of the town.

(10) *Tambarahalli*.—situated about midway between Bellāhunsī and Hampāsāgaram. The village temple is situated on a rocky hillock which forms a conspicuous landmark for some miles all round. It is of no architectural value. On the side of the hill is a rock-cut tank, and near this, on the surface of the rock, are some inscriptions. Until these have been copied and deciphered, it is impossible to say whether the temple is of any historical interest or not. It is certainly not a modern structure as the Gazetteer would lead one to suppose, for it belongs to the same period as most of those at Hampi.

At the foot of the hillock is a very fine well of exceptional size and of considerable architectural value. It is built of granite in the typical Vijayanagar style. The shaft of the well is about 40' square and 50' deep, from top to bottom. The lower portion is cut through the natural rock, whilst the upper portion is revetted with stone. Above are three small stone platforms projecting a short distance over the water, and supported from below with massive corbels. Between each pair of corbels is a carved figure of Gaṇeśa, Hanumān and Garuḍa, respectively. The well is approached from the east side by a long flight of stone steps leading down to the water's edge, this passage is 123' 10" in length and 9' 3" in width. Half way down the steps are two small landings, and here on each side of the passage are four large recesses, two on each side. These appear to have been provided for pilgrims and others, to rest in and escape the heat of the sun. The stones of the retaining walls just about here, are ornamented with large serpents, and a few fish and tortoise representations of the Vishnu incarnations. High up, above the foot of the steps, is an open pillared stone balcony spanning the passage and supported by four carved corbels resting on a pointed arch, also of corbel construction.

From the apex of the arch, iron rings, apparently for lamps, are suspended. This curious little flat-roofed balcony forms a bridge across the deep passage below, and is reached by a narrow passage on the ground level above. The well faces the east, and at the top of the long flight of steps is a handsome gateway in the form of a porch with a frontage of 36'. The roof is flat and supported on granite pillars of the Vijayanagar type, ornamented on their flat surfaces with the usual Vaishnava figures. The front of the porch is open with a heavy projecting cornice, whilst the back and sides are closed in with walls. In the centre of the back wall is a large semi-circular archway, 10' 6" in height and 9' 3" broad, which gives the entrance quite a classical appearance. Although semicircular in shape, it is not a true arch in the proper sense of that term, for the stones do not radiate from the centre, but are placed horizontally, as a number of overlapping corbels, projected from each side until they eventually meet at the top, which is crowned with a flat stone lintel. By cutting off the angles of the corbels in a curved manner after the opening was built, a semi-circular arch has been produced. Although the construction is bad, the effect is quite good and the dressing of the big blocks of granite, used in its formation, is excellent. The pointed arch below the balcony, already referred to, is constructed in exactly the same way; only here, the ends of the corbels have been cut off at an angle of 60 degrees, instead of a semi-circle. Gateways of this kind of construction may be seen amongst the ruins of Hampi, but, there, the ends of the corbels are left square and do not pretend to be what they are not. With the exception of a few ancient brick arches of about the seventh century, I do not know of any other example of a semi-circular arch in a mediæval Hindu building. The back of this porch is quite plain except for a few simple carvings over the crown of the arch which is protected with a small projecting drip-stone. On one side of this is a small panel containing figures of a man and woman in an obscene position. No doubt it was intended to have a similar panel on the other side of the arch, but here the work has been left unfinished. Another panel of the same kind, representing a woman and two men, may be seen carved on the outside of the north wall of the porch. The carvings inside the porch are of the usual kind, snakes, incarnations of Vishnu, elephants, and fabulous birds. As all the sculptures are executed in granite, they are necessarily somewhat crude. One panel, in the form of a raised medallion, carved on the flat surface of one of the stone pillars supporting the roof, is not without interest, although the subject chosen by the sculptor is common enough in Vaishnava temples of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It represents a two-headed spread-eagle, like the figure which occurs so prominently in the monuments of the ancient Hittites, which

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At the foot of the hillock is a very fine well of exceptional size and of considerable architectural value. It is built of granite in the typical Vijayanagar style. The shaft of the well is about 40' square and 50' deep, from top to bottom. The lower portion is cut through the natural rock, whilst the upper portion is revetted with stone. Above are three small stone platforms projecting a short distance over the water, and supported from below with massive corbels. Between each pair of corbels is a carved figure of Ganēsa, Hanumān and Garuda, respectively. The well is approached from the east side by a long flight of stone steps leading down to the water's edge, this passage is 123' 10" in length and 9' 3" in width. Half way down the steps are two small landings, and here on each side of the passage are four large recesses, two on each side. These appear to have been provided for pilgrims and others, to rest in and escape the heat of the sun. The stones of the retaining walls just about here, are ornamented with large serpents, and a few fish and tortoise representations of the Vishnu incarnations. High up, above the foot of the steps, is an open pillared stone balcony spanning the passage and supported by four carved corbels resting on a pointed arch, also of corbel construction.

From the apex of the arch, iron rings, apparently for lamps, are suspended. This curious little flat-roofed balcony forms a bridge across the deep passage below, and is reached by a narrow passage on the ground level above. The well faces the east, and at the top of the long flight of steps is a handsome gateway in the form of a porch with a frontage of 36'. The roof is flat and supported on granite pillars of the Vijayanagar type, ornamented on their flat surfaces with the usual Vaishnava figures. The front of the porch is open with a heavy projecting cornice, whilst the back and sides are closed in with walls. In the centre of the back wall is a large semi-circular archway, 10' 6" in height and 9' 3" broad, which gives the entrance quite a classical appearance. Although semicircular in shape, it is not a true arch in the proper sense of that term, for the stones do not radiate from the centre, but are placed horizontally, as a number of overlapping corbels, projected from each side until they eventually meet at the top, which is crowned with a flat stone lintel. By cutting off the angles of the corbels in a curved manner after the opening was built, a semi-circular arch has been produced. Although the construction is bad, the effect is quite good and the dressing of the big blocks of granite, used in its formation, is excellent. The pointed arch below the balcony, already referred to, is constructed in exactly the same way; only here, the ends of the corbels have been cut off at an angle of 60 degrees, instead of a semi-circle. Gateways of this kind of construction may be seen amongst the ruins of Hampi, but, there, the ends of the corbels are left square and do not pretend to be what they are not. With the exception of a few ancient brick arches of about the seventh century, I do not know of any other example of a semi-circular arch in a mediæval Hindu building. The back of this porch is quite plain except for a few simple carvings over the crown of the arch which is protected with a small projecting drip-stone. On one side of this is a small panel containing figures of a man and woman in an obscene position. No doubt it was intended to have a similar panel on the other side of the arch, but here the work has been left unfinished. Another panel of the same kind, representing a woman and two men, may be seen carved on the outside of the north wall of the porch. The carvings inside the porch are of the usual kind, snakes, incarnations of Vishnu, elephants, and fabulous birds. As all the sculptures are executed in granite, they are necessarily somewhat crude. One panel, in the form of a raised medallion, carved on the flat surface of one of the stone pillars supporting the roof, is not without interest, although the subject chosen by the sculptor is common enough in Vaishnava temples of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It represents a two-headed spread-eagle, like the figure which occurs so prominently in the monuments of the ancient Hittites, which

after being adopted in later days by the Turkoman princes, was brought to Europe by the Crusaders, and thus became the emblem of the German Emperors, who have passed it on to the modern kingdoms of Russia and Austria.* It is possible that this curious device was adopted by some of the Vijayanagar princes, since it occurs in several monuments erected during their dominion in this part of the country, and invariably on a medallion or shield, which suggests a coat of arms. There are no inscriptions to inform us who built the well, for it is obvious from the big earthen ramps on each side of the porch, and the state of the flight of steps at the bottom, that the structure was never completed. It is one of the largest and best constructed wells that I have ever seen in any part of India, and particularly interesting from an architectural point of view. It has now been selected for conservation.

(11) *Vallabhāpuram*—is a hamlet of Bellāhunsī which is 12 miles south-west of Hospet and about 6 miles from the large well just described. Here is the Vallabhāpuram, anicut across the Tungabhadra river. The Bellary Gazetteer, page 239, states that "an inscription on a stone near by states that it was built in A.D. 1521, by Krishna Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar." I visited the anicut in order to see the state of the inscription, but could find no trace of it. I would suggest that the Overseer in charge of the archaeological works here be requested to visit Vallabhāpuram and to report whether the inscribed stone still exists. For, if it has been removed or washed away by the stream, a new inscribed stone should be set up recording the fact.

Hospet Taluk

(12) *Hampi Ruins*.—Between the villages of Hampi and Kamalapur, situated some 8 miles from Hospet Railway station (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway), there is virtually a vast open-air museum of Hindu monuments in the Dravidian style of architecture. This is Vijayanagar, the ruined capital of a Hindu kingdom, which was founded in 1118 A.D. and remained a bulwark against Muhammadan invasion for two centuries and a half. The city was at last captured in 1565, and has remained deserted ever since. The ruins of palaces and temples cover an area of several miles, the whole site originally being enclosed by numerous lines of strong fortifications. Although the attempt made by the combined Moslim princes of the Deccan after the battle of Talikōta to destroy the city was for the most part successful, we still have fortunately some buildings left which testify to the former splendour of this ancient royal city.

(13) The stone used in almost all the buildings at Vijayanagar is granite, and the enormous size of the slabs and beams used is very remarkable. In some cases buildings have been erected without any foundations, and settlements have consequently taken place causing certain portions of the structures to collapse. Where the buildings have been erected on a bed of natural rock they are as sound as when first put up. The walls too, which have the appearance of great solidity and thickness, are not as strong as they appear, as they are only faced with granite slabs with a core of brick and mortar, or concrete. The fort walls are constructed in the same way, only here the filling between the stone facing is often only of earth and boulders. The result of this kind of construction is, that when the facing, or the coping stones of a wall get out of position through settlement or other causes, water and vegetation find their way into the heart of the wall, expansion takes place and the great blocks of stone are pushed out of position and eventually fall. Therefore it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of keeping the exposed tops of such walls watertight and proof against the growth of vegetation by a layer of concrete or a coating of cement as the case may be. The same remarks apply to open joints, cracks and cavities in the masonry of the important buildings selected for conservation. Vegetation is the chief factor in the destruction of ancient monuments in India, and unless adequate provision is made for a permanent gang of coolies under a headman constantly to keep down the growth of vegetation from the buildings already repaired at considerable cost by Government, much of the good work already done here may prove so much money and time wasted in the future.

(14) When repairs to an ancient structure have been completed, the interior of the building and the surrounding ground should be cleared of all rubbish and the site left in a clean and tidy state, and the workmen should not be allowed to stack their building materials or mix mortar or plaster in the interiors of important structures. In some cases the bases of pillars containing bas-relief sculptures have been ruined by coolies mixing mortar close to them.

(15) *Vittala Svāmi Temple*—This is the finest temple here. It stands in a large enclosure with three gōpurams or gateways, the brick towers of which are now in ruins. The pillared hall or mandapa of this temple together with its porch are notable for their elaborate composite pillars and columns with richly carved figures of conventionalised animals attached to them in front, each pillar being carved out of a single block of granite. In front of the temple may be seen the stone car of the god also beautifully carved, but not carved out of a single block of granite as some writers have asserted, for I counted no less than nine separate blocks of stone in its construction.

The temple faces the east and is dedicated to *Vittala* or *Vittōba Svāmi*, a form of Vishnu, and was erected soon after 1500 A.D. Two smaller temples and three large mandapas or open pillared halls have also been erected in the enclosure as attendant structures on the main temple. The mandapa on the south-east side of the temple is a particularly handsome structure and contains some beautifully carved pillars. The mandapas on the south and north-east side of the main temple are also of interest and well worth saving from further decay.

All the broken sculptures now lying on the platform of the mandapa to the south-east of the main temple, should be removed to the mandapa on the south side which should be used as a museum for such ruined antiquities as may be found in the compound. I found two large well carved figures lying amongst the debris, and instructed the Overseer to place them in this mandapa. One, a large male figure, now headless, arm-less and without feet, was probably the image of Vishnu originally enshrined in the sanctum of the main temple. It is a well carved, almost life-size figure, executed in a dark green stone which is highly polished. The other ruined sculpture is half buried in earth and stone debris and represents a large female figure. The nature of the stone and the workmanship are the same in both sculptures.

Very few of the images, which originally stood in the shrines of the numerous temples here, remain. The few that do exist are invariably broken and much disfigured, probably by the Moslem soldiers. Therefore, the few that do survive, although mutilated, are worthy of preservation, as many of them are the original images for which these mighty shrines were constructed. As these idols are usually executed in a beautiful dark green chlorite stone, which is soft and takes a high polish, their workmanship is far superior to those carved out of granite.

(16) *Gōpurams or Gateways*—The temple enclosure is provided with three gateways on the south, north and east sides respectively. The eastern gateway was found to be in such a dangerous condition and in order to prevent accident, it was considered advisable to close it to the public. A number of stone pillars have been erected in the entrance to support the cracked slabs and beams.

(17) *Pattābī Kāma Temple*.—In point of size, this temple and its enclosure are the largest here. Although the pillared hall or mandapa of this temple cannot be compared to that of the Vittala temple, it is nevertheless a fine lofty structure considerably larger than that of the latter temple and well worth saving from further decay. The temple faces the east, and on this side the enclosure is provided with an enormous gateway, the brick tower of which is a landmark for miles all round. Like the rest of the large temple gateways here, this portion of the structure has been allowed to fall into ruins. The repairs carried out below the tower in no way prevent the brickwork above from decaying. I have asked the Overseer to prepare an estimate for repairing this fine old tower with a view to keeping it as it is, for unless it is taken in hand at once, it will soon have gone too far to justify the expense of attempting to save it. The only difficulty in the matter is the provision of scaffolding, this will be expensive on account of the great height of the tower. With the exception of the modern plastered gōpuram of the Pampāpati temple, this is the only large gateway here that still retains its original outline of a five storeyed tower crowned with a waggon-headed roof of Buddhist origin. The lintels above the windows of these towers were originally made of teak wood, but these appear to have been removed by the villagers many years ago, which has greatly assisted in their destruction.

The brick tower surmounting the sanctum should be repaired by filling up the numerous holes with new brick-work and closing all cracks with coloured mortar. The outside of the dome should be plastered and every attempt made to save this tower from further decay.

(18) *Achutarāya Swami Temple*—This is another large temple situated in a double enclosure of great size with lofty gateways, small attendant shrines and numerous mandapas in various stages of decay. The temple has a pillared hall in front, or rather the remains of one, and faces the north. Extensive repairs have been carried out to this temple at Government expense in the past. These repairs consist chiefly of stone pillars and buttresses to support cracked beams or falling walls. Since so much has been done in the past, it seems a pity not to complete the work by trying to improve the condition of the ill-kept enclosure and the state of the interiors of the buildings. For, this temple, taken as a whole, is a valuable ancient monument well worth keeping up at Government expense but a good deal of judgment is required in determining just how much should be done in this direction. The large pillared hall in front of the temple is for the most part roofless. Some 8 or 9 new stone pillars have been erected to support what remains, but the broken roof edges should be made watertight with mortar slung on with a towel care being taken that the mortar is properly coloured. The sanctum floor and the passage appear to have been excavated by treasure-seekers in the past. These floors should be repaved and made watertight, where necessary, as the sanctum is without a roof and at present water collects in the interior and is rotting the foundations on account of the state of the floor. When this is finished, the pedestal for the image should be placed in its proper position in the sanctum. The floor of the mandapa also requires slight repairs with a view to providing proper drainage here. The exterior of the remaining roof appears to be in good condition as it has already been repaired by Government. Two of the pillars in the mandapa are in a very serious condition, as they are past all repair and are sure to fall sooner or later, they should be carefully dismantled and removed.

(19) *Krishna Swami Temple*—This is another of the larger temples, with an extensive enclosure containing numerous attendant shrines, mandapas and verandahs with three gōpurams or gateways on the north, south and east sides, respectively, the latter being the main entrance and consequently the highest. All these gateways are in ruins, the eastern one being past repair and should be closed by a low masonry wall or iron bars to prevent accident. The gateway on the southern side has already been closed for the same reason, and here a new entrance should be made provided with a flight of steps or a ramp, up the steep bank from the road below with a few steps inside the enclosure at the base of the verandah.

The enclosure had just been cleared of rank vegetation when I inspected the building, and I found that the loose stone had been collected and neatly stacked. It only remains to be kept up in its present condition and saved from further decay. Portions of the verandah around the enclosure walls are in a dangerous condition, but it will not be necessary to attempt to repair this. When the stones fall out of position, they should be neatly stacked on the verandah platform.

The main building appeared to be in a fair state of preservation and no further repairs are necessary at present. In order to prevent cattle from fouling the interior of the buildings and enclosure, two turnstiles should be provided at the north and south entrances.

(20) *Ananta-Sayana Temple*.—This is the last of the really large temples selected for conservation. It is situated close to Hospet near the Railway level-crossing on the Hospet-Kamalapur Road. It is a very large temple with a lofty many-pillared hall in front which faces the north. The sanctum, instead of being square, is oblong in plan, and of unusual size, crowned with a huge waggon-headed brick and plaster roof. The construction of this lofty vaulted roof is a very fine piece of engineering. Fortunately, it is still in a good state of preservation inside, beyond a rather large crack on the west side. The outside of the roof, however, requires attention. The holes in the sides of the roof, apparently made for scaffolding in the past, should all be closed with new brick work. All cracks and cavities should be filled up and the whole of the curved surface of the roof should be replastered. In fact, the whole roof should be put into a thorough state of repair outside. The rest of the structure has already been repaired in the past and no further repairs are necessary.

To the student of Indian Architecture the planning and construction of this temple is far more interesting and instructive than any of the others here. It is quite unique, and a valuable addition to the numerous proofs that we already possess that the temples of the Hindus owe their origin to the older art of the Buddhists.

(21) *Ganagutti Temple*.—This is a Jain structure of no particular architectural interest. It is a plain well built temple, and now that it has been repaired by Government, it is in a sound condition. The chief point of interest about this temple is the tall, well-cut, monolithic pillar standing in front of the temple which faces the north. The pillar has an inscription in old Canarese stating that the temple was built by Harihararāya in the fourteenth century.

(22) *Chandra Sekhara Temple*.—This is an old Siva temple standing in a walled enclosure and facing the east. It is now in good condition, having been repaired by Government in the past. The buildings, enclosure walls and gateway, together with the compound, should be kept free from rank vegetation. The enclosure walls should be repaired in order to keep out cattle and turnstiles provided where necessary.

(23) *Kadulaskattu Ganēsa Temple*.—This is a plain, well-built stone structure of good proportion, facing the east. Enshrined in the sanctum is a very large monolithic image of the popular deity Ganēsa. Repairs have been carried out in the past and the temple is now in good condition. The open joints in the masonry of the cornice should be grouted after the vegetation has been removed.

(24) *Narasimha Statue*.—Here we have an enormous monolithic statue of the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, considerably larger than the Ganēsa statue. It is partly enclosed by a high wall with the remains of a large entrance on the east side. Inside, there is a ramp of earth and boulders, evidently used in constructing the wall. The fact of the ramp remaining, shows that the walls were never completed. As it is no longer of any use and occupies much of the space around the statue, it should be removed after the tops of the walls have been made watertight with concrete and plaster. The interior should then be cleaned out, care being taken to preserve the broken pieces of the statue now lying on the ground. The smaller pieces should be placed on the platform, but the larger ones, which are too heavy to be moved, should remain where they are.

(25) *King's Balance*.—At first sight, this extraordinary structure might well be taken for a triumphal arch. Supported on two lofty stone pillars of elegant appearance, is a massive stone beam designed like the waggon-headed roofs of the temple gateways. Below the beam are three massive stone rings for supporting the chains of the pair of scales which were originally fixed to them. It is stated that on certain occasions the kings were weighed here, the weights being gold and precious stones which were afterwards distributed to the priests and others. It is in an excellent state of preservation and should be placed on the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. Around the bases of the pillars, small masonry plinths have been built. This is a wise precaution. The joints of this masonry should be carefully repaired, where necessary, so that the bases may be perfectly watertight. This unique monument is situated about one hundred yards to the south-west of the Vittala temple, the pathway passing under it.

(26) *Temple of Vishnu*.—At the back or south-west side of the Vittala temple is a small ruined Vishnu temple, well worth saving from further decay. It is a plain well-built structure facing the east. It is square in plan with porches on the north and south sides and the sanctum in the rear. On each side of the front entrance are two very large, well preserved inscriptions, extending along the whole front of the temple.

(27) The abovementioned monuments, numbering eleven in all, represent the most important structures outside the inner fort, or citadel, all of which are worth keeping in good repair and should be properly maintained at Government expense. There are, of course, dozens of other monuments outside the citadel, many of which are, of interest from an historical point of view and a few are of some architectural value, but it is quite impossible to have all these repaired and maintained at Government expense, neither is such a course necessary or wise. By reducing the number of monuments to be properly conserved by Government, it is to be hoped that the more important structures will receive better attention than they have done in the past. At present, we have no list showing exactly which monuments, out of the hundreds of ruins that exist between Hospet and Hampi (a distance of 7 miles), should be conserved by Government. More than half of these are vaguely described in the "List of ancient monuments" as "ancient deserted remains." In preparing these notes, I have attempted to draw up a list of these "ancient deserted remains" and to explain which should be maintained in a proper state of repair and which should be kept free from rank vegetation only. Those already mentioned come under the former heading, a list of the latter will be found at the end of these notes.

(28) *Buildings in the citadel.*—Originally, there were no less than seven distinct lines of fortifications stretching from Hospet to Kamalapur, a distance of seven miles. Traces of these may still be seen, the seventh or innermost line being fairly complete. This last line formed the citadel, and probably enclosed the King's palace and the State buildings; for, remains of palaces, pavilions, temples and numerous other structures still exist here in great profusion. In attempting briefly to describe the most important of these, I have arranged them in their order of importance from an architectural and conservable point of view, in the same manner as those already mentioned above which are situated outside the citadel. Those which are of only minor importance and where it will be sufficient if the buildings and compounds are kept free from rank vegetation only, will be referred to in the list at the end of these notes.

(29) *Hazara Rāmachandra Temple.*—Although a comparatively small temple, it is not only the most interesting and beautiful building in the citadel, but it is one of the finest monuments that this ancient site can boast of. The temple stands in an enclosure measuring 110 feet from north to south and 200 feet from east to west and faces the east. It contains several inscriptions and is said to have been built by Krishna Dēva Rāya in 1513 A.D. and used as the King's private place of worship. It is provided with a porch in front, which leads into a central hall, the roof of which is mainly supported by four particularly beautiful black marble pillars highly polished and richly carved. The north and south sides of the hall open out into side porches with steps leading out into the enclosure, whilst an entrance on the west side leads into the sanctum. There is an attendant shrine on the north-west side of the main temple and two mandapas on the north-east and south-west sides respectively, and the remains of ruined verandahs abutting on to the enclosure walls on the west and south-east sides of the compound. On the east side there is a ruined gateway of the usual type, and there appears to have once been an entrance into the enclosure on the north side which has since been closed. Unlike the other temples here, the outside of the enclosure walls are covered from top to bottom on the east, north and west sides, with well-executed bas-relief sculpture, representing processions of horses, soldiers, dancing girls, and various incidents in the Rāmāyana. Portions of these walls, inside the enclosure, have also been treated in the same artistic manner. The unique and beautiful appearance of these walls has been greatly spoilt by the huge unsightly buttresses that have been erected here and there, where the walls were found to be out of plumb. In future, should any further repairs become necessary to prevent this interesting wall from falling, it will be better to number the stones and repack them carefully and thus dispense with buttresses altogether. The coping stones of this wall are almost complete on the north side and the wall is in more or less good condition in consequence. But the rest of the wall should be made watertight on top with concrete and cement. As I have already explained above, the nature of the construction of these walls, I need not dwell upon the importance of this provision.

(30) *The Throne Platform.*—There are a great many of these stone platforms or basements of buildings amongst the ruins in the citadel, but none can compare with this one in size or beauty. It is a very massive structure, originally faced with carved granite blocks and slabs which have subsequently been refaced with carved chlorite stone on the front or west side of the platform. Half-way up, there is a terraced walk around the structure, and on the upper floor on the east side there is a small shrine chamber below the level of the floor which is approached by a narrow flight of steps on each side of the chamber. The spaces between the different rows of the plinth mouldings and the retaining walls of the platform are most elaborately carved in the same style as the enclosure walls of the Hazara Rāmachandra temple, the different scenes representing processions of soldiers, horses, elephants, camels and dancing girls. Whilst other bas-reliefs depict hunting scenes and incidents from the Rāmāyana. Owing to the nature of granite, these sculptures are necessarily somewhat crude in execution, but they are nevertheless intensely interesting and very convincing. The later sculptures, executed in the chlorite stone, are of course more highly and beautifully finished and are perhaps the best sculptural antiquities that survive here. But the sculptors, in this case, have confined their subjects chiefly to the ordinary processions of elephants, horses and dancing girls, that may be seen on most of the larger basements of the more important ruins. There are none of the spirited scenes of the older work amongst them but the workmanship is remarkably good

From the remains found on top of these stone basements, there is no doubt that the superstructures were constructed in brick and plaster, the buildings in all probability having wooden roofs. In this manner, the original buildings may have been of many storeys and of great height. This was evidently the case with the Audience Hall of the King's Palace, which according to the Persian Ambassador, Abdal Razzak, "was elevated above all the rest of the lofty buildings in the citadel". This ornamental structure is known locally as the Mahānavami Dibba and appears to have served as the basement for placing the extraordinary royal throne of gold and gems used during the Dasara occasions, mentioned by the historians.

The flight of steps leading up to the upper platform should be repaired, where necessary, and the top of the platform should be levelled and gravelled. The whole structure, including the terrace around the middle portion of the base and the surrounding ground, should be kept free from rubbish and rank vegetation.

(31) *Elephant Stables*.—This is a long oblong building containing eleven roomy stalls with lofty domed roofs, the central stall having a turret above it, approached by a flight of steps on each side of the stall. The front faces the south and is dignified and pleasing in appearance. The building is in a good state of preservation and is well worth saving from decay.

(32) *Concert Hall*.—The arches of the façade of this building and some of those in the interior require attention, as they are badly cracked at the crowns and haunches, many of the stones having fallen out. They should be wedged, grouted and plastered over. The same remarks apply to the decayed portions of the flat-arched roof above the verandah. The outside of the roof is in good condition and no repairs are necessary.

(33) *Zenānā Buildings*.—These are situated in a large high-walled enclosure almost in the centre of the citadel. The lofty stone wall is constructed of smaller stones than those used in the fort walls. The thickness of the wall diminishes as the height increases, thus leaving a very narrow coping on top, which was originally provided with iron spikes, a feature which is not found in any of the other walls here. From the weak construction of this wall it is obvious that it was constructed for privacy and not for resistance against attack. The entrances into the enclosure are small, and at three angles of the compound there are large watch and band towers with winding stairs. The remains of numerous buildings in various stages of decay may be seen inside. Only the basement of the main building, which was constructed in the centre of the enclosure, remains, the upper storeys having been completely destroyed, probably by fire. However, the few existing attendant buildings are worth saving from further decay. These are as follows :—

(34) *Lotus Mahal*.—This is a pleasing little brick and plaster pavilion in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. The ground floor is raised as usual on a high ornamental basement but with doubly recessed angles which makes the plan peculiar, a feature which no doubt gave rise to its singular appellation. This pavilion is open on all sides and provided with pillars and arches to support a room above which is reached by a narrow staircase on the north side. This upper room is provided with numerous little windows on all sides, each window originally having wooden shutters, a feature that we do not find in any other building here. The building contains the remains of some very ornamental stucco work over the arches and on the ceiling of the upper room. Generally speaking, the structure is in good condition and well worth saving from further decay.

The wording on the notice-board fixed to this building should be altered to "Lotus Mahal", since it is obvious that it is not, and could never have been a "Council Chamber". The general style of the building, the pretty stucco work and the provision of the wooden shutters to the little windows of the upper room, proclaim it a pavilion for the use of the ladies of the Zenānā.

(35) *South-eastern Watch Tower*.—Fortunately, this tower, which is situated in the south-east corner of the Zenānā enclosure, is in a fair state of preservation. Every effort should be made to preserve it from further decay. The two other ruined towers in this enclosure are too decayed to justify any attempt at repairing them beyond keeping them free from vegetation. The ground floor of the Northern tower, however, is worth making watertight in order to save its foundations, but I do not think we are justified in doing anything further to preserve them.

(36) *Palace Basement*.—This is obviously the base of the main building which occupied the centre of the enclosure. It has been completely demolished, the rectangular stone basement alone remaining. Like all the buildings here, other than temples, the superstructure was made of brick and plaster. It must have been a building of considerable size with a handsome entrance on the north side. In all probability, it was the Queen's Palace, as it is improbable that the King would have his palace inside the Zenānā enclosure. I venture to think that the nature of the construction of the enclosure wall is sufficient proof that this enclosure does contain the remains of the Zenānā buildings and not those of the King's apartments. Moreover, Abdal Razzak particularly states that when the King required to see the Queen or any of the ladies of the Zenānā, "he sent for them," which clearly shows that they did not reside in the King's Palace. This basement should be saved from further decay and the ground around cleared and levelled.

(37) *Building in the North-West Corner of Enclosure.*—Whatever this building may have been originally constructed for, one thing is certain, and that is, that it was used for the same purpose as the so-called "Concert Hall" which is situated just outside the Zenānā enclosure at the opposite end of the compound. In plan and general arrangement, the two buildings are identical, the only difference being that the so-called "Concert Hall" is raised higher above the ground and is provided with an arched verandah in front. In plan these buildings are oblong with only one entrance, which is in front. Around the walls of the interior is a raised platform extending all round, leaving a large open oblong space in the centre. The platform is divided up into a number of equal spaces with pillars between carrying arches to support the vaulted roof above. It is quite possible that the spaces between these arches were originally closed with mud and plaster walls thus forming a number of separate rooms or cubicles, in the same manner as may still be seen in some of the ruined bazaars of Hampi. The general impression that these buildings give one, is that they are small *dharmaśālās* or *resthouses* for the Zenānā guards, in other words, "Guard Rooms." The one inside, was probably for the use of the female guards, and the one outside the enclosure, for the eunuchs. There is certainly nothing about these buildings to suggest a "Concert Hall." As a rule, musical entertainments were conducted in the open or under pavilions and not in closed rooms. Neither of these buildings possess architectural features of much value, and the one inside the enclosure is a very ordinary structure, but as it happens to be in a very fair state of preservation it should be saved from further decay. This can best be done by grouting the cracked arches inside and keeping the roof watertight with petty plaster repairs and of course the removal of all signs of vegetation from the building. The ground in front and also the interior should be cleared of rubbish and kept clean.

(38) *Water Pavilion.*—This is situated in the south-west corner of the enclosure. It is a small tank with a little ruined pavilion in the centre. It is of very little interest and when the heap of stones on the floor of the tank have been removed and stacked neatly along the retaining wall, and the inside of the tank and top of the ruined pavilion cleared of rubbish and the ground levelled where necessary, it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation only.

(39) *Western Gateway.*—The stone lintels on each face of this gateway are badly cracked. I do not think it is necessary to take any steps at present to preserve it, as it may last as it is for some years to come. But the cracks should be inspected at least twice a year in order to see if the danger is increasing. The entrances into this enclosure need not be provided with gates or turnstiles, as there is nothing in the compound to attract cattle, and the only buildings it contains of any importance are not readily accessible to cattle, on account of their high basements.

(40) *Ancient Aqueduct.*—Some 80 yards of this old water channel have been excavated and exposed to view. It is questionable whether it was necessary to exhumate so much of it. A gravelled pathway has been made alongside of the trench in which the channel is situated, but the sides of the trench will have to be provided with retaining walls to keep the earth and stones from falling into and blocking up the trench during the rains. I pointed out to the Overseer on the spot what had better be done in order to complete this work and to make it presentable to visitors. On no account should any more of the ancient aqueduct be exhumed as the work is quite unnecessary, as we already have sufficient portions of it exposed to view.

(41) *Underground Chamber.*—This is situated close to the excavated portion of the aqueduct. There seems little doubt that, originally, this chamber was an underground shrine, or private chapel provided with a procession path. It is square in plan with a doorway facing the east, which opens into the little passage for circumambulation which is approached from the ground above by a long narrow passage and a short flight of steps on the north side. The stone bases of four pillars show that the roof was originally formed of stone slabs resting on beams. The passage is constructed in the same manner, and the whole of the interior appears to have been plastered at some period. There is nothing remarkable about this structure and but for the trouble and expense of excavating it, it would not be worth preserving at Government expense. Amongst the few stones of interest found amongst the rubbish removed, from the interior during the recent excavations, I noticed a piece of stone with two horse carved upon it, evidently a portion of a carved basement, and a broken piece of a large stone elephant's head. Many of the buildings here originally had two stone elephants flanking the steps of the front entrance. From these pieces of sculpture it is reasonable to assume that this underground shrine originally had a structure built above it, which collapsed and fell into the underground chamber beneath, breaking the floor in the process. In order to prevent accident, and to keep out surface water and rubbish from falling into the interior, a small parapet wall should be constructed around the opening, on the ground above. The steps should be repaired, so that visitors may inspect the interior.

(42) *Basement of an old building.*—A few yards from the underground chamber is the ornamental basement of a large building recently exhumed. The base is about 5 feet high, divided into long panels representing processions of elephants, horses and dancing girls with alternate rows of richly carved arabesque and leaflike mouldings. The sculptures are well executed in spite of the hardness of the stone, which is granite. It is difficult to say whether it is the base of a temple or a palace. The front faces the north, and, as most of the temples face the east, it is probably a ruined palace. The bases of both temples and palaces here, are often ornamented

in the same way, so a study of the sculptures is of no avail in this case. From the brick and plaster remains unearthed on the top of the platform, it is obvious that the main structure was not built of stone. The floor is covered with plaster which has been discoloured by fire; so, no doubt, the structure was burnt down.

It is a fine handsome basement and well worth the trouble and expense of exhuming it. But the excavation work is far from complete. The ground around should be dug out and cleared for at least 10 feet or more all round, and the top of the platform brought to a uniform level and spread with gravel, where necessary. Not much judgment has been shown in carrying out the work of excavation, but no doubt this is due to want of experience in such matters.

(43) *The Arena*.—It is very doubtful whether this is a suitable name for this large raised platform, since the top of the platform shows that it was really a large pillared hall, probably the King's audience hall. There were no less than six rows of pillars, each row containing ten pillars, as may be seen from the existing stone bases let into the floor of the platform. The mouldings of the base are quite simple and free from carving. A few of the mouldings in front of the structure, which faces the north, are carved; but, as these stones have been replaced together with the steps, it is possible that they do not really belong to this building, for, at the north-east corner of the platform I noticed a carved stone put in upside down, which originally belonged to a ruined structure standing on the east side of the basement. The west side of the platform is closed in by the fort wall and there are extensive remains of this wall on the south side. At the back of the platform on the south side there is another platform, similar in design but much smaller and lower. This has been partly excavated and left in an unfinished state. There is no necessity for this work to be continued at present, but the untidy state of the ground should be put in order by trimming the edges of the trenches, removing rubbish and levelling up the ground excavated. The same remarks apply to the ground on the east side of the big platform which has been left in a very unfinished state.

(44) *Large Stone Trough*.—The ground in front of this huge trough requires levelling and sloping to the south. The north-east end of the trough is buried almost up to the rim on one side, whilst the other end is about a foot or more above the ground level. The height of the rim of the trough from the ground level should be the same at both ends and care should be taken that no rain water be allowed to collect in front, or the trough will gradually sink into the ground, and, as it is already cracked at the eastern end, it would certainly break if any attempt were made to move it in the future. At least ten feet of level, well-gravelled and sloped ground should be provided in front and the path approaching the trough from the roadway should be properly kept up.

(45) *Large Stone Door*.—This is situated not far from the Throne platform and has been set up against the fort wall near the roadway. Out of a single huge stone measuring 11' 5' × 3' 1" a door has been carved. It is evidently a copy of a wooden model, for the raised intersecting battens forming panels in front, and even the studs securing the battens have all been reproduced in stone. Whilst, at the back of the door, a socket for a large bolt has been carved.

(46) *Dannaik's Enclosure*.—Mr. B. S. Row, in his interesting "Short Description of the City of Vijayanagar" states that the word Dannaik or rather Dannayaka, is a corruption of Dandanayaka or the chief who deals out punishments or a Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Abdur Razzak informs us that this high official was a eunuch who settled the affairs of the people and listened to their petitions and that there was no appeal against his decision. Razzak continues—"After concluding his business the Dannaik passes through seven doors to the palace, and entering into the last alone, makes his report to the Emperor. Behind the King's palace are the house and hall allotted to the Dannaik," or Daing as he was sometimes called.

From this it would appear that the Dannaik was a kind of Prime Minister and Lord Chief Justice combined. In the centre of the enclosure under reference, there is a large stone basement of a building which, when complete, must have been of considerable size and quite large enough for the Dannaik to conduct his business in. There are the remains of several other buildings in the enclosure, the only ones of any interest being a large pillared hall something like a mosque in appearance, a Band tower or "naubatkhana" and a massive-stone built watch tower in the north-west corner of the compound.

(47) *Stone Basement*.—This is almost in the centre of the compound and probably represents the base of the building in which the Dannaik conducted the affairs of the State. There is nothing remarkable about this platform and it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation and the ground around kept clean and tidy.

(48) *The Mosque*.—Here we have a large pillared hall enclosed on three sides, with an open front facing the north. It is square in plan and stands on a high basement with steps in front. It is built of brick and stone plastered over and appears to be partly constructed of old materials taken from some other building. For, on the front side, where the plaster has fallen from the base mouldings, may be seen carved stone work representing human figures, animals and birds, obviously stones belonging to a Hindu building. The roof is supported by 16 massive pillars and pilasters connected with arches which carry the ceiling, which is divided up into small domes of equal size. The wall spaces between the pilasters have been converted into niches corresponding in size to the openings between the pillars. The two side walls have been projected

in front of the building, apparently with the object of forming a small courtyard. The architecture is undoubtedly Muhammadan and the structure resembles a mosque in most respects, but it is very strange that the building should face due north if it was intended for this purpose. The niches in the wall are all the same in size and shape, there is no central niche or "mihrab", as one usually finds in a mosque. It appeared to me as though it was originally perhaps a square pavilion, open on all sides, which had subsequently been closed on three sides by walls. It is not a building of much architectural value and it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation with only petty repairs to keep it as it is. The interior should be cleaned out and the loose stone scattered about outside should be removed so as to have a clear open space in front, free from rubbish and rank vegetation.

(49) *Muhammadan Watch Tower*.—In the north-west corner of the enclosure there is a lofty square stone tower built in the Muhammadan style. It is a particularly massive structure and resembles a bastion more than a watch tower. With the exception of a little chamber in the basement and the narrow stone staircase on the south side, the tower appears to be solid. On the top of the tower is a small room divided on the west side into three little chambers. On the north side, there appears to have been a raised platform in front of the large window on this side, which corresponds in size, to the window on the west side. Below these two windows are massive corbels for supporting projecting balconies in front. From the shape of these windows, the raised platforms in front of them and the particularly massive nature of the corbels and the tower itself, there seems little doubt that guns were mounted on these platforms. The two little chambers on each side of the western window were probably for the watchmen and the storing of ammunition for emergent occasions, the main powder magazine being located in the basement of the tower which is protected on two sides by the fort walls. The roof is supported with arches and little domes, two of the latter having fallen.

(50) *Queen's Bath*.—This is a square building in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. Outside, it is a particularly plain and uninteresting structure surrounded by a narrow moat. In the centre of the building is a tank, some 50 feet square and 9 feet deep. Around this is an arched corridor containing the remains of some very ornamental stucco work of good workmanship, similar in style to that in the Lotus Mahal, the two buildings being obviously of the same period. Although this bath is a quarter of a mile from the Zenānā enclosure, this is no reason why it should not be one of the baths used by the queen or the ladies of the Zenānā. For, both tanks and gardens belonging to the royal household were often situated some miles from the palace buildings and were used as pleasure resorts.

It is worth saving from further decay.

(51) *Octagonal Bath*.—Here we have a well-built eight-sided tank with the remains of a little pavilion in the centre and an open corridor all round. It is of sufficient interest to be saved from further decay. Petty repairs only are necessary. As I inspected this monument in company with the Overseer and pointed out to him the few repairs required, I need not go into details here.

(52) *Octagonal Pavilion*.—About a quarter of a mile from the Queen's Bath on the Kamalapur and Hampi Road, proceeding in a northerly direction, may be seen a large eight-sided structure standing by the roadside. It is open on all sides and contains a little fountain-basin in the centre and a massive stone trough carved out of a single block of stone, which is said to have been kept full of milk for distribution to the poor. The remains of the old water pipes which supplied the little fountain with running water may be seen close by. The building is of no architectural value, but it is of interest and a somewhat uncommon structure illustrating how these great princes of Vijayanagar thought of their poorer subjects.

(53) *List of Monuments of Minor Importance*.—In submitting a list of ancient monuments to be kept clean and free from vegetation only, it would be a mistake to make the rule too hard and fast. For instance, one might have a building with a decayed and falling front, caused by a missing stone from the crown or haunches of an arch, which could be repaired for Rs. 20, and thus save the structure for many years to come. Rather than restrict the nature of such petty repairs, it would be better to restrict their cost, which should not be allowed to exceed Rs. 50 without the special sanction of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Department. In this manner, costly repairs to monuments of only minor importance can be prevented in future. That both costly and unnecessary repairs have been carried out here in the past I do not think anyone will deny, but this is no reflection on the officers of the Public Works Department who carried out the repairs with the best intentions in the world; only in those days, they had no specially trained officers to assist them with advice as to what should be repaired and what left alone. When the ancient monuments selected for conservation mentioned in these notes have been cleared of vegetation and handed over to the permanent gang of coolies to maintain in proper order, it should not be necessary to have to make any further provision in estimates for repairs, for the removal of vegetation. If the coolies are kept up to the mark by the Overseer, who should inspect some of the buildings daily if possible, and if the men are paid a little better wage than they could demand all the year round in the fields, I do not think we shall have much difficulty in maintaining these glorious old ruins in a well-kept condition.

(54) It will be noticed in the following list that I have incorporated several monuments which have already been referred to in detail above. But when these have been repaired, their proper relegation will be in this list; hence the reason for referring to them a second time.

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

1. *Group of small Jain Temples*, south of the Pampāpati temple.—The repairs now in progress should be completed according to the instructions given by me to the Overseer.
2. *Underground Temple*.—Repaired by Government.
3. *Underground Chamber*.—Repaired by Government.
4. *Basement of an Old Building*.—This is situated close to No. 3. Repaired by Government.
5. *Ancient Aqueduct*.—Repaired by Government.
6. *Large Tank*.—This is to the south of the aqueduct. It appears to have been a Public Bath. Excavated by Government.
7. *Octagonal Bath*.—Repaired by Government.
8. *Octagonal Pavilion*.—Repaired by Government.
9. *Queen's Bath*.—Repaired by Government.
10. *Water Pavilion*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.
11. *Guard Room*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.
12. *Northern Watch Tower*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.
13. *Palace Basement*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.
14. *Domed Gateway*.—This appears to have been the main entrance into the citadel from the east. Petty repairs are necessary. Repaired by Government.
15. *Fort Gateway*.—On the road to Talarigattu. Petty repairs necessary.
16. *Mandapa*, in a field not far from No. 15.—Petty repairs necessary.
17. *Sarasvatī Temple*, near water channel. —Repaired by Government.
18. *Sarasvatī Temple*, on rocky hillock. —Repaired by Government.
19. *Ranga Svami Temple*.—Repaired by Government.
20. *Tsandikēśvara's Temple*.—Repaired by Government.
21. *Sasivikal Ganēsa Temple*.—Repaired by Government.
22. *Foot Print Temple*.—Old Vishnu Temple containing carved foot-prints encircled by a snake. Close to No. 21. Petty repairs necessary.

23. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 1*.—This is situated close to the northern end of Soolai Bazaar on the pathway between the Vittala and Pampāti Temples. The temple which is small, consists of a shrine chamber and procession path constructed around a large natural rock with a small mandapa in front which faces north-west. The image enshrined in the sanctum is carved on the rock over which the temple is built. The image is a large well-executed piece of sculpture representing Viṣṇu reclining on the folds of Śeṣha, illustrating the birth of Brahmā. Above the image is an inscription which appears later than the sculpture. The roof is flat and there is no tower over the sanctum. It is of no architectural value, but it is worth placing on the list if only for the sake of the sculpture. The interior should be cleaned out and the floors levelled, where necessary.

24. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 2*.—This is situated close to No. 23, to the north of the latter. It has been repaired at Government expense. Ground all round should be cleared of loose stone and proper drainage provided.

25. *Jain Temple on Hill Side*.—A short distance to the north of No. 24 is a Jain Temple which has been repaired at Government expense. It stands a short distance from the pathway in an elevated position on the rocky hillside.

26. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 3*.—This faces the southern gateway of the Vittala Temple. It has been repaired at Government expense.

27. *Old Siva Temple*.—Situated close behind the Vittala Temple on the north-east side of the latter. Repaired by Government.

28. *Ruined Gateway*.—A few yards to the west of the Vittala Temple, close to the pathway, are the remains of a very large temple gateway or gōpuram. The four main pillars of the gateway are still standing, together with portions of the base. These remains are particularly handsome and are well worth placing on the list. No repairs are necessary except the removal of rank vegetation all round the basement.

29. *Dannaik's Enclosure*.—All the buildings in this enclosure should find a place here when the proposed repairs have been completed.

30. *Muhammadian Tombs*.—On the road to Hospet from Kamalapur, about two miles south-west of the latter place and a quarter of a mile from the main road, may be seen a large dargah and a small domed tomb standing side by side in the remains of an extensive Muhammadian cemetery. Nothing is known concerning their history, but from the large size of the dargah we may assume that some important person was buried here. The tomb proper, around which the high-walled dargah has been erected has been destroyed by treasure-seekers. This enclosure wall is faced with well-dressed stone, both within and without, and is relieved

with arched openings all round. The smaller tomb calls for no special mention. Neither of these monuments are of much interest but they are worth placing on this list and should be kept free from rank vegetation.

The three little Muhammadan tombs just outside Hospet town must not be confounded with these under reference, for they are of no interest whatever.

31. *Soolai Well*.—This is situated on the same road and not far from No. 30. It is a large well-built structure with a flight of steps going down to the water. It is said to have been constructed by a dancing-girl for the benefit of travellers. As it is both useful and ornamental, it should be saved from further decay and the approach from the well to the road might be improved. It has been repaired by Government and is now in good order.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

(55) *Penukonda*—(Big Hill), the head-quarters of the taluk. From an inscription on the walls of the northern gate of the ruined fort, we learn that Penukonda was the residence of the Vijayanagar princes as early as 1354. This inscription states that King Bukka I of Vijayanagar entrusted the province of Penukonda to his son Vira Virupanna Udaiyār, in whose time the fort was built.* Tradition states that Krishna Dēva Rāya, the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings (1509–30) made the town his residence at one time. As one of the greatest of the strongholds of the Vijayanagar empire and within easy reach of the capital at Hampi, it was naturally to the refuge of its fort that the king and his court fled in 1565, after the disastrous battle of Talikōta. A brief history of the place so far as it is known, and an account of the principal buildings it contains will be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 189 to 194.

Penukonda
Taluk.

(56) *The Fort*.—The ruined fortifications enclose the old town and a high hill to the west of it. On the top of this hill, which is some three thousand feet in height, the remains of the citadel may be seen. These consist of the following structures:—a large round tower with a room inside, a large granary, a small Hanumān temple and some modern out-houses. All these are on the summit of the hill and are enclosed with walls built like bastions, approached from below by a short, steep flight of stone steps. Just below this little enclosure is a large well, a few ruined shrines and mandapas, and some modern-built stabling and servants' quarters. The citadel is approached from the foot of the hill by an excellent pathway, maintained in good order. The climb to the top of the hill is well worth the trouble, if only on account of the glorious view and delightful breeze that awaits one on the summit. Although none of these buildings possess any architectural features of value, they have an old world character about them and are brimful of history. Since they have been repaired by Government, they provide excellent accommodation for visitors, both by day or night, and there is ample provision for horses and servants. Alongside of the little Hanumān shrine are some modern mud and plaster out-houses with dilapidated thatched roofs. If these are required by the Forest Department, they should be repaired and maintained in good order; otherwise they should be removed. The fort walls and numerous ruined bastions are too decayed to justify any attempt at repairing them.

(57) *Northern Gateway*.—The chief interest of this old fort entrance is the valuable inscriptions on the walls. Part of the inscription on the south wall of the first gateway is buried in accumulated earth; this should be removed. This gateway is worth keeping in a state of repair if only for historical reasons.

(58) *Watch Tower*.—This is situated on rising ground at the foot of the hill to the west of the northern gateway. It is a quaint old structure built upon a square bastion which commands a good view of the surrounding country on this side of the hill. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style which was adopted by the later Vijayanagar kings. Repairs are now in progress to save the structure from further ruin.

(59) *Gagana Mahāl*.—It is a somewhat handsome and substantial two-storied building possessing a lofty square tower in the same Indo-Saracenic style which was adopted in the case of the palace buildings at Hampi. It is at present used as a Government office and has undergone numerous repairs and alterations from time to time which greatly diminish the interest that one might otherwise have felt for the building.

(60) *Pavilion*.—This little structure stands in an open field in front of the palace. It is built in the same style as the palace and belongs to the same period. It appears to have been originally used as a summer-house, and no doubt the field and surrounding fruit gardens once formed part of the palace grounds. It has been repaired and is in good order. The slight vegetation about the roof should be removed before the roots grow large and become troublesome. Close to the pavilion and in the same field, is a brick tower standing on a masonry base. It appears to have been built as a water tower, probably to supply some bath or fountain in the palace grounds which has long since disappeared.

(61) *Rāma Svāmi Temple*.—This temple and the one dedicated to Īsvara, stand side by side, close to the palace. It is the most interesting building in the town. It is built of granite in the usual Southern India style, with a large ornamental sanctum tower built of brick and plaster. It is surrounded by a modern built enclosure wall with dilapidated out-buildings on

each side of the entrance. At some subsequent date, a large pillared porch has been added to the front of the mandapa of the original building which has spoilt its appearance. The chief points of interest about the building are the bas-relief sculptures which adorn the exterior walls of the shrine chamber and mandapa, the handsome cornice, the ornamental niches and beautiful little pilasters and engaged columns attached to the walls. Unfortunately, the ornamentation to the building was never completed, and it is only on the exterior walls of the shrine, and a small portion of the mandapa, that the sculptures and carving are finished. To add to this, the walls have been covered with whitewash, which has done much to ruin their appearance. Most of the bas-reliefs represent scenes from the Rāmāyana and the Purāṇas. Rāma shooting an arrow through seven trees to show Sugrīva what a useful ally he was; the same god bending the famous bow; Krishna carrying off the clothes of the milkmaids when they were bathing; the same god playing with the cobra and stealing the butter; the dēvatās churning the ocean of milk by using the serpent Śeṣha as a rope with which to turn round Mount Mēru, the abode of the gods—these and a host of other scenes are sculptured all round the outside of the shrine in places where usually there is no ornament whatever. The temple as usual faces the east, and on this side, immediately in front, is a large pipal tree and a beautiful stambha or pillar, some thirty feet in height and 1' 8" in thickness. It is square in plan and cut out of a single stone. The shaft is ornamented alternately with shallow fluting and square flat surfaces decorated with conventional lions and horizontal bands. Between the capital and the shaft is a fluted bulbous ornament, an unmistakable descendant of the Persopolitan capitals of Asoka's pillars. The peculiarly upright seated lions also show a similar origin. The double capital, which has a kind of Indo-Corinthian appearance, has been crowned with an iron lamp stand, obviously a later addition. No doubt this was originally crowned by a stone or metal image of Garuḍa. The four sides of the square base of the shaft are ornamented with figures of Hanumān, Garuḍa, Narsingh, and a threeheaded cow with a calf. The pillar is slightly out of plumb. This may be due to the large roots of the pipal tree or it may be due to water percolating into the foundations through the decayed masonry basement around the pillar. This base should be put into a thorough state of repair, and made watertight with cement, and the ground all round sloped for proper drainage. The small bough, which overhangs the top of the pillar and from which water drops on to the basement below during the rains, should be removed.

The temple is private property but without funds, and appears to be only occasionally used as a place of worship. It is worth maintaining in good repair at Government expense, providing it be protected under the Act. Article 3 (a) of the agreement should always be carefully explained to owners of temples, for few of them understand that by whitewashing and painting the building and sculptures, they are breaking their agreement with Government. Their views and ours on this point are usually totally opposite.

(62) *Īsvara Temple*.—In plan, style, and general arrangement, this temple is similar to the Rāmā temple mentioned above, and is about the same size. The brick and plaster tower over the sanctum is smaller, and no additions to the building have been made. In other respects the two buildings are much the same. Being a Siva temple, the bas-relief sculptures adorning the exterior walls of the shrine and mandapa, represent chiefly, scenes from the life of Siva and his consort Pārvatī, although here and there a few Vaiṣṇava figures do occur. The sculptures and carvings of this temple, although complete, are not as good as those on the Rāmā temple. The ornamental dripstones along the cornice too, are not nearly so handsome or so bold as those on the Rāmā temple. From this, it would appear that it is a little later than the Vishnu temple. It stands in the open, without any enclosure or gōpurams as we usually find. It faces the east, and on this side is a large stone image of the bull Nandī facing the entrance into the mandapa.

The interiors of both these buildings appear to be constructed and ornamented in the usual manner with square pillars having bracket capitals supporting cross beams which carry the flat roof above. The four main pillars in the centre of the mandapa being of the composite variety but without "yālis" or other fabulous monsters attached in front. From the plan of the Īsvara temple, it appears to have a processional path around the shrine chamber; this portion of both buildings is without light or ventilation and in total darkness. This temple is in a far better state of preservation than the Rāmā shrine and a few repairs now might save it for all time. It is private property and without funds and does not appear to be used for regular worship, although a priest does attend the idol daily. Like the Rāmā temple, the doors are kept locked by day and night and the general public never seem to go near either of the buildings. Providing the owner is willing to have the temple protected under the Act and enter into a proper agreement with Government, the repairs proposed in my printed notes, dated February 1912, should be carried out to save the building from further decay.

(63) *Old Wells*.—There are a number of old masonry-lined wells about the town, of the usual type of construction and which are of no particular interest. One of the best is popularly declared to have been built by Krishna Dēva, but of this we have no proof. There is a small well near the school, which perhaps is worth keeping on the list of ancient monuments, if only on account of its quaint entrance. This takes the form of a large brick and plaster image of the bull Nandī; the four legs forming an arched passage which connects the flight of steps down to the water's edge with the ground above. Petty plaster repairs had just been completed when I saw it, and it is now in good order. The shaft of the well is masonry-lined and ornamented

here and there with bas-relief sculptures of Siva dancing, Ganēsa, and Lakshmi with elephants pouring water over her. These sculptured figures are much decayed, but they are sufficiently clear to show that the workmanship was originally good, and that they are really ancient, far older in fact than the big bull, which is probably a much later addition.

(64) *Old Gopuram*.—Since this structure has been repaired at Government expense and is included in the list of ancient remains for the Presidency, it had better remain on the books of the Public Works Department as a building to be conserved. Built of stone below and brick and plaster above, in the usual style, it calls for no remarks, as it is of no particular interest and belongs to a comparatively late period.

(65) *Muhammadian Monuments*.—Among the lesser antiquities of Penukonda are two comparatively modern mosques and a dargah or tomb erected to the memory of a famous local fakir of the name of Babayya. These buildings have been fully described in the Gazetteer, so far as their history is known; so there is no necessity to go into details here. All three structures occupy old Hindu temple sites; the dargah being obviously an old temple courtyard and ruined shrine converted into a Musalman tomb. One often finds in Hindu cities, which have subsequently been occupied by Muhammadans, buildings of this kind. The Muhammadan architect more often than not, gathered his pillars and capitals where he could find them, as a bird picks up sticks for its nest; with the result that we find a heterogeneous collection, sometimes built up with little intelligent skill, guilty of little architectural style, but often brimful of history. The two mosques are similar in design and plan. The walls are faced with well-dressed stone, with bulbous little domes and slender minarets built of brick and plaster. In style they are feeble imitations of the Ibrahim Rauza at Bijapur.

(66) *Old Stambha*.—Standing in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office is a fine lofty stambha, or stone pillar, some forty feet in height and of elegant proportion. The shaft is square at the base and tapers gracefully to the top, which is crowned with a double capital of the usual kind, surmounted by an iron lamp stand. A strong masonry platform has been erected around the base of the pillar. But for this, it would probably have fallen long ago. On the west side of the lower portion of the shaft is an inscription. Although stone pillars of this kind are common enough, in this part of India, especially in connection with Jain temples, there are few loftier or more graceful than this one. It is evidently much later than the one in front of the Rama Svāmi temple mentioned above. A comparison of the two, forms an interesting architectural study. Here the height has been considerably increased and the shaft tapers quickly but gracefully to the top. The fluted bulbous ornament between the cap and the shaft is nothing like so marked as in the earlier example at the Rama Svāmi temple, and its origin would probably not be suspected by those who were not familiar with the intermediate steps. The Indo-Corinthian appearance of the earlier capital is here not so pronounced, whilst the conventional lions have entirely disappeared. The low masonry basement around the bottom of the shaft of the earlier pillar has now become a high pedestal of large dimensions.

The earliest stone stambhas, yet discovered in India, are those set up by the great Asoka. These were planted in the ground like wooden posts without any kind of masonry basement or pedestal above ground to keep them in position. No doubt, the ease with which they could thus be thrown down and their materials removed led to the practice of making them more secure with proper basements, the latter improving in construction as the art of building progressed.

As Fergusson has already pointed out in his "*History of Indian Architecture*", these pillars are the lineal descendants of those of the Buddhists, which bore either emblems or statues, generally the former, or figures of animals; with the Jains and Vaishnavas they generally bore figures. The great rock-cut stambha in the courtyard of the Kailas at Ellora was originally crowned with the trisula or ensign of Siva. Thus we see that originally they were adopted by both the Jains and Hindus for a similar purpose as that of the Buddhists. At a later date, they were erected at Hindu temples for the purpose of carrying lamps at festivals, and this is the purpose for which they are invariably used in these days when they are known as "dipdāns", or lamp-bearing pillars; and in all probability, not one Hindu in a thousand has the slightest idea as to their origin or original use.

It is not quite clear whether we can claim a wooden origin for these lāts or stambhas, as we can for most objects of Buddhist architecture; or whether they have any connection with the obelisks of the Egyptians. It is curious that in both cases they are invariably monoliths, no matter what their size or height may be. The ornaments on top are of course attached, but the shafts are always carved out of single blocks of stone, varying from thirty to fifty feet in length, and from two to three feet in thickness, and even more in some cases. The tree-like proportion and appearance of the shafts of Asoka's pillars, and the post-like manner in which they were planted in the ground, together with the fact that they were erected in an age when wooden posts were certainly employed to support the roofs of halls, seems to point to a wooden origin.

(67) *Anantapur Town*.—The only objects of historical interest here are the buildings erected by Sir Thomas Munro, soon after 1800, when the Ceded districts were handed over to the Company and Munro was appointed their first Principal Collector. These buildings consist of his bungalow, court-room and a few old wells. The bungalow is a small insignificant little building in the typical "John Company" style, situated immediately behind the present

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Collector's house, and until recently was used as a godown. This building has now been repaired and put in order as a residence for the Assistant Collector. A neat, marble tablet, bearing an inscription informing the public that the house was once the residence of Sir Thomas Munro, has been fixed in the upper portion of the back wall of the house. It is not quite apparent why the back of the house was chosen in preference to the front for this purpose.

(68) Three of the large wells in the Collector's compound are said to have been originally constructed by Munro. The only one in good condition and worth keeping in order at Government expense, is the one in the north-east corner of the compound, near the main entrance to the Bellary road. I understand from the Overseer that some Rs. 300 has already been spent on repairs to this well at Government expense in the past. The missing stones along the present waterline should be replaced by new ones and the vegetation growing in the retaining walls should be removed. This well is worth saving from further decay and should be maintained in good order.

(69) Munro's old court-room is now in use as the present Deputy Collector's office and is situated in the town. It is a gloomy old structure in the same uninteresting style as the bungalow. It is proposed to fix a similar marble tablet here, so that the public may know of the historical interest associated with the building. The best place to fix the tablet is in the front porch. I pointed out the spot to the Overseer and also marked it on a plan of the building he had with him.

Kalyandrug
Taluk

(70) *Kalyandrug Town*.—The head-quarters of the taluk is situated 36 miles west-south-west of Anantapur, and 22 miles from Rayadurg Railway Station in the Bellary district. It lies in a hollow surrounded by granite hills, two of which are over two thousand feet high. The ruins of its old fort still remain, but these are of no archaeological interest. With this exception, there are no buildings of any antiquity in the place. However, prehistoric remains, such as cairns and ruined cell-tombs, may be counted by the hundred on the outskirts of the town in almost all directions, extending as far as the neighbouring village of Mudigallu, three miles to the east of the town. From the brief account of some of these ancient remains given on pages 175 and 176 of the *Anantapur Gazetteer*, dated 1905, it would appear that a vast number of the cell-tombs have been destroyed since the account was written, in fact, in some cases, comparatively recently. In order to save those that still remain intact, it will be necessary to declare them "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Act, or they will soon be destroyed for the sake of their large stone slabs which the villagers find exceedingly useful as building material for revetting wells and constructing walls. I will now proceed to describe some of the most important of these valuable remains and explain where they are situated.

(71) *Large Dolmen*.—This is situated on the summit of a flat-topped rocky hillock, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the town, and on the north side of the Anantapur road which passes close to it. The dolmen can be seen distinctly from the road.

It is of the usual rectangular shape formed of three huge upright slabs for the three sides and a fourth for the top, the front or north side being open. It is on this latter account, and the fact that no attempt appears to have been made to build a cairn of stones and earth above the structure, that I have described it as a dolmen, otherwise had there been slabs on all four sides, we might have safely concluded that it represents a ruined cell-tomb. Its extraordinary size and isolated position, standing on a natural bed of granite on the summit of the hill, tends to show that it was erected as a temple or a place of sacrifice, and not as a tomb. For, at the foot of this hill, on the north side, there is a regular prehistoric necropolis, containing innumerable remains of cell-tombs of the usual type and size, but nothing so large as the structure on the hill above.

The interior of the dolmen measures 6' 7" in length, 4' 4" in width and is 5' 8" high. The slab on the east side is 6' 7" in length, 5' 8" in height and 5" in thickness. The slab on the west side measures 7' 0" $\times$ 5' 8" $\times$ 5" and the back or south slab is 5' 9" $\times$ 5' 8" $\times$ 5". The top slab or cap-stone measures 9' 3" $\times$ 11' 0" and is 4" in thickness. The floor has been raised above the natural level of the rock on which the side slabs stand, by inserting a huge paving stone, 4' in thickness, cut to the required dimensions of the interior. Since the side slabs rest on the natural rock, and are kept in position by their own weight and the cap-stone above them, this raised paving stone appears to have been inserted with a view to keeping the side slabs in an upright position, and thus resisting any tendency of the walls to fall in. Had the interior been packed with earth and boarders like a cell-tomb, there would have been no necessity for raising the floor for this purpose.

(72) *Two oblong cairns*.—Besides the numerous remains of ruined cell-tombs at the foot of the hillock on which the dolmen stands, there are the remains of two large oblong cairns on the north and west sides of the hill respectively. All round these cairns, which are about two feet in height, are planted upright in the earth large slabs of stone of irregular shape which stand from four to ten feet above the ground. Many of the stones have fallen, but sufficient remain to show the general plan and arrangement of the structures. The one on the west side of the hillock is fairly complete. This mound is 46' 0" long and about 14' in width, and about 2' in height. The huge stones placed all round act as a retaining wall for the

earth and boulders inside, but, at the same time, their extraordinary height and weird shapes show that they were also placed there as ornaments. No doubt, these two curious cairns were constructed for the remains of chiefs or warriors of special fame; for, they are quite unlike any of the other numerous cairns here, which are all circular in plan, and usually the outer ring of stones is formed of simple boulders of large size and uniform in height.

(73) *Group of nine circular cairns.*—Remains of ruined cairns of the usual shape and size may be met with, in almost every direction in the vicinity of the rocky hills which surround Kalyandrug. But the finest group of the lot is that situated about half a mile due north of the Inspection bungalow, on the west side of the cart-track that leads to the neighbouring village of Thoddagatta. Here, on an open common, close to a group of colossal rocks which form a conspicuous land-mark for some distance all round, may be seen a number of large cairns. The largest and most perfect of these are grouped together, and are nine in number. They are all circular in plan, composed of red earth and stones, surrounded by rings of large boulders of uniform height. One of the largest of these gave the following dimensions on actual measurement. Total diameter of the circle, including the outer ring of boulders, 25 feet. Height of cairn in the centre, 3 feet. The outer ring of boulders acts as a retaining wall for the earth and small stones heaped up inside. These boulders are about 3 feet in height and vary from 2 to 3 feet in thickness and are placed close together, so as to form a circular wall around the cairn. The top of the inside of the cairn is flat and not dome-shaped as we find in most of the smaller cairns. The earth and stones inside appear to have been well rammed down so as to form a hard flat surface on top.

(74) *Group of three large cairns.*—About two miles north-east of the Inspection bungalow, and just past the thirty-fourth mile stone on the Anantapur road, and about 30 yards to the south of the road, there are three large cairns close together, standing in an open field. They are all about 3 feet high, circular in plan and with outer rings composed of large boulders and slabs of stone of irregular shape which stand from four to five feet above the surrounding ground. The diameter of the largest one is 32' 0". All three are flat on top, and like those already described above, they are constructed of rammed earth and stones.

This particular group of cairns must be the same as those described on page 175 of the *Anantapur Gazetteer*, as being situated on the hill known locally as Devadulabetta, but, as a matter of fact, they are situated about half a mile to the north-east of this hill, and stand on a patch of waste land in the middle of a large open field close to the Anantapur road.

(75) *Memorial stones.*—Just outside the walled enclosure around the little temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta are a number of ruined cell-tombs and the remains of two small oblong cairns. The back slabs of most of the ruined cell-tombs have been ornamented with armed figures of Hindu warriors, sometimes accompanied with their wives. The same thing has also happened to some of the big stones which once formed a part of the retaining walls around the oblong cairns. These figures are badly carved and of no particular interest. In all probability, they represent departed local heroes. However it is interesting to note the curious change which has taken place, for here we find the pre-historic cell-tomb has been converted into a Hindu Hero shrine, whilst the retaining stones of the cairns have been turned into memorial stones. The temple itself and the few other remains outside the enclosure are of no archaeological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(76) *Mudgallu.*—A very small village, about three miles east of Kalyandrug. On the north and east sides of a small granite hillock, known locally as Rāmappa Konda, and in the neighbouring fields all round this area, are the remains of hundreds of cell-tombs of all sizes, but in almost every instance, the side slabs and cap-stones have been removed. In fact, after a very careful survey, I only found one tomb that was intact. Most of these tombs were provided with a circular ring of stones all round, like the cairns and there is little doubt that cairns were actually built over most of these stone box-like cells. In plan they are of the usual rectangular shape, with four stone sides and a heavy cap-stone above. Some had a little passage about 1' 6" in width in front, whilst others had small circular openings cut in one of the side slabs, possibly intended as passages for the soul on its return to earth. From the nature of the construction and the contents found in these Indian cell-tombs, it would appear that the religious belief of the primitive people, who constructed them, must have been much the same as that held by the ancient Egyptians regarding man's life after death. The Egyptian belief in the "transmigration of souls" fostered the religious duty of preserving the body after death. The soul was thought to return to earth and re-enter its former body after a long cycle of years, and again lived the life of a human being. The natural outcome of this belief was the process of embalming, and the construction of tombs which might be relied upon to safeguard the remains of the body during that vast interval. So here in India; although the process of embalming appears to have been unknown, similar care was taken to preserve the remains of the dead, by placing them in earthen jars or urns, carefully sealed with clay; whilst the almost Cyclopean nature of the construction of some of the tombs rival those of the Egyptians in point of durability. The presence, too, of a circular hole, laboriously cut through one of the solid stone side slabs, seems to show that the soul was expected to at length return to the tomb, and probably to re-enter its former body*. It is a curious fact that tombs of this kind are only found in Southern and Western India, which seems to point to Western influence.

* These holes also often occur in Egyptian and European tombs of the same kind. In the former, it has been proved that sometimes tubes were inserted in these holes so that incense could be blown into the interior.

A few of the tombs at Mudigallu, show a double ring of big stones around the stone box in the centre. But these appear to be only intended as retaining walls for the earth and small stones which were heaped over the stone sepulchre in the middle. Both the tombs themselves and the stone circles around them vary considerably in size. One of the largest gave the following dimensions, interior of tomb, 5' 10" $\times$ 7' 6", diameter of circle, including the outer ring of stones, 18 feet. Since the side slabs and cap-stone have all disappeared, it is impossible to ascertain the original height, but it is unlikely that this would have exceeded 5 feet.

The only tomb in any way complete is situated on the hillside. It is of the usual shapes. The only thing remarkable about it is the unusual thickness of the cap-stone, which measures 1' 2" in section, and is 6' 9" in length and 6' 0" in breadth, the angles in front having been rounded off which gives the cap-stone a circular appearance when viewed from the front, which like most of the tombs, both here and at Kalyandrug, faces the east. The total height of the tomb including the cap-stone is not more than 3 feet. The remains of a stone circle, some 13 feet in diameter, encloses the ground around the tomb on three sides, which shows that originally it had a cairn above it.

Close to this tomb is a ruined cairn of oblong shape, with large irregular upright slabs of stones planted in the ground on each side. It is similar in every respect to the two at Kalyandrug referred to above. I do not think any of these remains at Mudigallu are worth protecting under the Act, since all the stone of any use for building purposes has already been removed. However, there are many sites here, that should well repay the small cost and trouble of excavating them, and I would suggest that this be done when time permits.

About half a mile to the west of Mudigallu, by the side of a large well, close to the road to Kalyandrug, there is a good specimen of a cell-tomb which has been converted into a "hero-shrine," for on the back slab is carved a group of three armed warriors. The front slab has, of course, been removed in order to convert it into a little shrine; otherwise, it is in perfect condition. Owing to the carved figures on the back slab, it is unlikely that it will be destroyed, so no action seems necessary.

(77) *Kambādūru*—A village on the southern frontier of the Kalyandrug taluk, and 18 miles from the town of that name. It contains two deserted Jain temples of no particular interest and a large Siva temple now in use. It is Chālukyan in style and shows a pronounced Jain influence in its carvings and sculptures. These are Jain in character, although interspersed with Saivite figures, often of an obscene type. Originally, it must have been a splendid structure, to judge from the broken sculptures and carved stones scattered about the enclosure. However, it has been so extensively repaired and modernised that the mandapa is the only remaining portion of any architectural interest or value. The four large black stone pillars supporting the roof are very beautiful and well carved. The sides of the mandapa are open and provided with a high parapet wall above the raised platform on which the mandapa and shrine stand. This parapet wall is richly carved on the outside with battle scenes, processions of warriors, dancing girls and a variety of subjects, mostly Jain in their characteristics. I understand that drawings of these interesting sculptures were made by this department many years ago, but apparently they have not yet been published. The wall itself has been restored by the Public Works Department as many of the stones had fallen. These repairs are of a somewhat slovenly nature, but, no doubt, skilled labour in a place like Kambādūru would be very difficult to obtain. The compound wall has also been repaired in the same rough and ready style, with a few carved stones inserted here and there, which originally had nothing whatever to do with this wall. Now that the mandapa has been put into good order, it will be sufficient if the building and enclosure walls are kept free from vegetation only. There is a good deal of vegetation on the summit of the saucum tower that should be removed, and here, petty plaster repairs will be necessary, in order to fill up the holes caused by the roots; otherwise no repairs are necessary. There are no less than six large inscribed stones lying in the enclosure on the south side of the temple. These should be placed inside the mandapa of the temple for protection. Several inscriptions also appear on the mouldings of the plinth, on the south side of the temple. Standing in a field, some 50 yards from the temple enclosure on the east side, is a small ruined mandapa and a large well-carved image of the bull Nandi. Lying on the ground close to this is a large cone-shaped black stone, covered with inscriptions. It probably represents a primitive type of linga. I am not aware whether any of these numerous inscriptions, which are all legible, have ever been copied. If not, they certainly should be, as there is no question as to the antiquity of the site on which they stand, in spite of modern additions and repairs.

To the north of the temple, and close to the two deserted Jain temples above referred to, are two fine dolmens of large dimensions. Both have been converted into the primitive Siva temples by inserting stone lingas inside. Apparently they are no longer used for religious purposes, but on account of containing lingas, they are respected by the villagers, otherwise they would have been broken up long ago for the sake of the massive granite slabs which form the sides and roofs. In the circumstances, it appears unnecessary to declare them protected under the Act.

The whole of the Kalyandrug taluk teems with pre-historic remains, cairns and ruined cell-tombs abound in every direction, but the best of these are in the vicinity of the town of Kalyandrug, and I feel confident that some of these would well repay the trifling cost and trouble of opening them.

(78) *Tādpatri*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. The town possesses two fine temples, known locally as Chintalarāya Svāmi and Rāmēsvara respectively. A description of these may be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 199 to 202, and in the revised edition of Fergusson's Indian Architecture, Volume I, pages 403 and 404, where two full-page illustrations of the sculptures on the north and south gōpurams of the Rāmēsvara temple are given. Both these temples have been selected for conservation by Government, and are stated in the List of Ancient Monuments, dated 1910, to be protected under the Act. The Chintalarāya temple is so completely covered in whitewash and red ochre that it is sometimes difficult to ascertain which is old and which is new. The interest that one might feel for the sculptures and quaint architecture is greatly diminished by this degrading profanity. Tādpatri Taluk.

(79) The Chintalarāya temple is situated in the town, about half a mile east-north-east of the Inspection bungalow. It was built during the Vijayanagar dynasty, and, according to Fergusson, in the time of Timma Nāyudu, the Local Governor, and son (or grandson) of Rāmalinga Nāyudu, Governor in the early part of Krishna Dēva's reign (1509-30). It is dedicated to Vishnu, and stands in a high-walled enclosure and faces the east. As usual on this side, there is a lofty gōpuram or gateway, built of stone below and brick above, the upper portion being now in ruins. The basement of this gōpuram is covered with sculpture, but the workmanship is rather crude and appears to have been hastily executed. On the north side of the main temple is a smaller temple dedicated to Lakshmi. It is a handsome little structure with a beautiful porch in front of the shrine. A richly carved stone car for the god faces the main temple. The best work in both these temples is that in the pillared mandapas and on the exterior walls of the shrines. The pillars are of the usual South Indian type, with rearing "yālis" and other fabulous monsters attached to the central shaft. Some, however, have life-size female figures attached in front, which have the appearance of supporting the roof on their heads, like caryatides. The pillars on each side of the two side entrances into the mandapa of the main temple, and the smaller pillars of the mandapa of the Lakshmi shrine are ornamented in this way and form a pleasant change to the "yālis."

The work on the outer walls of the shrines consists of a large number of interesting sculptures representing scenes from the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata and the Purānās. The richly decorated ceiling of the mandapa in front of the Lakshmi shrine is also worthy of notice.

As far as one can judge, the buildings appear to be in a good state of preservation, but it is possible that the recent applications of whitewash and paint cover many defects. The pujari informed me that water percolates through the roof of the mandapa of the main temple in the rains. The outer surface of the roof should be examined and all cracks should be repaired with cement. There is also some slight vegetation about the roof that should be removed. But as I have already stated, it is of no use carrying out any further repairs at Government expense unless the temple authorities are prepared to assist us in maintaining the buildings in proper order, by keeping them clean and free from disfigurement. No whitewashing, painting, or alterations of any kind should be permitted, without the approval and sanction of Government having been first obtained.

(80) The Rāmēsvara temple stands on the edge of the Pennar river, which here runs in a sandy bed about half a mile wide. Fergusson states that it was begun by Timma Nāyudu, the same Local Governor who commenced the Chintalarāya temple. There is nothing very remarkable about the temple itself, but the two large gōpurams on the north and south sides of the temple enclosure are perhaps the finest architectural works executed during the Vijayanagar dynasty. The lower portion, up to the cornice above the massive lintels of the lofty gateways, is built of stone, profusely and richly carved in the very best Hindu style, which far surpasses anything in the Chintalarāya temple. The upper portion of the southern gōpuram is built of brick and plaster in the usual style, but the similar portion of the northern gateway was never completed. Without scaffolding, it is impossible to inspect the tops of these gōpurams, but it is very essential that the upper portions of these gateways be kept watertight, particularly that of the northern one.

(81) *Gooty*.—The head-quarters of the Gooty taluk. Its chief interest is its famous hill-fortress. This has been described in detail on pages 153 and 154 of the Anantapur District Gazetteer, dated 1905, so there is no necessity to describe it here. According to Sewell's List of Antiquarian Remains in the Madras Presidency, Volume I, page 115, it is said to have been originally constructed by Krishna Dēva Rāya. The present fort walls are built of stone pointed with chunam, guarded by frequent bastions. The citadel is built on a precipitous mass of bare rock which towers hundreds of feet above the surrounding rocks. It is approached by a long winding paved pathway which leads to the summit of the fortress, which is 2,105' above the level of the sea. This rock commands the whole of the other fortifications and also the town in their centre. It contains no buildings or remains of architectural interest. Some of these ruined buildings were used by Munro as prisons for refractory poligars, and the lower portion of the fort known as Mar Gooty was at one time occupied by a detachment of Native Infantry which was posted here when the place was ceded to the Company. The fort and buildings in it, have been placed on the list of ancient monuments to be specially conserved by Government and considerable funds have been spent in carrying out repairs in the past. When the repairs, now in progress, for which I understand sufficient funds are still Gooty Taluk.

available, are completed, it will be sufficient if the walls, bastions, gateways and buildings inside the fort, are kept free from vegetation, and all pathways, drains and gutters free from debris, so as to allow of proper drainage.

Hindupur
Taluk.

(82) *Gorantla*.—A small village seven miles to the east-north-east of Palsamudram, and about sixteen miles from Chakralapalli railway station. The road from Palsamudram is only a cart-track, and a small river has to be forded just before reaching Gorantla. It is an unpleasant journey through very uninteresting country. The only building of any antiquarian interest here is the old temple of Vishnu, known locally as Madhavaraya Svāmi temple. It is a rather large building built of stone in the usual style of the Vijayanagar period, to which it belongs. The temple contains several inscriptions that would probably throw some light on its history if they were copied and deciphered. Architecturally, it looks like a sixteenth century structure. It consists of a small shrine chamber, a large central hall enclosed with walls, and a large mandapa, or pillared porch in front, open at the sides. The sanctum contains a black stone image of Vishnu of no particular interest. The central chamber is provided with an entrance on the south side leading out into the open and is ornamented with carved stone pillars which support the flat roof above. The most ornamental and interesting portion of the building is the pillared porch or mandapa in front. The outside of the building is quite plain, with a flat roof and a brick and plaster tower of the usual kind over the sanctum. As usual, the temple faces the east, and on this side is a ruined gōpuram or gateway, and a small masonry-lined well. The temple is surrounded by cultivated fields. The roof of the building is in a very serious condition owing to the quantity and large size of the vegetation that has been allowed to take root; and the want of proper drainage around the base of the building has caused a considerable amount of settlement to take place in the interior of the front mandapa. The massive stone pillars supporting the roof of this portion of the building are very handsome. Although the carving is rather crude and here and there unfinished, the general effect is good. The sides of the pillars are covered with bas-relief sculptures representing scenes from the Rāmāyana and the Purānas; whilst the pillars flanking the side entrances take the form of large conventional lions overpowering diminutive elephants. The capitals are of the usual kind, but vary greatly in detail, and are surmounted by heavy brackets which carry the cross beams of the roof. There are 16 pillars of this kind in the front mandapa, the four main pillars in the centre of the hall being the best. Similar pillars, only fewer in number, support the roof of the second or central mandapa. The entrances into both mandapas from the east are richly carved with Vaiṣṇava figures of the usual kind, but here the workmanship is poor. The sculpture throughout the temple is distinctly crude and appears to have been hastily executed and never properly finished. The state of the roofless gōpuram or gateway in front of the temple, clearly shows that the temple was never completed. However, the building is well worth saving from further decay.

(83) *Lēpākshi*.—A small village lying nine miles east of Hindupur. It is famous for its large temple to Vīrabhadra (a form of Śiva) and the colossal stone bull which stands near it.

The temple is situated on a rocky hillock and faces the north. It is built in the Vijayanagar style of architecture, the pillars and sculptures being similar to some of those in the Chintālā temple at Tādpatri and obviously belong to the same period. An inscription on the inside of the outer wall to the left of the main entrance records that it was built in A.D. 1538. A brief account of this interesting temple will be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 172 to 174.

The most interesting and beautiful part of the building is the large hall or mandapa in front of the shrine. This contains over sixty large sculptured stone pillars and a painted ceiling. The central pillars bear almost life-size representations of musicians and dancers, carved with much spirit and freedom, the outer rows being ornamented with equally well executed, but smaller, figures. Unfortunately, all the most interesting pillars have been defaced with the usual red and white colourwash. The whole of the ceiling (including the stone beams and bracket capitals supporting the roof) was originally painted. Much of the painting still remains, but it is very decayed with damp. The under surfaces of the roof slabs between the cross beams, still contain numerous large paintings of scenes from the Mahābhārata, and the Purānas. A few of the figures show a considerable amount of mastery over the arts of drawing and painting. But, taken as a whole, the work is distinctly poor and uninteresting.

The unfinished roofless mandapa on the south-west side of the main temple also contains some large well-carved pillars with sculptural representations of the leading Hindu deities. Considering that these large figures are executed in granite, the workmanship is very good. Like some of the pillars in the Chintālā temple at Tādpatri, the figures are attached in front of the main shaft of the pillar, with projecting capitals above their heads, which gives them the appearance of caryatides.

To the south of the main shrine is a huge monolithic nāga with seven heads, overshadowing and protecting a large stone linga standing on a massive granite base.

The temple stands in a large double enclosure with a pillared cloister running all round the outer wall.

The gōpurams or gateways have been left unfinished, but the carved stone doorway leading into the mahāmandapa or great hall, is particularly handsome and contains some of the best carving and sculpture in the temple. The two female figures standing on conventional crocodiles, representing figures of Gangā, on each of the lower portions of the door-jambes are quite the best works of art at Lēpakshi.

In front of this entrance is the ruined base of a large stambha. The shaft is missing, and only a small portion of the crowning ornament remains. Perhaps, like the gateways, it was never completed. The base must have been very handsome when complete, but unfortunately all the projecting elephant ornaments have been purposely broken.

A short distance to the north-east of the temple, stands a huge rock-cut image of the bull Nandi, the vāhan or vehicle of Siva. It is a very remarkable piece of work and carved with considerable care. It is about fifteen feet high, some twenty-seven in length, and considering its size, the proportion is excellent. The bull is decorated in the usual way with strings of bells and ornamental trappings. The big bell suspended from the collar around its neck is represented as being attached by a large clasp representing a double-headed bird of the spread-eagle variety, which holds diminutive elephants in its beaks and claws. This peculiar device often occurs in ancient monuments erected during the Vijayanagar dynasty, but usually as a medallion carved upon a stone pillar in a Vaishnava temple, as we noticed at Tambarahalli. There seems little doubt that it was the emblem of some of the Vijayanagar kings.

On page 348 of Fergusson's *Indian Architecture*, Volume 1 (new edition), he speaks of a dhvajastambha at a place called Balagāmi, that is 35 feet high, erected by Somesvara I. Chalukya, about A.D. 1047, and crowned with a human figure having two birds' heads, called a "Gandabherunda—a form of Garuda". It is not quite clear whether we should call this peculiar symbol of the Vijayanagar kings, a gandabherunda, as it has the complete body of a bird and not that of a human figure. However, it scarcely admits of a doubt but that both types are a form of the Garuda of the Hindus, which, in all probability, was introduced into India through Persia.

Garuda or Superna is a mythical being, half-man and half-eagle, the vāhan or vehicle of Vishnu. Though not strictly divine, he appears frequently in Vishnu's exploits, and is worshipped together with his lord. "He is the mortal enemy of snakes. His mother Vinatā quarrelled with her sister, Kadru, the mother of the snakes, respecting the colour of the horse that was produced at the churning of the ocean; since that time there has been constant enmity between their descendants. On the occasion of his marriage, the serpents, alarmed at the thought of his having children who might destroy them, made a fierce attack on him; but the result was that he slew them all, save one, which he has ever since worn as an ornament round his neck. To this day superstitious Hindus in some parts of India repeat the name of Garuda three times before going to sleep at night, as a safeguard against snakes". * Garuda is represented in pictures and sculpture in various ways. But usually he has the head and wings of an eagle and a human body, with sometimes a bird's claws. The earliest representation of a Garuda, appears in the Sanchi bas-reliefs, which, in all probability, date to the second century B.C. The beautiful eagle-like kite with a red body, and white head and neck, invariably found in the vicinity of large tanks and rivers, and known to Europeans as the "Brahminy kite," is regarded by many Hindus as an earthly form of Garuda, by which name it is known. I do not know whether Brahminy kites catch and kill snakes, but they certainly eat dead ones; for I once saw one on the banks of a tank in Bengal, making a meal off a snake about two feet in length.

(84) *Ratnagiri*.—Seventeen miles south-west of Madakasira town. The only antiquities of any interest here are the hill fort and a large carefully built masonry-lined well in the village. What little is known concerning the history of the place is recorded in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 183 and 184, where a description of the fort is also given. The fort has obviously undergone many alterations from time to time and the existing brick and plaster loop-holed parapet appeared to me to have been executed under European supervision. It is a well-built fort, not unlike the one at Gooty, and is in a fair state of preservation. It is of sufficient interest for retention on the list of Ancient Monuments, but it is quite unnecessary to repair it at Government expense. The well requires petty repairs, and should be placed on the list of ancient monuments.

Madakasira
Taluk.

(85) *Madakasira*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. It contains a large fort situated on a precipitous and rocky hill. The outer fortifications, which are mostly in ruins, originally included much of the present town. Only the citadel on the summit of the hill and the few buildings that it contains, survive in a fair state of preservation. It has been described in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 182 and 183. It is very similar in plan and construction to the larger one at Ratnagiri and belongs to the same period. Two paths with stone steps lead up to the citadel. The one on the south-east side of the fort begins at the old city gateway, which is built of stone with an ornamental brick and plaster parapet in the Indo-Saracenic style. Each side of the entrance is flanked with a small circular bastion. It is in a fair state of preservation and worth saving from further decay.

About halfway up the hill on the south side, the path way passes through a narrow passage walled in by huge perpendicular rocks. The steps here are much overgrown with rank vegetation. This should be removed and the pathway kept clear in future. It is not necessary to

repair either the fort walls or the buildings they contain, but proper drainage is required here and there to prevent scouring in the rains. The pathway on the north-west side of the hill is in too ruinous a condition to justify the expense of putting it in order.

In the list of Ancient Monuments for the Presidency, dated 1910, the fort, bastions and gateway mentioned above, are described as the property of Government; so there will be no necessity to declare them protected under the Act.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Cuddapah
Taluk.

(86) *Cuddapah Town*.—The present town was built by the Mussalman rulers about the year A.D. 1570. It was captured by Haidar Ali in 1779, and passed into the hands of the English in 1800.* The town contains nothing of antiquarian interest except the "Nawab's Towers," and "Syed Ahmed Sahib's Tomb;" which, although of no particular architectural value, are of interest from an historical point of view, and for this reason they have been included in the list of monuments selected for conservation, and both of these structures have been recently repaired at Government expense by the Public Works Department and are now in good order.

(87) *Pushpagiri*.—A small village situated on the southern bank of the Pennēr river, and about 11 miles to the north of Cuddapah. It contains two interesting old temples, one on the south bank, and the other on the opposite, or northern side of the river.

The one on the south bank is situated in the village, and the main shrine which stands in a fairly large enclosure is known as the "Vaidyanātha Śvāmi Temple." This particular temple is of no architectural value, but it contains some inscriptions and sculptures of interest. On the north side of this temple are two attendant shrines. One of these is a triple shrine containing two lingas and an image of Pārvati and is dedicated to Siva and his consort Pārvati. It faces the east, and, on this side, there is a handsome little mandapa containing four beautifully carved black stone pillars, highly polished, and profusely decorated. Most of these pillars require cleaning, as they have been disfigured with daubs and splashes of mortar, apparently due to the carelessness of the workmen who carried out the repairs to the roof. Proper drainage all round this temple and mandapa is also required, otherwise it is in fair condition.

The other shrine is dedicated to "Bhīmēvara" and stands close to the one just mentioned, a little further to the east. This one is in a ruinous condition and is no longer used as a place of worship. The front mandapa is in a very serious condition owing to settlement of the foundations on the east side. This has caused the stone pillars supporting the roof to slip out of position, with the result that a portion of the roof above has fallen. It would be impossible to repair this portion of the building in its present condition, for nothing short of complete dismantling and rebuilding would be of the slightest use. Such a course would prove a long and costly job and the building is not of sufficient architectural value to justify the expense.

There are some interesting sculptured memorial stones set up inside the temple, and the exterior surface of the stone walls of the sanctum is adorned with a number of carved figures representing mythological subjects which are of interest. Like most of the temples in Southern India, the sanctum tower, above the cornice, is built of brick and plaster in the usual manner.

This group of temples contains a number of inscriptions which the temple authorities informed me have not yet been copied and deciphered by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy. Until this work has been done, it is impossible to say whether these buildings are of any historical value.

(88) *Kēśava Śvāmi Temple*.—This is the temple which is situated on the opposite or north bank of the river, and one has to procure a boat in order to visit it. This can be arranged by giving previous intimation to the manager of the temple. The temple is picturesquely situated on the slope of a rocky hillock and is approached from the river by a long flight of stone steps. One enters the temple enclosure through a lofty gateway of the usual kind, the upper portion of which was repaired and decorated a few years ago and ceases to be of any archæological interest. The temple has three sanctums enshrining images of Vishnu, Siva (in the form of a linga), and Pārvati, respectively. These three shrines are all connected together by a closed mandapa or hall in front. On each side of this triple shrine are two small attendant temples, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the main building. The whole group is enclosed by a masonry wall, some 6 feet in height with modern mandapa and out-houses on the south side of the enclosure. The most remarkable and interesting portions of these temples are the profusely and richly carved mouldings of the base, and the sculptured figures adorning the exterior walls of the shrine chambers. The upper portion of the buildings is built of brick and plaster in the usual style peculiar to Southern India and calls for no remarks.

Most of the sculptures have been mutilated, probably by Mussalman soldiers in the past. However, many interesting mythological figures and sculptured scenes from the Rāmāyana and Mahābhārata are fortunately still in an excellent state of preservation. The workmanship of these sculptures is particularly good and very carefully executed, many of the figures having been polished when finished.

This group of temples has been repaired at Government expense and they are now in good order. The only work that appears necessary now, is the fitting of an iron and wooden gate to the gap in the east wall of the enclosure. If this entrance is not required for use by the temple authorities, it would be better to close it permanently with new masonry in order to keep out stray cattle.

This temple also contains a number of inscriptions which do not appear to have been copied by this department.

As the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to carry out the repairs suggested above, the cost should be met by Government, estimates prepared accordingly, and the necessary funds allotted in the Budget Grant for archaeological works to be undertaken during 1913-1914.

(89) *Nandalūr*.—*Saumyanada Svāmi Temple* (item No. 162 of the list of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation, dated 1910). With the exception of the numerous inscriptions which this temple contains, and which, I understand, have already been copied and deciphered by the Epigraphical branch of this department, the building is of no particular archaeological value and is not worth repairing at Government expense. The outer enclosure walls and some of the gōpurams or towers over the gateways are in a serious condition. Apparently the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to repair the structures; so we may safely expect them to collapse in the near future. However, their ruin will be of little account from an architectural point of view. With the exception of a few inscribed detached stones planted in the ground in front of the entrances on the east side, most of the inscriptions are safely situated in the inner shrine. As Europeans are not permitted into the inner enclosure, I was unable to inspect the metal image of Vishnu in the sanctum, but my Photographer who inspected the image informs me that it is of the usual "standing variety" and of no particular interest and not worth photographing.

Pellampas
Laluk.

(90) *Adapār hill*.—This hill is situated two miles to the east of Nandalūr close to the village of the same name. It is also known locally as Bhira Svāmi Hill. It is a small triangular shaped hill running almost due north and south. On the summit of the hill are the remains of a Buddhist site. I found the foundations of a small Buddhist stūpa built of large size bricks and most tenacious mortar. The bricks measured 14" x 9" x 5", the diameter of the base of the stūpa being only 4' 6" and about a foot in thickness. The body of the stūpa had been removed years ago by treasure-seekers. I had the foundations removed and excavated the ground below for a short distance, but nothing was found. Remains of the foundations of thick brick walls also exist near the same spot and as the bricks are the same size as those found in the base of the stūpa, these remains probably once formed part of a small Buddhist monastery. Some years ago a number of earthenware pots were discovered close to the same place buried in the ground. These are said to have been of the usual rounded "chattie" form, made of coarse red or yellow pottery, sometimes decorated with simple lines or other plain ornament and contained bone ash mixed with fine red earth. I examined some of the fragments of pottery and found it the same in style as that usually found at most ancient sites in Southern and Western India. One piece was different to the others in having a little band of raised flowers running all round. The flowers appeared to represent the usual type of conventional lotus. I could obtain no reliable information concerning the date when these cinerary urns were found, who discovered them, their size, or whether they contained any coins or offerings mixed with the earth and bone ash found in them. However, I did see three or four of the cavities on the hill top from which some of these urns had been removed. These were circular hollows cut into the natural ground about 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and appeared to have been closed with a thick slab of concrete and then covered over with earth. From the shape of these hollows it is reasonable to assume that the urns were of the "chattie" type and about 1' 6" in height. Perhaps these cinerary urns contained the ashes of Buddhist monks who were too poor or not sufficiently important to have brick stupas erected over their remains.

Below this site on the western side of the hill overlooking the river bed below, are two caves which have been converted into a Hindu shrine by the introduction of a small stone image of Narasimha. No doubt these caves were originally used by the Buddhist monks. They are very small and of no particular interest. Further down the hill on the south side is the remains of a ruined Hindu shrine. The stone door frame with Lakshmi and the two elephants carved in the centre of the lintel, and the base of the sanctum is all that now remains. The sanctum floor has been torn up by treasure-seekers. One stone lying amongst the debris has a portion of an inscription, but it is too fragmentary to be of any epigraphical value. At the foot of the hill on the same side is another small ruined shrine evidently belonging to the same period as the one just mentioned. Although hopelessly ruined, it is of interest, as the south wall of the entrance hall is covered with inscriptions in a good state of preservation. The four pillars supporting the roof of the hall are unusual in a temple of this kind, as they are round monolithic columns circular in plan instead of square as we usually find in Hindu temples of the middle ages. The columns carry bracket capitals of the usual kind and these again support the cross beams of the roof. Lakshmi again appears over the doorways. Here too, treasure-seekers have done their best to destroy the ground floor and foundations, and the inscriptions alone are now worth preserving. Before these can be copied, the mass of debris and cactus on this side of the shrine will have to be removed. When this is done and the inscriptions copied and deciphered, we shall be able to decide whether this ruined shrine is worth preserving from further decay at Government expense.

I fear it would be useless to carry out any excavation work on the summit of the hill, where the old Buddhist site is located, as the treasure-seekers appear to have done their work only too well. In the circumstances related above, I do not think any subvention by Government is necessary, except with regard to the ruined shrine containing the inscriptions, and this structure is certainly worth a careful examination at the hands of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy.

(91) *Attirāla*.—A village four miles north-north-east of Razampeta Railway Station. The only building here of any archæological interest is the ruined and deserted temple of Paraśurāma. On inquiry on the spot I was informed that it belongs to Government and is no longer in use as a place of worship. The place is considered one of great sanctity, as being the locality where Paraśurāma was freed from the sin of matricide. The story of Paraśurāma so far as it relates to this particular spot is as follows:—"Jāmadagni, the son of Richika, having married Renukā, conducted the princess to his hermitage, and she was contented to partake in his ascetic life. They had four sons, and then a fifth, who was Jāmadagnya (Paraśurāma), the last, but not the least, of the brethren. Once when her sons were absent gathering the fruits on which they fed, Renukā, who was exact in the discharge of all her duties, went forth to bathe. On her way to the stream, she beheld Chitraratha, the Prince of Mrītikāvati, with a garland of lotuses on his neck, sporting with his queen in the water, and she felt envious of their felicity. Defiled by unworthy thoughts wetted, but not purified by the stream, she returned disquieted to the hermitage. Beholding her fallen from perfection, and shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, Jāmadagni reproved her, and was exceedingly wroth. Upon this, her sons came from the wood, and each as he entered was successively commanded by his father to put his mother to death; but amazed and influenced by natural affection, neither of them made reply; therefore Jāmadagni cursed them, and they became idiots. Lastly Rāmā returned to the hermitage, when the mighty and holy Jāmadagni said to him, 'kill thy mother, who has sinned; and do it without repining.' Rāmā accordingly took up his axe (this was the Paraśu or axe, which Siva had given him) and struck off his mother's head; whereupon the wroth of Jāmadagni was assuaged, and, pleased with his son, said: 'Since thou hast obeyed my commands, and done what was hard to be performed, demand from me whatever blessing thou wilt, and thy desires shall be fulfilled.' Rāmā begged these boons: the restoration of his mother to life, with forgetfulness of having been slain, and purification from all defilement; the return of his brothers to their natural condition; and for himself, invincibility in single combat, and length of days. All these his father bestowed." *

Originally, the sanctum of this temple enshrined a large image (almost life size) of Paraśurāma, executed in a light buff coloured stone. He is depicted as "standing to attention" with a drawn sword in his right hand. Unlike most Hindu images, the sculpture is in the "round." The statue was removed from the sanctum by treasure-seekers and has since been set up in front of the sanctum entrance and buried in the floor up to the knees. This would seem to indicate that the lower portion of the figure is missing, together with the pedestal on which the image must have originally stood. No doubt, if a careful search were made amongst the debris inside the shrine chamber and the pillared hall in front of it, these missing portions of the image would come to light, and it is possible that the base or pedestal may be inscribed. The sanctum is almost square in plan and faces due west. The lower portion, up to the cornice, is built of stone and decorated with well-carved mythological figures, diminutive pilasters, and ornamental mouldings. The small tower above this is built of brick originally plastered and decorated with stucco figures. Instead of being crowned with a dome-shaped canopy-like ornament with a high metal finial as we usually find in ancient Hindu temples of Southern India, the summit of the roof takes the form of a small Buddhist Chaitya, or Assembly Hall, with the usual waggon-headed roof and apsidal end. This particular type of roof is well exemplified in some of the monolithic temples at Māmallapuram (sometimes called Mahābalipuram). In front of the shrine is a fairly large pillared hall with a low flat roof supported by 20 stone pillars with plain bracket capitals. In plan these pillars are circular, and the shafts are round from base to cap and free from all ornament. Although they do not appear to taper towards the top to any perceptible degree, they are nevertheless true columns, and almost classical in appearance in spite of their want of proportion. This pillared hall is continued round the outside of the shrine chamber so as to form a procession path. As this portion, like the hall in front, is covered in with a low flat roof, the interior is very dark and gloomy, the only entrance being a small doorway in the wall on the south side of the hall. The wall surfaces of the hall and circumambulatory passage around the sanctum are free from all ornament. But for a small single window in the gable end of the miniature chaitya which crowns the roof, the interior of the sanctum would be in total darkness. It is quite obvious that the hall and passage were added to the building after the main shrine was erected, but how long after it is impossible to say. This addition is an unfortunate one, and has ruined the structure from an architectural point of view by obstructing from view the excellent sculpture and mouldings on the exterior walls of the sanctum. The flat roof over the hall and passage, and the ground all round the building, are covered in cactus, big trees and rank jungle growth, so much so, that it is impossible to examine the exterior of the building. Here and there, just below the cornice, one may catch a glimpse of well-carved stone figures, sufficient to show how very necessary it is that the site should be cleared of jungle and debris. The interior of the building too, is choked up here and there with silt and rubbish carried in by the rain through a gap in the west wall of the hall. To add to all this, treasure-seekers have torn up the floors of the hall and sanctum. Until the rank vegetation has been removed from the

building and compound, and the silt and rubbish removed from the interior of the building, it is impossible to determine what steps are to be taken to preserve this valuable monument from further decay. When the above suggestions have been carried out, I propose to visit the building again and decide what repairs are required. As it was raining hard the day I visited the temple, I was unable to take any photographs of this interesting old monument.

On the exterior face of the south wall of the pillared hall in front of the shrine there are five inscriptions, and on two detached stones planted in the ground on the south side of the dilapidated entrance into the temple enclosure there are two more. An account of these inscriptions is given in the report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy for the year 1911-1912, page 34.

(92) *Vontimitta*.—This village is about 8 miles south-east of Siddhavattam town and has a Railway Station on the Madras-Guntakal Line. The only ancient monument here of any archaeological interest is the Vaishnava Temple of Kōdanda Rāmaswāmi (No. 169 of the List of Ancient Monuments, dated 1910). The most important of the inscriptions belonging to this temple are mentioned on page 35 of the Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy. From an architectural point of view, the large pillared hall or mandapa attached to the front of the shrine, and the lofty gateway in front of this on the east side, are the only features of any importance. Both of these structures have been seriously disfigured by multitudinous coatings of whitewash which have done much to ruin the appearance of the sculptures. The condition of the gateway is serious, as some of the pillars and most of the stone beams and roof slabs supporting the lofty brick tower over the entrance are very badly cracked. The enclosure has three entrances of the usual kind surmounted with brick towers crowned with waggon-headed roofs. The latter portion of all three towers require replastering after the vegetation has been removed in order to save the exposed brickwork from further decay. When the necessary scaffolding has been erected for this work, the towers can be properly examined and all large cracks and holes filled up with properly coloured mortar so as to exclude rain water and further growth of vegetation as much as possible. No attempt to repair the dilapidated stucco figures should be made. I need hardly add that, when replastering the roofs of these towers, the plaster should be toned down in colour so as to be in keeping with the old brickwork.

Siddhavattam
Taluk.

The old Gopāl Svāmi Temple, the two caves, the ancient mandapa, and the Nāgakals, mentioned on page 130, Vol. I of Sewell's List, as existing at or near Vontimitta, are not of the slightest archaeological interest and their existence is not worth recording.

On no account should any repairs be carried out at Government expense to the small Hanumān shrine opposite the main entrance into the Kōdanda Rāma Temple, as this little shrine is of no architectural or historical interest.

(93) *Shepherd's Shrine*.—About 2 miles to the east of Vontimitta, and about 2 furlongs to the north of the main road to Cuddapah, situated in a large patch of scrub jungle is a somewhat uncommon and interesting little shrine which is used as place of worship by the local shepherds who pasture their flocks and herds on this common; and apparently the structure was erected in memory of some important individual belonging to this humble community. The shrine takes the form of a small rectangular dolmen about 4 feet square and 2 feet in height, composed of roughly hewn slabs of stone for the side walls and roof. This box-like cell faces the east, and on this side, a small entrance 1 foot in width has been left. The interior appears to have been paved with rough stone slabs and contains a small quantity of that fine red earth, that one invariably finds in the old Dravidian cell-tombs. From the nature of the construction and the presence of the fine red earth it is probable that the cell was originally a tomb which has been converted into a shrine at a later date. It contains nothing except the earth mentioned above; but surrounding it on the east side are a number of sculptured memorial stones planted in the ground in an upright position. There are six of these carved stones, and one plain stone measuring 3' 7" high and 1' 0" in width bearing a Telugu inscription. Like most memorial stones, the carved surface of the stone is divided up into several panels containing bas-relief sculpture representing different subjects; usually these are representations of warriors, mounted or unmounted, accompanied with their wives. But here, with two or three exceptions, all the panels are filled with portraits of bulls, or cows with calves, a brief description of which is inscribed over most of these portraits recording the colour of the animal or the size or its head or horns. One of the largest stones (3' 8" × 3' 0" × 3') contains a well executed bas-relief sculpture representing a big handsome bull with three human figures in the act of worshipping it. It is possible that this particular bull represents Nandi. Just below the sculpture is a modern inscription, apparently recording the name of some visitor to the shrine. Another stone (3' 0" × 2' 0" × 3") divided up into three panels, contains a representation of Krishna playing on his flute flanked by two bulls. The centre panel contains a conventional tree flanked by two cows with calves; whilst the lowest panel represents a procession of three bulls or cows. Perhaps the most interesting stone of all, is the one standing alongside of the front or east side of the shrine. Like the two just described, the carved surface is divided up into three compartments. The upper panel contains the figures of a black-buck and two cows, the one in the centre being accompanied with a calf. In the middle of the centre panel is the figure of some deity with four arms riding on a galloping or prancing steed flanked by two human figures, one of which holds the horse's bridle and appears to be attempting to guide the animal through a

small arched entrance, whilst the other figure holds a long club in his left hand and is depicted as waving the right hand as though bidding adieu to the departing diety who holds a trident, sword, umbrella and a rattle in each of his four hands. Had the diety been depicted as riding on a bull instead of a horse, we might have felt certain that it was intended to represent Siva. From the attitudes of the attendant figures, and the vāhan or vehicle of the deity being represented as a horse, the mounted figure would appear to represent the deified hero to whom the memorial was erected. All the larger stones have the sun and the moon carved on the upper portion of the stone just above the top panel. Most of the panels are inscribed in Telugu characters of no great antiquity, as one of my peons was able to read some of the words, apparently without much difficulty. The rest of the stones contain panels representing cows or bulls, chiefly the former. One side of the little entrance into the shrine cell is also decorated with a couple of roughly executed bulls in two separate panels. This quaint little temple is surrounded by a wall composed of large slabs of undressed stone planted in the ground in an upright position. This small enclosure is 19 feet long and 11 feet wide and has two small entrances on the east and south sides respectively. About 108 feet due east of the enclosure, two big stones about 7 feet high and 6 feet apart have been set up so as to form an approach to the sacred spot from the east. There is a small tree growing beside the shrine inside the enclosure. From the size and position of this tree and the nature of the inscriptions on the memorial stones, one is led to believe that this quaint monument cannot be of any great antiquity.

Apparently, nothing is known about the history of the shrine and the villagers of Vontimitta do not appear even to know of its existence. I discovered it quite accidentally whilst taking a walk through the jungle. As there is no village situated near the shrine and no pathways pass it, its exact locality is a little difficult to describe, but if the instructions given above concerning its situation are followed, there should be no difficulty in finding the spot.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

(94) *Kumbakōnam*.—Kumbakōnam contains a number of large and ancient temples which are briefly described in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 217 and 218. Although some of the inner shrines and buildings date back to the time of the Chōlas, the lofty gōpurams or gateways and enclosure walls, together with a number of additional attendant shrines and mandapas are obviously of a much later date and are probably not earlier than the 17th century.

(1) *Sārangapānisvāmī temple*.—(Vaishnavite temple). The gōpuram or gateway of this temple is a particularly lofty structure, nearly 150 feet in height consisting of eleven storeys built of brick and ornamented with stucco figures, the ground floor or base being built of stone to carry the vast weight above. With the exception of its great height, it is much the same as many others here and calls for no special remarks. As the wooden floors or landings inside this lofty tower were seriously decayed and in danger of collapsing, an agreement was entered into between Government and the trustees of the temple in January 1912 to save the structure from further ruin. According to this agreement, which refers to the main gateway or gōpuram only, the trustees agreed to contribute Rs. 3,200 towards the repairs. In consideration of the trustees performing the above conditions, Government has agreed to pay the rest of the expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation of the tower for the time being. The work of repairs is now in progress and should be completed before the end of the year. The sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided for this work in the budget grant for archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13. (Appendix to G.O. No. 471 W., dated 28th March 1912.) When these repairs are finished, no further monetary assistance by Government is necessary as the trustees of the temple have ample funds to keep the structure in a good state of repair.

(2) *Srī Nāgēśvarasvāmī temple*.—Protected by Government in 1912. The trustees agreed to pay Rs. 440 towards repairs. Government, in consideration of the trustees performing the above conditions, agreed to pay all expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation work for the time being. The sum of Rs. 970 was allotted for this work in the grant for Archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13 and the work is now in progress. The chief item in the estimate is repairs to the compound wall, a work which should have been left to the temple authorities to carry out themselves, as the wall is of no architectural or historical interest. Moreover, as the base of the wall outside, along the main road, has to do duty as a drain for surface water, the good work now being carried out in renewing the decayed brick work all along the base of the wall will prove a much time and money wasted unless proper drainage for the main road is provided in the near future. When the repairs now in progress are completed, no further subvention by Government is necessary, as the temple authorities are in a position to maintain the temple and enclosure in good order themselves.

(3) *Kumbhēśvarasvāmī temple*.—This is the most sacred of the Saivite temples in Kumbakōnam. A covered street, 330 feet in length and 15 feet in width, with shops on either side, leads up to it. It has undergone considerable alteration, and additions have been made since the original shrine was built and it is of no particular architectural interest and no subvention by Government is necessary, as it is a particularly wealthy temple with ample funds for maintaining the numerous buildings belonging to it in good order.

(4) *Bānapurīśvarasvāmī temple*.—This temple has been protected and an agreement between Government and the trustees entered into. The sum of Rs. 900 was allotted in the grant for Archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13. It contains inscriptions, but otherwise, it is of no particular interest, and when the repairs now in progress are finished, no further subvention by Government is necessary.

(5) *Chakarāpanisvāmī temple*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 300 was signed for repairing the plaster figures on the tower, Rs. 30 of this amount being contributed by the temple authorities. Considering that the trustees of this temple are now engaged in rebuilding a portion of the inner shrine on a very expensive scale, it is obvious that they have sufficient funds to maintain the building in good order without any assistance from Government. In the circumstances, the estimate should be cancelled and no repairs should be carried out at Government expense as the temple and gōpuram in question are of no particular architectural interest, and are certainly not worth repairing at public expense. In the temple is an interesting brass statue of one of the Tanjore Rājās holding a lamp for the God, Chakrapāni, a form of Vishnu.

(6) *Mahāmakhām tank*.—This is a very fine revetted reservoir surrounded by numerous little mandapas and shrines gaudily painted in the typical Southern India style. The principal mandapa is on the north side of the tank and contains some interesting sculptures. This tank is the centre of the very important Mahāmakhām festival in honour of Kumbhēsvarasvāmī, which takes place once in 12 years and people flock to it from all parts of Southern India. It is kept in good order by the trustees and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(7) *Rāmasvāmī temple*.—The chief point of interest about this temple is the large pillared hall or mandapa in front of the shrine, which contains a number of well-carved pillars. Most of the sculptures have been spoilt by liberal applications of oil, otherwise they are in good condition, and the temple is well worth a visit. It appeared in good condition but I was informed that water percolates through the roof of the large mandapa during the rains. As this temple has been protected and an agreement entered into between Government and the trustees, the estimate sanctioned for making the roof watertight with new concrete and cement, where necessary, may be carried out. No amount has been allotted in the grant for Archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13; so this work forms part of the programme for 1913-14.

(8) *Malikārjunasvāmī temple*.—This temple is of no architectural value and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(9) *Kāśivisvanāthasvāmī temple*.—Although of no architectural beauty, the construction of this temple is interesting and contains some excellent brick work, the pillars and even the bracket capitals being executed in this material. The vaulted roofs over the pillared halls in front of the shrine are in a leaky condition and are worth the small expense of replastering them here and there outside in order to save the interior from further decay. If the trustees are unable to carry out this work at their own cost, I would suggest that the work be done at Government expense, otherwise these brick roofs will fall in later on, if left in their present condition. Although brick buildings of this type are common enough in this district and in all probability are not earlier than the 17th century, we have here a good example of this particular style, conveniently situated and accessible to Europeans and unorthodox Hindus.

(10) *Sōmēsvarasvāmī temple*.—This temple is not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(95) *Swāmināthasvāmī temple*.—This temple is situated at the village of Swāminimalai, about four miles from Kumbakonam. It has been so extensively repaired and modernised that it ceases to be of any architectural interest. The car belonging to this temple, although quite modern, is a very beautiful one, built of carved wood overlaid with silver plates. It was built about five years ago at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and stands about 25 feet high.

(96) *Karkatēsvarasvāmī temple*.—Situated at the village of Tiruvisanallūr, about three miles from Tiruvadamardūr railway station. An estimate amounting to Rs. 670 for repairs to this temple was prepared and approved by the late Manager of this office whilst officiating for the Superintendent in September 1910. Fortunately, no repairs have been carried out at Government expense, as the building is a worthless structure from an architectural point of view and apparently it contains no inscriptions. In the circumstances, the estimate should be cancelled, as no subvention on the part of Government is necessary now or in the future.

(97) *Sivayōganāthasvāmī temple*.—This temple is also situated at Tiruvisanallūr. It contains inscriptions which, I understand, have been copied. I was informed that this temple was the property of the late Mahārāni of Tanjore. No subvention by Government is necessary as the temple is of no architectural value.

(98) *Kampaharēsvara temple*.—Situated at Tirubhuvanam, a village near Tiruvadamardūr. It contains inscriptions which I understand have been copied; otherwise it is of no particular interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(99) *Mahālingasvāmī temple*.—Situated at Tiruvadamardūr, close to the railway station. This is a large temple and a very wealthy one. Beyond the inscriptions which it contains and which the trustees have promised to take care of, it calls for no remarks, as it is of no particular architectural interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(100) *Airāvātēśvara temple*.—This is a well-built stone temple situated at Dārāsaram, a suburb of Kumbakōnam. I was informed that it belonged to the late Mahārani of Tanjore. The sanctum tower is now being repainted, but the work has been stopped pending a settlement of the claims to the temple now put forth by certain parties owing to the death of the Mahārani. A large portion of the pillared cloister which surrounds the temple has been dismantled. When the dispute as to the legal ownership of the temple has been decided, the trustees should be approached and requested to cease to allow any further vandalism of this kind. This temple and the Amman shrine close to it are interesting monuments well worth saving from decay in spite of the alterations and repairs which they have undergone from time to time. At present, it is not possible to say whether any subvention by Government is necessary; this point can only be settled when we know who the new owner is to be and what funds will be available in the future for maintaining the temple in good repair.

(101) *Svētāvināyagasvāmī temple*.—At Tiruvalanjuli, a village two miles from Dārāsaram railway station. It contains inscriptions, but otherwise it is of no particular interest from an archaeological point of view. The carved perforated screen fixed in the front entrance into the sanctum which enshrines an image of Ganēsa, is a fine piece of stone-carving, and some of the small statues placed in the niches in the exterior walls of the shrine are also interesting. Just outside the main entrance is a large roughly carved figure of a standing Buddha. The lower portion is partly buried underground. The workmanship is too crude to justify the expense of removing this to the Museum, but it appears to be a very old image and is not without interest. The few repairs that are necessary in order to save the temple and gateway from further decay should be carried out by the trustees, as these buildings are not of sufficient architectural interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(102) *Danapūṣvara and Saktivanēśvara temples*.—These two temples are situated at Pattisvaram, village $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dārāsaram railway station. They contain inscriptions, but otherwise they are of no particular archaeological value and no subvention by Government is required.

(103) *Bālakandanatha temple*.—Situated at Tiruvāpādi, a village, 8 miles north of Āduthorai railway station. It contains inscriptions, otherwise it is of no archaeological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(104) *Āpāthasāyēśvara temple*.—Situated close to Āduthorai railway station. It contains inscriptions, but is of no architectural value and no subvention by Government is required.

(105) *Fort and Siva temple at Pandanallur*.—A village six miles from Kuttalam railway station. The fort is of no interest and nothing is known concerning its history. The Siva temple contains some very fine metal images of Siva and a few inscriptions. A small Vishnu temple close by also contains a number of inscriptions on the exterior walls and plinth mouldings of the sanctum. With these exceptions, the ruined fort and temples here are of no interest to this department.

(106) *Pallavanāthasvāmī temple*.—At Tirupalathorai, a village, half a mile from Papanasam railway station, contains inscriptions and an old granary in the enclosure; otherwise it is of no interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(107) *Kalyanasundarēśvaraśvāmī temple*.—At Nallūr, a village three miles east of Papanasam railway station. It contains some handsome copper images and inscriptions; otherwise it is of no archaeological interest and no subvention by Government is required.

(108) *Vēdapurīśvara temple*.—At Tirukalibhattai, a village near Tiruvadamardūr. With the exception of the inscriptions and small stone images in the niches in the exterior walls of the sanctum, this temple is of no archaeological interest. In order to save the inscriptions, the roof over the shrine only should be made watertight with concrete and cement after the brick debris on top and the vegetation have been removed. The north-east angle of the shrine should be repacked and the open joints along the cornice grouted with cement. Proper drainage should be provided after the ground has been excavated all round the base of the shrine down to the original plinth line, for here, there are inscriptions which are covered up with earth. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 was sanctioned in 1910, but up till now, no funds have been allotted. The estimate should be revised and should contain only the items mentioned above and it should be strictly understood that the repairs are to be confined to the shrine chamber only. The rest of the temple is a later addition and of no interest. The only object of these repairs is to save the inscribed stones of the sanctum walls from falling out of position and getting lost, otherwise no subvention by Government would be necessary, as the structure is quite worthless from an architectural point of view.

(109) *Panchanāthēśvaraśvāmī temple at Tiruvādi*.—The town of Tiruvādi is situated 7 miles north by west of Tanjore. The temple is described in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 276 to 278. It contains a number of interesting and valuable inscriptions which have already been copied and deciphered. A few of the sculptures and pillars are also interesting. Architecturally, it is much the same as the rest of the large temples in this district and calls for no special remarks. Since the temple is a particularly wealthy one, the temple authorities are in a position to maintain it in good order without any assistance from Government. What repairs are now required, have already been pointed out to the authorities who have given a verbal promise to execute them.

(110) *Grīthapurīśvara temple*.—At Tillastanam, a village one mile west of Tiruvādi. With the exception of the inscriptions on the walls of the sanctum and main entrance into the shrine, the temple is of no archæological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary. The building has been protected and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,850 was prepared. Both the agreement and the estimate should be cancelled and the sum of Rs. 400 allotted in the grant for archæological works to be undertaken during 1912-13 should be re-appropriated and used for some really necessary work where sufficient funds have not already been provided.

(111) *Vyāgrapurīśvara temple at Perumbuliyūr*.—This village is close to Tiruvādi and is surrounded by paddy fields and swamps and is very difficult of approach. The sanctum of the temple contains a few inscriptions which have already been copied, otherwise the temple is of no archæological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary now or in the future.

(112) *The Small Fort, Tanjore*.—The erection of both the small and large forts at Tanjore has been ascribed to the Nāyak dynasty, that of the smaller to the first Nāyak, Sēvappa, and that of the larger to the last of the line, Vijaya Rāghava Nāyak, who died in 1673. With the exception of a solitary bastion on the east side of the large fort, on which reposes a very large ancient iron cannon, nearly 30 feet long and over 3 feet in diameter; practically nothing remains of the large fort except the mounds of earth which were originally encased in masonry retaining walls. The smaller fort lies to the south-west of the larger one, and adjoins it only at that corner. It has been selected for conservation by Government on account of its historical interest and is in a very fair state of preservation. Considerable funds have already been spent in carrying out repairs to the walls and the work is still in progress. The small fort consists of two lines of fortifications faced by a deep moat. The first line is an escarpment protected above by a loop-holed brick parapet wall. The second line consists of massive ramparts with embrasures for modern guns all round. Between these two lines of fortifications is a road-way which extends almost all round the fort. When the repairs now in progress are finished, this road should be cleared of earth and debris, the vegetation removed and proper drainage provided. At present, it is difficult for visitors to drive round owing to the many obstructions. Behind the ramparts is the terreplein or platform on which the guns were mounted. This should be cleared of jungle growth and rank vegetation, and proper provision for drainage provided. The tops of the retaining walls of the ramparts should be filled up with earth, where necessary, and properly sloped for drainage. With the exception of a small portion of the back wall of the terreplein near the east entrance into the fort, the ramparts are in good order. As so much has already been done to preserve the ramparts from further decay, it seems a pity not to complete the work by repairing this small portion near the main entrance. I would suggest that this be done in order that visitors may have the pleasure of a walk round the ramparts and enjoy the many fine views of the great temple and the town which may be obtained from this elevated position. There is still a great deal of vegetation growing in the walls of the fort in spite of the provision of two men specially appointed to prevent this. Before these men can be expected successfully to keep down this growth, a special gang of coolies will be required to assist them. In many cases the roots have penetrated so deeply into the walls, that it would be impossible to remove them without dismantling and rebuilding large portions of the masonry. This should be avoided, for once we commence a work of this kind, there will be no end to the expenditure. It should be remembered that the fort is only being repaired on account of its historical value, for it certainly cannot boast of any architectural features of interest. If it were not for the damage the vegetation causes, I would suggest leaving it by all means, as it adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the old walls. In the case of the escarpment wall, which has gone almost too far to justify any serious attempt at removing vegetation, no attempt should be made in this direction as it is bound to prove a failure and a very expensive one at that. In its present condition, with the warm colouring of the old brickwork and bright greens here and there, it is quite the most picturesque portion of the fort, and I would suggest that it be left as it is when the present repairs are completed.

(113) *The Great Temple, Tanjore*.—This famous temple stands inside the small fort just alluded to. It is dedicated to Brihatisvara, a form of Siva, and was founded by Rājārāja I. (985-1013 A.D.). A short but interesting description of it will be found in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 269 to 271. It has also been described by Fergusson and Dr. Burnell, the latter says in his pamphlet, "*The Great Temple of Tanjore*": "This temple is really the most remarkable of all the temples in the extreme south of India; is one of the oldest; and as it has been preserved with little alteration, if not, perhaps, the largest, it is the best specimen of the style of architecture peculiar to India, south of Madras."

"This style arose under the Chola (or Tanjore) kings in the 11th century A.D., when nearly all the great temples of Siva in Southern India were built, and it continued in use in the 12th and 13th centuries, during which the great temples of Vishnu were erected. Up to the beginning of the 16th century, these temples remained almost unchanged, but at that time all Southern India became subject to the kings of Vijayanagar, and one of these, named Krishnarāya (1509-30) rebuilt or added to most of the great temples of the south. The chief feature of the architecture of this later period is the construction of the enormous gopurams or gateways which are so conspicuous at Conjeevaram, Chidambaram and Srirangam. They do not form part of the original style, but were intended as fortifications to protect the shrines from foreign invaders, and certain plunder and desecration, as the Hindus first discovered on the Mohammedan invasion of 1310 A.D."

It is certainly one of the most beautiful and effective of all Dravidian temples. The small Subrahmanya or Kartikkēya temple in the north-west corner of the enclosure is a perfect gem of carved stone work, but unfortunately the structure has been spoilt by the clumsy addition of an uninteresting mandapa that has nothing whatever to do with the original building. The carved stone figures and ornamental pilasters and mouldings are much superior to any of the decorative work on the big temple. The upper portion above the ornamental cornice appears to be chiefly constructed of brick and plaster as we usually find in temples of this style. It is probably considerably later than the great temple. The rest of the attendant shrines, mandapas and cloisters call for no special remarks, although all are interesting. The huge monolithic image of Nandi, facing the entrance into the big temple, is a poor work of art and is only remarkable on account of its size.

The inner gōpuram or gateway is very fine and of good proportion and was probably erected at the same time as the temple itself. The first gōpuram is obviously much later than the second or inner one, as it is much higher and of the usual type. However, it is a fine lofty structure well worth saving from further decay, and unless steps are taken at once to preserve it, we may shortly find its condition serious indeed. All the numerous wooden landings inside the tower have perished long ago and it is now a mere shell without any cross supports. A considerable amount of water percolates through the waggon-headed roof which crowns the summit of the tower. Vegetation has displaced many of the stones and destroyed much of the brickwork. The whole tower requires to be thoroughly overhauled; all vegetation should be removed, and the decayed brickwork should be made water-tight, where necessary, with good sound cement mortar properly coloured to match the old material. Owing to the recent death of the Maharani of Tanjore, the present ownership of the great temple is in dispute, and I was informed that in all probability no funds will be forthcoming in the future for the upkeep of the temple or for carrying out the very necessary repairs mentioned above. I understand that those now in charge would have no objection to Government taking over the building, provided they be allowed to continue to conduct their religious ceremonies, etc., in their present fashion and without any interference on the part of Government. There would, of course, be no objection to this, but a proper agreement would have to be entered into before any repairs are undertaken at Government expense. Considering the importance of this temple from an historical and architectural point of view, we should be fortunate indeed in getting so splendid an example of Dravidian architecture on our list of monuments to be conserved by Government, and we could thus prevent any more modern additions or disfigurement in the future. With the exception of the gōpuram just mentioned, no repairs are required; so the matter will not be an expensive one, should the temple eventually become a monument to be maintained in good order by Government.

(114) *The Palace Buildings, Tanjore*—In G O No 198 W, dated the 3rd February 1912, the following buildings in the Tanjore Palace have been selected for conservation at Government expense—

(1) *Sanjīta Mahāl*—This is said to be a miniature of the surviving court of Tirumala Nayak's Palace at Madurai. It has been repaired and is in a fair state of preservation.

(2) *Marāṭhā's Durbar Hall*—A brightly coloured hall with a pillared roof. It contains a number of large portrait pictures of the Marāṭhā Rājās. These pictures are interesting historically, but as works of art they are failures. It is in good order, no repairs are necessary.

(3) *Nayak's Durbar Hall*—This building is also known as the "Statue Hall" on account of the very fine marble statue of Sarabhbhūji which it contains. The dilapidated verandah with a thatched roof erected in front of the facade should be removed. The multifoliate arched openings between the pillars should be filled in with glazed fan-lights with teakwood frames and mullions. From the teakwood beams carrying the lights, well-made cloth-bound "chicks" should be attached, so that they may be lowered during the rains or at other times when it is found desirable to close the open spaces between the pillars. I have given the Overseer in charge of the repairs to these buildings a rough sketch showing the form these fan-lights should take. As there is a watchman to look after this building, it is quite unnecessary to close in the whole of the facade, and thus destroy its original character. With the exception of the statue and a fine bronze bust of Lord Nelson presented to Sarabhbhūji by the Hon'ble Anne Seymour Damer, whose work it is, the building contains nothing of any particular value or historical interest. The few pictures are very poor works of art, the portraits of the Rājās' favourite dogs being in the same style as that adopted by the village signboard-painter at home.

The broken roofline and cornice over the northern part of the hall should be replastered, where necessary, in order to save the exposed brickwork here from further decay. A small brick and plaster parapet wall along the roof at this point would also be an advantage and appears necessary.

(4) *The Arsenal*—The condition of this building is serious. It is cracked from top to bottom, apparently due to settlement. The first thing to do here is to provide proper drainage all round, secondly the proposed new brickwork between the arches of the ground-floor should be carried out. If these precautions are found insufficient, the exterior walls will have to be buttressed up to prevent the structure from falling. The big cracks inside the building should be pasted over with some thick brown paper so as to ascertain if the cracks are getting larger.

It is possible the settlement may cease, if proper drainage is provided. I pointed out to the Overseer on the spot where this is required. The trees growing near the building should also be cut down, as their roots may prove harmful to the foundations.

(5) *The Clock Tower*.—It has been repaired and is in good order. The lightning conductor should be repaired where the tape is broken.

(6) *Krishnavilās Tank and Pavilion*.—Plaster repairs are required to the retaining walls of the tank. The tiled roof of the wooden pavilion requires attention, as some of the tiles are out of place and the rain gets into the building. The tiles should be re-set and renewed, where necessary.

(7) *Jeratkhana*.—Provide wire-netting to the windows to keep out the bats. The roof should be examined to see if any repairs are required outside.

(8) *Mottagōpuram*.—Petty plaster repairs are good enough for this building, as it is of no particular interest.

(9) *Two-domed Halls*.—These are on the west of the Sangitā Mahāl. They are of no particular interest and call for no remarks.

(115) *The Schwartz Church and Memorial*.—The church containing the memorial stands in the north-east corner of the small fort close to the big tank. It was founded in 1779 by Schwartz, who resided principally in Tanjore from 1778 until his death at the age of seventy-two in 1796. The wire-netting over the openings above the windows should be renewed, where necessary, to keep out bats. The interior of the roof is badly cracked from end to end. It should be grouted, plastered and whitewashed. The exterior of the roof should be examined and repaired, if necessary. The memorial tablet by the sculptor Flaxman, R.A., representing Sarabhōji's visit to Schwartz in November 1797, during his illness a few months before his death, is a very fine work of art that any church might be proud of. This church and memorial should be included in the list of ancient monuments as objects of historical interest.

(116) *Māyavaram*.—The old Siva temple here, known locally as Mayūranātha Svāmi temple, is of the usual type and calls for no remarks and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(117) *Vallārahōl Temple at Māyavaram*.—This building had been tentatively placed on the list of ancient monuments. It is of no architectural or historical interest and its existence is not worth recording. No subvention by Government is necessary.

(118) *Valuvūr*.—The temple to Virātesvara in this village, which is five miles south-west of Māyavaram, is of no architectural interest. It contains inscriptions and three particularly fine metal images of Virātesvara, Bhikshāndavar, and a female figure representing the Mōhana Avatar of Vishnu. They are all very old and nothing is known concerning their history. They are made of an amalgam known as "Panchaloham," a mixture of the five metals—gold, silver, copper, brass and lead. But there appears to be a greater proportion of copper in their composition than anything else. The Virātesvara image is 4 feet high including its pedestal and represents Siva dancing on the head of the elephant he has just killed. The skin of the elephant is shown spread out at the back of the figure and forms a background for the image. Siva is here represented with many arms, and holds numerous weapons in his hands. The statuette of Bhikshāndavar is 3' 6" high, including the little pedestal, on which the image stands. Siva is here represented as a nude beggar with four arms and the usual attributes which accompany this form. The little dwarf attendant and the deer are each 1 foot in height. It is one of the best images of its kind I have ever seen; the workmanship and modelling are superb.

The Mōhana Avatar figure is 2' 9" high, including the small pedestal. It is a very fine work of art, but not up to the standard of the Bhikshāndavar figure. Needless to say, there is no possibility of obtaining these beautiful images for the museum, and it was with considerable difficulty that the temple authorities were persuaded to allow two of the images to be brought out of the sanctum into the light so that I might obtain photographs of them; for, as a rule, these gods are only brought out of their abode once a year at the big festival in the spring. They could not be induced to bring out Virātesvara for my inspection; so I had to be content with seeing two modern copies of the same figure which they possess, one in plaster and the other a bronze repousse plaque attached to the base of the big stambha in front of the temple.

No subvention by Government is required.

(119) *Tyagarājāsāmi Temple at Tirucātūr*.—The only really remarkable feature about this temple are the size of the courtyards, the height of the enclosure walls, and the lofty brick and plaster tower over the main entrance on the east side. It also possesses a very fine tank and a huge car; otherwise, there is nothing to distinguish it from the ordinary large temples found in almost every village in this district. The big gōpuram over the main gateway is a fine lofty structure, but its plaster figures are very poor works of art and appear modern and are gaudily painted in the usual style. Europeans are only allowed inside the first courtyard or enclosure. As the inner enclosure is surrounded by very high walls there is nothing much to be seen from outside. As Fergusson has already pointed out, the nucleus here was a small village temple, a double shrine dedicated to Siva and his consort. At some subsequent period, it became sacred or rich, and a second or outer court was added with two gupurams, higher than

the original one. Additions were again made at a later period, the whole being enclosed by a still larger courtyard, this time with five gōpurams, and several large shrines and mandapas: When the last addition was made, it was intended to endow the temple with one of those great halls which were considered indispensable in temples of the first class. Generally, they had, or were intended to have, 1,000 pillars; this one has less than 700, and only a few of these carry beams of any kind, as it was left unfinished. The irregular spacing of the gateways and the enormous extent of great blank wall space on all sides is most depressing, and as an artistic design, nothing could be worse. Architecturally, the temple is certainly not remarkable, and but for its size, it would probably not have attracted the attention it has done.

In G.O. No. 971, dated the 9th August 1912, Government approved of Mr. Rea's suggestion that this temple should be permanently included in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. As the temple is a very rich one, there is not the slightest necessity for Government to spend anything on repairs, neither is the building of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify the expenditure of public funds in this direction, even if the trustees cannot, or will not, produce the necessary funds to maintain the building in good order. There is much vegetation about some of the smaller gōpurams, enclosure walls, attendant shrines, and mandapas. All this should be removed and the decayed brickwork replastered, where necessary, to keep out the wet and to prevent any further growth at these places. The temple authorities are well aware of this and know that the longer the repairs are delayed, the greater will be the decay and the cost of the work. I understand that the Civil Court will shortly sanction these very necessary repairs and compel the temple authorities to execute them from the various endowments. The temple is certainly well worth a visit, and should be recorded on the list as an ancient monument of interest. It also contains some defaced inscriptions of Rājārāja I. (985—1013 A.D.) and Rājendra Chōla (1011—1044 A.D.) on the walls of the small shrine of Achalesvara, which is the oldest part of the temple.

The famous car belonging to this temple is said to be one of the largest in the district. Whatever good woodcarvings it may have once possessed are now obliterated with multitudinous coatings of oil and dust, and like the temple, its most remarkable feature is its size. On the west side of the temple is a fine revetted tank covering over 18 acres; in the middle is a small island, on which stands a dilapidated shrine overgrown with picturesque vegetation.

(120) *Tāukkadaiyūr*.—Four miles north-west of Tranquebar. It contains a large Siva temple of the usual type. The lofty towers over the gateways are much decayed. Europeans are not allowed even into the first enclosure. From the little that may be seen from the main entrance, the temple does not appear to be of any particular architectural interest. The gōpurams are of the usual kind and call for no remarks. I was informed that it did not possess any images or inscriptions of archaeological interest. In the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, page 232, it is stated that the temple has an income of Rs. 13,000 and is under the control of a manager appointed by the Dharmapuram math. No repairs are necessary at Government expense, as the building is not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify the expenditure. However, if the temple authorities have funds for the proper upkeep of the temple, they should be made to carry out the repairs promptly.

(121) *Tranquebar*.—A town situated on the coast 19 miles south-east of Mayavaram railway station. It was a very early Danish settlement, and once an important seaport and the head-quarters of the Collector.

It was in the days of Christian IV King of Denmark, that the Danes first turned their attention to the East Indies. In 1616, an East India Company was established, at which time circumstances were favourable to Danish enterprise, as the power of the Portuguese was on the decline. As there had been Danish sailors in the first Dutch expedition to the East Indies, so now Dutch sailors and merchants were quite ready to enter the service of the Danes, for we find a number of Dutch names amongst those who contributed to the establishment of the Danish East India Company. Amongst these we must particularly mention Roelant Crape, who was well acquainted with India and had doubtless been at the Court of Tanjore in his early youth, which induced him to draw the attention of Christian IV to that part of India. But the Danes had also an inducement to turn their eyes to the island of Ceylon. The King of Kandy, generally called the Emperor of Ceylon, had in former times called in the Dutch to help him against the Portuguese, and a Dutch merchant, Marcellis Boshouwers, had rendered him such signal services that he had created him Prince of Migomme and also made him an Admiral. In 1615 when the King of Kandy was again in difficulties, this Prince of Migomme was despatched to seek assistance for him from the Dutch, or from "some other nation." Boshouwers was unsuccessful in his aim, for the Dutch were not then in a position to be able to interfere with any advantage in the affairs of Ceylon. On hearing of the establishment of the Danish East India Company, he started for Denmark, where he arrived in November 1617, had an audience with the King at Frederiksberg and opened new prospects for the Company. Although it was true that Boshouwers was deputed by the King of Kandy to seek for help against the Portuguese, promising great trading advantages to the nation which should give assistance, he had not been provided with proper credentials, and when he found that these were necessary, he prepared them for himself; they were considered as authentic in Denmark, and a treaty for Aid and for Commerce was arranged between Christian IV and the King of Kandy in the year 1618, to last for seven years. The equipment of an East Indian fleet was now carried on with

all diligence. One ship, the *Oeresund*, started first with Roelant Crape on board in August 1618—it reached Ceylon in safety and informed the King of Kandy that assistance would soon follow. Unfortunately, Crape allowed himself to be persuaded by the King of Kandy into an imprudent declaration of hostilities against the Portuguese, by whom he was attacked on the coast of Coromandel. His ship was stranded, and he escaped with only thirteen men to the Nayak of Tanjore, who took him under his protection. Meanwhile, the fleet, under the command of Admiral Ove Gedde, had started about three months after Crape. This so-called fleet consisted of only two men-of-war, the *Elephant* and the *David*, contributed by the King; and three merchant ships contributed by the Company; the Admiral was but 24 years old, and though he had been a short time in the Dutch service, he knew as little about maritime affairs as he did of East India trade; however, what he wanted in experience, he made up in zeal and ability, so that even in this case, Christian IV proved that he knew how to choose his men. Gedde has been reproached with being over-severe, and that he thus embittered his inferiors and made the service, unendurable to them, but his detractors have not sufficiently considered the difficulty of the position in which he found himself. The King had been obliged to employ a number of Dutch, in order to secure experienced people as sailors and traders; but for commanders of the ships and troops he had chosen Danish nobles, as Ove Gedde, Niels Rosenkrands, Thyge Stygge and Erik Grubbe, on whom he could depend. It is therefore easy to understand how difficult it must have been to keep up any unanimity between the Danish nobles and the Dutch merchants, and as Boshouwers wished to play a very great part and could not get the upper hand over Gedde, he joined his Dutch compatriots, and caused the Admiral all kinds of trouble.

The ships, which had met at the Cape, were separated during the latter part of the voyage and Boshouwers, who was not with Gedde on board the *Elephant*, but on board the *David*, died; the Admiral arrived in Ceylon in May 1620, where he assembled his ships by degrees. There he heard of Crape's misfortune, of Boshouwers' death, and what was still worse, he found that the King of Kandy was not the powerful potentate they had supposed him to be in Denmark, but a weak man, who of late years had been so oppressed by the Portuguese that he was quite unable to pay the heavy sum for the Danish assistance, to which Boshouwers' Treaty obliged him, a document however which he declared to be invalid in every particular. Finding that there was nothing to be obtained, Gedde made use of the King of Kandy's great desire to win the Danes, to draw up a Treaty in 24 articles quite as advantageous as the Treaty of Boshouwers, and by which Trincomalee, which had not fallen into the possession of the Portuguese and which was a very important position, was formally ceded to the Danish Crown. After these arrangements had been made in August 1620, Gedde sailed away to the Coromandel Coast.

There Roelant Crape had been for some time maintained by the Raja of Tanjore, and had exerted himself greatly to the advantage of the East India Company and by acquiring possession of Tranquebar, had undeniably smoothed the way for Ove Gedde. The negotiations very nearly fell through owing to Crape's mistrust of Gedde who was represented to him by the Dutch merchants as a hard and obstinate man. Crape therefore received Gedde with the greatest suspicion, and when the latter had come to Tanjore, and had himself opened communication with the Nayak, they worked for some time against one another to the detriment of their common cause; but as both were active men and zealous in their work (Crape afterwards did great service towards the foundation of the Danish trade in India and was raised by the King to the rank of a noble), it was not difficult for either of them to give way a little and lay their personal feelings aside for the public good. The Treaty was concluded in November 1620. It was advantageous for Danish trade and was lasting, while the more advantageous Treaty of Ceylon was never carried into execution. Immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty, Gedde began to lay the foundation of the Fortress of Dansborg at Tranquebar, to the erection of which the Nayak had consented, though without obliging himself to furnish either lime or stone. Crape received the highest appointment in the new colony. Henrik Hess was made Commandant of the Fortress, and the first Pastor of the Church in the Fort (of which Gedde laid the foundation before his departure) was Feder Sorensen Aale, who died some years afterwards in Tranquebar. Gedde went first to Ceylon, and on the last day of May 1621, sailed in his ship the *Elephant* for Europe, after spending about a year in India. The *Elephant* reached Copenhagen in March 1622, while the other man-of-war, the *David*, commanded by Niels Rosenkrands, which with Gedde's consent had left India before him, did not arrive till a month later. On his return from the East Indies, Gedde was appointed by the King as his Fendary (Governor) in Norway and in one of his districts (Fiefs) Nomedalen, the important Konigsberg silver mine was discovered in 1623. In 1642 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Aggerhus Regiment, but still kept his fief; and in the beginning of the year 1645 he was made a member of Council and Admiral of the kingdom without however having any opportunity of distinguishing himself, as the Peace of Brønsebro was concluded that same year. It is remarkable that the youthful Admiral of the little Indian fleet should finally become an Imperial Admiral of Denmark. The above brief historical sketch of the founders of Tranquebar has been taken from "Fenger's History of the Tranquebar Mission", a very interesting little book. A remarkable and fortunate circumstance in Gedde's voyage is that he kept a very careful Diary of all that happened to him both at sea and in India; so we know for certain what actually took place and how it was that the Danes first came to settle in Tranquebar.

In an old ruined Siva temple within the fort, now too close to the waves to last much longer, there is an inscription of a Pandya King, Kulasekhara, in which the town is called Sadanganpadi (*Tanjore Gazetteer*, page 236). The Tamil name for the place is Tarangambadi (the "wave village"); and so these early adventurers, hopeless of pronouncing the name in the vernacular, did their best and called it Tranquebar. The quaint old town is enclosed by a brick wall, the remains of a fortification. One enters the town through an imposing gateway decorated with the arms and insignia of the King of Denmark bearing the date 1792, with swords and cannon balls and other suggestions. Originally, the pediment on the front or west side of the gateway was ornamented with a large Danish Crown. This fell down many years ago and all trace of it is now lost, although some of the inhabitants of Tranquebar remember it quite well. The pediment on the east side is decorated with a large oval-shaped medallion bearing the letter C, and the figure 7, in the form of a monogram; attached to the lower portion of the mouldings encircling the monogram is a diminutive elephant; below this is the date 1792. I take it that the monogram stands for Christian VII, and the elephant represents Tranquebar as being attached to the Danish Crown. Originally, there was a small crown above the medallion, but this has almost disappeared, though its shape can still be made out. The sword and the pen crossed also occupy a prominent position in the decoration of the east face of the gateway. On the north side of the gateway is a ruined building with a small porch, which must have been a guard-room in the old days. The decayed pillars on the south side of the gateway show that here, also, there was once a small room or porch, probably for the use of the sentry on guard. The main street leads on to a little maidan, probably the old parade-ground of the garrison. On the north and west sides of this are large bungalows, the old residences of former officials. The east side of the maidan ends in a walled kind of pleasure with old stone seats, lapped by the sea waves at its base and now half-buried in the drifting sand of two centuries. On the south side is the little fortress, in which the building known as the Dansborg (Dan's Castle) is situated and which was founded by Ove Gedde in 1620, as already stated above. It is a quaint old structure built in the Gothic style and quite baronial in appearance in spite of modern restoration. It consists of a large central hall with two wings on the north and south sides respectively, and faces the sea. The roofs are vaulted and, with the exception of the ceiling over the central hall, are very low; in addition to this, the windows are small; so the general appearance of the interior is gloomy and depressing. An ornamental parapet wall above the cornice and numerous little turrets are the only decorative features of the exterior, which is plain and severe. The lofty watch tower above the central hall and the heavy fortified walls surrounding the building and its courtyard reflect the disturbed civic life of this little colony. The gloomy entrances, the ruined cells and guard-rooms, all tell their own history. No doubt, the Dansborg has undergone many changes and alterations since the days of Ove Gedde, and in all probability the two side wings and the little porticoes along the front were added at a later date. The entrance gateway into the fortress on the north side, bears the same monogram as that over the main gateway into the town which proves that this portion of the fortress is not earlier than the 18th century. Of recent years it has been extensively repaired by the Public Works department and converted into a travellers' bungalow. A wooden tablet bearing a curious monogram of Christian V of Denmark, dated 1677, which was formerly fixed in one of the rooms in the Dansborg, has now been removed to the Government Museum in Madras. This was done because the Dansborg was then in a dilapidated condition and there was no watchman to look after the place. Now that the building is in good order and in charge of the Public Works department, there seems no reason why this interesting old relic should not be set up in the Central Hall and restored to its original surroundings and old associations and thus add to the historical interest of the building. For some extraordinary reasons, the flight of steps which once led up to the roof and thence to the watch tower, where a splendid view of the sea and the surrounding country may be obtained, has been removed, so that it is impossible for visitors to enjoy this portion of the building. This approach should be restored so that the roof and tower may be made use of.

It was in 1624 when the fort became the property of the King of Denmark, to whom the Company owed money, and remained in his possession till 1845, when it was ceded to the English East India Company.

In 1706, the first Protestant Mission in India was started at Tranquebar, and many interesting relics of earlier Christianity may still be seen in this old-world town. The present new Jerusalem church was built in 1717 by the missionary Ziegenbalg, who died in 1719 and was buried there. It has a quaint pulpit, entered from the vestry and surmounted by a sounding board, which is the identical edifice, from which he and Plutschan preached in periwigs. The church windows are very old fashioned, and over the main entrance is a curious monogram of Frederick IV, dated 1718; it also contains some beautiful chairs of Sheraton period. Another (the present English church) is said to be the original edifice, of which the foundations were laid by Gedde in 1620, but it is very doubtful whether this is correct, for the old records expressly state that the church founded by Gedde was situated in the fort. Now, the only fort that existed during the larger part of the history of the town was the little fortress enclosing the Dansborg, and it was probably in here that the first church was built. No signs, however, of a church exist in the little fortress now, but in one of the rooms of the south wing of the Dansborg there is a niche which looks as though it once contained a crucifix and it is possible that this room was used as a chapel in the early days. In the vestry of the English church is

a remarkable painting of the Last Supper coloured in relief upon wood and executed with considerable skill. The handsome communion service is of silver, and parts of it are dated 1712 and 1789. A smaller chalice is dated 1689, and the old silver-mounted staff for the offertory bag is dated 1687. Near the town gateway on the north side, stands the old Goanese Church. It seems to have been founded in the 17th century, though the precise date is not clear. The south end of the building is rather quaint and is surmounted by a large Danish Crown; otherwise it is an uninteresting structure from an architectural point of view and calls for no remarks. In an old bungalow down a side street the visitor is shown some relics of the last Danish padre, the most interesting being a small poster oval bed, with a minute punkah in the roof of it.

Although none of the old monuments at Tranquebar are of any particular architectural interest and are all executed in brick and plaster, they are of considerable historical value and worth preserving from further decay at Government expense.

(122) *Buddhist Image at Perunjeri*.—This village is situated about a mile north-east of Mangalakūr Railway station on the Māyavaram-Tiruvālūr line. The only object of archaeological interest here is a large stone image of Buddha in the "Contemplating" attitude. The total height of the sitting figure is 5' 3" and measures 2' 7" across the back of the shoulders. Buddha is depicted with the usual curly hair and top-knot and large pendant ears. The figure is represented as being partly draped with a very thin garment leaving the right shoulder bare. On the base, just below the crossed legs, the remains of a short but defaced inscription may be seen. The letters appear to be in old Tamil. As a work of art there is nothing remarkable about it and being executed in granite, the workmanship is necessarily crude. From its style it does not look earlier than the 7th century. Nothing is known concerning its history. It was found in a grove of trees about a furlong from its present abode. But no trace of a temple or other structure was discovered with it. Some 15 years ago, it was set up in a modern shrine chamber and quite recently a tiled shed has been erected in front of this, so that now there is not sufficient light inside to allow of a photograph being taken. It is regarded as an object of worship by low-caste Hindus who look upon the figure as an image of a Rishi.

Another Buddhist image, apparently of the same type, only smaller, is reported to exist at Kottapadi, a village about three miles from Ambagattūr Railway station in the Nannilam taluk. I had not time to inspect this one. As so few Buddhist remains exist in the Tanjore district, the discovery of these two images is interesting. I am indebted to Mr T. Boag, I.C.S., for having brought their existence to my notice.

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31st March 1913.

MANUAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT & THE YEARLY
ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.—APPENDICES,

Containing articles and statements supplementary to the articles in
Volume I, arranged under general heads.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1885.

APPENDIX No. I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Introduction—India, or Mid Southern Asia as it has been called, consists of two districts, each on the whole triangular, but with their bases opposed and differing in their natural conditions. The northern plain penetrates deeply into the interior of the Asiatic continent, is for the most part surrounded by lofty mountains, and being traversed by great rivers touches the ocean at their mouths only. The second district is a peninsula, extending as far into the ocean as the northern plain extends into the continent, but occupied by mountains and tablelands of moderate elevation and having a minor river-system. The ancients specified the Ganges as the natural division between two portions of India. The moderns with more reason divide it into the two triangular portions marked by the Asiatic ocean shore, of which the peninsula commences at a line drawn from the Nerbudda river on the west to the Mahanuddy river on the east. In the early part of the earth's history the most southern part of the peninsula if not the whole of it, must have been separated by the ocean from the main continent. An original connection again with Madagascar and Africa appears in every way probable. A connection with the Malay countries has been asserted, but this seems more doubtful.

2 *The Deccan plateau*—South of the Nerbudda and parallel with it lie the Santpooa mountains which, extending across the greater half of the country from sea to sea, may equally be regarded as a northern boundary. The peninsula below this is mainly occupied by the Deccan plateau, which comprises part of Bombay Presidency, the Berar and the Nizam's Dominions, the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency, and Mysore. The Deccan plateau follows the triangular shape of the peninsula. It terminates abruptly on the west in the Western Ghats, called by the natives of the Bombay Presidency the Sahyadry range, and shelves to the east, on which side its hill boundary called the Eastern Ghats is somewhat discontinuous. The whole is surrounded by a margin of low country. Regarding the northern part of the plateau it is not necessary here to speak. The valley of the Godavary and its tributaries coincides with a broad depression in the surface which slopes down gently from Nagpore in the Central Provinces to the sea. West and south from this valley system the elevation of the country is greater. On the margin of the ghats its average height is not below 2,000 feet, and the marginal range includes some hills over 4,000 feet in height. The surface of the plateau declines somewhat to the Teongabudra a large tributary of the Kistna, but rises again to the south to form the tableland of Mysore. Bellary, at 1,150 feet, is not far to the south of the above-named river, while Bangalore, at 3,000 feet is situated on one of the highest parts of the Mysore plateau. Except where under field cultivation, the central plateau is a bare grassy country, with a gently undulating surface, a ridge of hills here and there rising above the general level. The Kistna valley is very similar in character, but there are parts where the river breaks in picturesque gorges through the Nallamully mountains east of Kurnool. All the main rivers of the Presidency the Godavery the Kistna the Pennur, and the Cravey have their first courses in this plateau and all flow from west to east. Notes on the geology of the Presidency from the point of view of the stratigraphical and lithological classifications of that science will be found in the third appendix. The crust of the earth at the Deccan plateau within the limits of the Presidency consists of two great series, the lower one granitic and the upper one schistose of metamorphic or gneissic rocks arranged in zones running generally southward, and forming the several hill ranges which occur on the

surface of the plateau. On the eastern side of the plateau from the Kistna to nearly the latitude of Madras the gneissic rocks are overlaid by a series of sub metamorphic or transition rocks consisting of quartzites, slates, schists and crystalline or sub crystalline limestones known as the Cuddapah series. Resting on these again is another series of rocks—quartzites, shales and limestones—which occupy two minor basins, one on the north-western and the other on the north-eastern sides of the Cuddapah basin. This younger series is known as the Kurnool series. Both have been affected by the same lateral movement that produced the present position of the gneiss, and like it show a more or less north and south direction of the hill ranges they form. Up to this point there are no organic remains, for though originally of aqueous origin as attested by their stratified character, the gneiss and other formations have been subsequently crystallized by the effects of subterranean heat and pressure due to contraction of the whole crust. Organic remains, if such existed, must have been in the process destroyed. Through all these deposits there have been great volcanic outbursts, and the extensive overflow or "trap" of the Deccan is one of the most remarkable in the world. It however occupies the north-west of the plateau and does not touch this Presidency. Two surface materials peculiar to this portion of the world are found in the Deccan plateau, namely, laterite, a species of iron clay, and regai soil otherwise known as black-cotton soil. The former is due to some form of disintegration of the rocky surface, and the latter is a humus formed by ancient forest growths. Black cotton soil is remarkable for its power of retaining moisture and for its fertility. From the absence of marine remains, it must be held that the southern part of the Deccan plateau in its condition of dry land is of immense antiquity. It dates as such probably from the times known as pre-æzoic. Notes on the climate also of the Presidency will be found in the second appendix. The Deccan plateau is swept by the south-west monsoon, but not until it has surmounted the barrier of the Western Ghats, and hence the rainfall is, as a rule, light at places situated under the lee of the range, and but moderate over the more easterly parts of the plateau. The rains however are prolonged some three or four weeks later than in India to the north of the Santpooas, since they are brought also by the easterly winds, which blow from the Bay of Bengal in October and the early part of November, when the recurved southerly wind ceases to blow up the Gangetic valley, and sets towards the Carnatic as the north-east monsoon.

3 *The Western Ghats*—These extend from the Tapti river in the Bombay Presidency just south of the Santpooas down to Cape Comorin. They are only divided by the Palghat gap, the northern section measuring 800 miles in length and the southern section 200 miles. The opposite faces of the Western Ghats, at least with the exception of their most southerly portion, differ very remarkably. To the side of the land there is a gradual slope to the tableland or plateau proper of the Deccan. Towards the sea there are almost perpendicular precipices. The Western Ghats are a complete watershed, for no stream of any magnitude finds its way through them. These formations however have to be north been broken through by igneous rocks as mentioned in that case. There the upper surface consists of horizontal or nearly horizontal strata of basalt and similar rocks even older than the trap. The strata are cut into a deep scarp or inland cliff on the western side by the influence of the atmosphere, and perhaps by marine action, and are eroded though less abruptly to the eastward. South of about 16° latitude, or within this Presidency, the horizontal

igneous rocks disappear, and the range then shows the original metamorphic strata. As to the origin of these mountains nothing definite can be asserted. They may originally have been set in their present direction by geological disturbance. Locally there is a connection between the direction of the bedding and the direction of the range. The fact, however, that all the principal elevations, such as the Neilgherries, Pulneys, &c., are plateaus and not ridges tends to show that denudation has played at least a considerable part in determining their contour. The Western Ghats are exposed to the full force of the south west monsoon and rains. As a consequence the moisture on the sea face is excessive. The Palghat gap affords a singular passage to the winds, elsewhere barred by the range. The country immediately east of this gap receives the rainfall of the south west monsoon, and even during the north east monsoon ships passing Bepore meet with a much stronger wind from the land than is felt elsewhere along the coast.

4 *The Eastern Ghats*.—South of the combined delta of the Godavary and Krishna, and nearly to the latitude of Madras, the central plateau is flanked on its eastern border by a double range of hills usually called the Eastern Ghats. By some this name is denied, as indicating a continuity which does not in fact exist. The Eastern Ghats are for the most part bare and rocky, and the station of Cuddapah, which is surrounded by these hills, is notorious as one of the hottest in the Presidency. A little to the north of Madras, the Eastern Ghats trend off to the south westward, bounding the high plateau of Mysore. At their junction with the Western Ghats, rises the plateau of the Neilgherry Hills. The Eastern Ghats are not watered, and the rivers of the peninsula break through them. Their geological formation is granite, and gneiss and mica slate, with clay slate, hornblende, and primitive limestone overlying. These hills may from one point of view be regarded as the eastern cliff of the Jeypore and Mysore plateaus, and not separable from them. They do not exercise any great effect on meteorology, but still to a certain extent they break the force of the north east monsoon, preventing it from penetrating inland.

5 *Southern hill groups*.—The junction of the Western and Eastern Ghats does not mark the termination of the former, which, as already stated, extend to Cape Comorin. As offshoots, however, of the Western Ghats to the south lie the Anaimullays, Pulneys, Travancore Hills, and other hill-masses. Some of these rival the Neilgherries in height. They all consist of gneissic rocks.

6 *The marginal surrounding plain*.—The strip of low country that gives the margin to the peninsula below the ghats varies in its character. Along the west coast it is narrow and tolerably uniform in width, rocky, and well watered from the Western Ghats, but traversed only by small rivers or rather mountain torrents. The rainfall being heavy and the climate warm and damp, the vegeta-

tion is dense and characteristically tropical, and the steep slopes of the ghats, where they have not been artificially cleared, are thickly clothed with forest. The coast of Malabar and Travancore is fringed with sand spits, enclosing backwaters which are so connected as to afford a complete system of inland navigation. The climate of the west coast may be well seen from the remarks in the article on Malabar in a later appendix. On the east coast, the marginal plain forms the exterior province of the Carnatic. It occupies from one third to one half the width of the peninsula, and extends up the valley of the Cauvery nearly to the foot of the Neilgherry Hills, where it is some 2,000 feet above the sea. North of the Cauvery a group of detached hills or plateaus, some of them 4,000 or 5,000 feet in height, occupy the centre of the peninsula, standing out in front of the Eastern Ghats. These go by the names of the Shevaroyys, Jawrudies, &c. At the entrance of one of the passes between these hills, lies the station of Salem, while Trichinopoly is 20 miles from their south east corner, at the head of the Cauvery delta. The latter delta constitutes the rich province of Tanjore. This is not a swamp however, but an upraised delta, every part of which is high above sea level, while along the coast it presents at some points a low cliff of alluvial deposits now undergoing slow erosion by the sea. Immediately north of Madras, the coast plain of the Payeen Ghaut is contracted to about 30 or 40 miles in width, and thence to the delta of the Krishna and Godavary, it extends along the foot of the Veligonda Hills with an average breadth of not more than 50 miles. The coast plain north of the Godavary is a strip, extending along the foot of the solitary hills that border the state of Jeypore and run up thence to Cuttack. At Vizagapatam itself and for some miles to the south the coast is formed by a rocky ridge which runs parallel to the line of the ghats, but in general the whole of this coast line, from the Paumben channel to the mouth of the Hooghly, is a low alluvial flat bordered by sand. Through the eastern plain flow to the sea all the rivers of the Presidency. The geology of this part of the peninsula offers much variety, and must be indicated in detail in its place. It consists eastward in great part of the alluvial deposits brought down from the tableland. The heat on the Eastern or Coomandel Coast is very great during the early part of summer. The Carnatic also, especially the districts of Nellore, the two Arcots, and Chingleput, is noted for the great heat and dryness of the winds blowing through the gorges of the Eastern Ghats from the sultry plains of the interior. The average height of the thermometer on the Coomandel Coast is 84°, as opposed to 78° on the Western Coast. A partial rainfall is obtained from the south west monsoon, but for the most part the eastern coast is dependent on the north east monsoon of the autumn months. This brings with it seldom more than 40 inches of rain during the year, against 150 or 210 inches on the opposite coast.

various places—the chief being the “Kartigay” festival at Trinomallee, the “Adra Darsanam” at Chidambaram, and the annual gatherings at Vriddhaohellam, Cuddalore, Killay, Shreemoosham, Coovaugam, Meilam and Malayanoor. The export trade of the district in 1883 aggregated a value of Rupees 64,26,266 by land and Rupees 8,27,744 by sea. Piece-goods contributed Rupees 8,51,509; oil and oil-seeds, Rupees 28,67,858; grain, Rupees 7,22,412; indigo, Rupees 1,25,193; hides, Rupees 98,580, and sugar, 4,00,081. The imports for the same year amounted in value to Rupees 13,53,119, of which Rupees 9,24,487 entered by land. The leading items were—metal wares, Rupees 2,37,360; piece-goods, Rupees 1,19,465; cocoanuts, Rupees 65,400; twist, Rupees 67,801. The chief centres of traffic are Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Panrooty, Tyagadroog, Tindivanam, Trinomallee, Villoopooram, and Pondicherry (French). The fact that the exports are about five times larger than the imports, points to an accumulation of money in the district. The only industries conducted by European agency are the manufacture of sugar and the spirit called “arrack,” the estimated annual value of the outturn being Rupees 2,00,000 and Rupees 10,07,808 respectively. Of district manufactures conducted by native capital, the annual values are estimated at—Indigo, Rupees 12,00,000; oils, Rupees 7,00,000. Along the coast, sea-fishing occupies the population of some 25 villages. The produce is for the most part consumed locally, but a considerable quantity is cured for sale at a distance. The fresh-water fisheries of the district are not important, the total revenue for 1883-84 being Rupees 7,187. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the Cullacorehy, Trinomallee and Tiruocillore talooks; but a company, established in 1824 on an extensive scale for working the mines, has since suspended its operations. Quarries of sandstone, blue limestone, and laterite are advantageously worked. The roads of the district aggregate a length of 1,154 miles, maintained by Government at an annual cost of Rupees 1,43,791. The only noteworthy canal is the Khan Sahib, connecting the Coleroon and Vadavār rivers with the Vellār; it is 43 miles in length, but being navigable only for small craft, does not carry much traffic. A railway from Madras to Porto Novo, ‘en route’ for Tanjore, was opened in 1878. The line has been completed and the train is now running from Madras to Tinticorin. A branch railway was opened in 1879 between Villoopooram and Pondicherry (French). The only institutions worthy of note are the “cheuntries,” 210 in number, and the religious edifices, 76 pagodas and 243 mosques, under the control of the Mosque and Pagoda Committee. Two out of the five ancient sites of Shiva-worship—Chidambaram and Trinomallee—are in this district, as also is Shreemoosham, one of the eight chief places of Veishnavya-worship.

9. *Famine, Flood, &c.*—Floods and droughts have been frequent. The former occur chiefly in the valleys of the Ponnaiar, Vellār, and Guddikam, the most notable years of inundation being 1853, 1858, 1871, 1874 and 1880. The floods in the Coleroon were unusually heavy in 1882. It breached its bank, and lands in upwards of 100 villages in the Chidambaram talook were submerged. Famine prices have prevailed ten times within the century. In 1806-07 Government relieved distress by large importations of grain, by the remission of revenue to the extent of Rupees 6,20,000, and by the disbursement of Rupees 2,30,000, on relief works. In 1833-31 the prices of grain doubled, and 18,000 persons were thrown on the relief works opened by Government. Remissions of revenue to the extent of Rupees 1,64,000 were granted. In 1806 relief works were again necessary. Other “famine” years were 1823-21-25, 1867-68, 1873-74, 1875-76, and 1877. Violent storms visit the coast frequently, and the recorded loss of lives and shipping on the seaboard of this district is very great. In April 1749, two merchant vessels and two men-

of-war went down with all their crews—one the “Namur,” a flag-ship, and the finest vessel of her size in the British Navy, having 750 men on board. The hurricane of October 1752 is recorded to have been the most violent remembered on the coast; and eight years later a cyclone scattered the blockading fleet in the Pondicherry roads. Three vessels of war were wrecked, and three others, with 1,150 Europeans on board, went to the bottom. In 1784, 1795, 1808, 1820, 1831, 1840, 1842, 1853, 1870, and 1871, violent storms, causing a serious loss of shipping and doing great injury on shore, swept the coast of the district.

10. *Medical.*—Epidemic cholera appeared in Cuddalore in twenty-two of the years between 1851 and 1883, the mortality averaging during the last two years 76 per cent. of the persons attacked. Fevers appear to be endemic in some of the western talooks; and in the eastern tracts, leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. The chief drugs in the native pharmacopoeia are mercury, sulphur, arsenic, lead, bismuth, sulphate of copper, calomel, magnesia biliary, calculi of cattle, musk, safflower, orpiment, ginger, and castor-oil. The mode of treatment is in all cases the same—strict diet with purges. The native doctors (hakeems) never bleed, nor use leeches. Medicated oil-baths take the place of blisters. In cases of delirium, stimulants are applied to the eye-balls. Cattle epidemics, which are frequent, may be classed under the three heads of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease (komaury), and tympanitis. The extension of cultivation has of late years been very great, and the pasturage available for cattle has diminished in proportion. The average annual rainfall of the district is 38.95 inches. Seven dispensaries are, altogether or in part, supported by Government, the expenditure for 1882-83 being Rupees 22,974.

11. *General Administration.*—The total net revenue of the district amounted in 1883-84 to Rupees 49,18,730, being Rupees 4,87,650 in excess of the revenue for 1870-71 which again was Rupees 11,85,350 above that for 1860-61. The total expenditure on civil administration in 1883-84 was Rupees 7,23,694. The land revenue contributed in 1883-84, Rupees 31,66,708; salt, Rupees 10,66,240; akbarry (spirits, and drugs and opium), Rupees 3,68,730; sea customs, Rupees 16,566; land customs, Rupees 16,344; stamps, Rupees 76,663; court fees and suits, Rupees 1,25,895; license-tax, Rupees 10,212; forests, Rupees 31,444; registration fees, Rupees 27,881; stamping and printing fees, Rupees 2,904; and school fees, Rupees 8,913. The police force cost Rupees 1,51,334. There is now very little crime in the district. On the assumption of the Government of the Carnatic by the Company, the police of the district consisted of the village watch only, presided over by local inspectors. This system was at once abolished, the police being placed under the District Judge, and authority centralized. In 1816, the control of the force was vested in the District Magistrate; and this system continued till 1859, when the new Madras Constabulary (organized on the plan of the English County and Irish Constabulary) was introduced. The history of the District Courts has already been given. The district is administered by a Collector and Magistrate, with three Sub-divisional Assistant Magistrates and two Deputy-Collectors under him. Over each talook is a tahsildar, assisted by a deputy tahsildar, except in Cullacorehy where there is no deputy tahsildar. The jails of the district contained during 1882 a daily average of 211 prisoners, at a cost per head of Rupees 79½ per annum in the district jail and Rupees 50 in the subsidiary jails. The average earnings of each working prisoner was Rupees 13; the rate of mortality, 7.36 per cent. Education is represented by 4 higher schools, 23 middle-class, and 873 elementary and two normal schools. There are two municipalities, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. In 1870-71 the district post office distributed 235,462 covers, 210,973 being letters.

BELLARY.

Description.—This district lies between 14° 30' and 15° 58' N. lat., and 75° 43' and 77° 45' E. long.; area, 5,904 square miles; population in 1881, 736,807. The river Toongabudra bounds it on the north, separating it from the territories of the Nizam; on the east lie the districts of Cuddapah and Anantapur; and on the other two sides lies Mysore.

2. *Physical Geography.*—The general aspect of the district is a plain, devoid of trees, broken at rare intervals by granite masses rising abruptly from the surrounding level of black cotton soil. Water is scarce throughout, and vegetation rare. Two rivers drain the district. The Toongabudra, forming the northern boundary, contains water all the year round, and in the rainy season swells to

formidable dimensions. On its banks stand the towns of Hampasangar, Hospett, Ilumpy, Cumply; and at Ram-pore a bridge of 52 piers carries the railway across. The Hagary rises in Mysore, and after a course of 125 miles joins the Toongabudra near Halaicottah. Though shallow for two-thirds of the year, this river when in flood overflows its banks, and in 1857 washed away the town of Gooliem. The only hill ranges worthy of note are those of Sundoor and Cumply in the west. Scattered over the district occur detached masses of granitic rock. Iron of good quality abounds, and copper, lead, antimony, manganese, and alum are found. Saltpetre is extracted from the soil. The fauna of the district include among mammals, the tiger, panther, cheetah, wolf, black bear,

hyæna, wild boar, antelope, and sambar deer; the first and last being rare. Among birds, the order of "raptors" is largely represented. The bustard, florican, pea-fowl, partridge, quail, snipe, goose, and water fowl afford good sport. Venomous snakes abound. The flora is scanty,—the babool (*Acacia Arabica*), her (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and wild date (*Elate sylvestris*) being the chief indigenous trees, but in the tops and gardens are found the mango, tamarind, coconut palm, banana, and neem. Forests will be mentioned below.

3. *History*—Within the district lies the site of the ancient city of Vijayanugger, and its annals therefore date back to the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, in the fourteenth century. But it was not until 1610, when Sivajee, received a formal grant from the Sultan of Benajapore of the foris of Bellary and Adony, with the country adjacent, that the tract corresponding to the present district entered upon a separate history. The old district round Gooty remained then subject to Golcondah, but farther south the Poligars of Royadroog, Anantapore, and Hurpanhully became tributary to the Mahattas. Sivajee died in 1680, and soon afterwards Aurungzeeb advanced upon the Deccan and overran the district. His authority, however, was never formally established, and the revenues of Bellary were farmed out to Poligars, who deducted what they could for military and other expenses, and remitted the balance to the Imperial treasury. After the death of Aurungzeeb, and the rise of the Nizam's power, several of the Bellary chiefs, and especially those of Gooty and Sundoo, assumed a sort of independence. Meanwhile the Mysore power had arisen, and, on the death of the Nizam, Hyder Ally, who was in possession of Mysore, accepting the invitation of Basaulat Jung, the governor of Adony, to assist him against the Mahattas, overran the district. Coddcondah, Madakana, Hindoopore, Hurpanhully, Royadroog, and Chitaldroog submitted. Gooty however resisted. The Mahattas took the field in force to regain the lost fortresses, and Hyder Ally was defeated at Rotthully, and compelled to abandon his conquests with the exception of Royadroog, Chitaldroog, and Hurpanhully. The Mysore war broke out in 1767, and Hyder Ally, to recruit his finances, levied contributions from the surrounding districts. Gooty, however, again resisted, and at Bellary, then a dependency of Adony, Hyder Ally experienced little better success. In 1774 the Poligar of Bellary, Basaulat Jung, withheld payment from the Nizam, and Lally was sent with a force to reduce him to obedience. He appealed for help to Hyder, who detached the Adony troops, but kept Bellary for himself. A third attempt upon Gooty was successful, and, making it his head-quarters, Hyder continued to hold his own for two years against both the Mahattas and the Nizam. Throughout these campaigns the Poligars of Chitaldroog, Royadroog, Hurpanhully, and other divisions of the present district, acted as the acknowledged tributaries of Mysore. On Hyder Ally's death all these divisions asserted their independence, but Tippoo, who had succeeded his father, captured the fortresses one after the other, put the chiefs of Royadroog and Hurpanhully to death as a warning to the rest, and collected all the arms and stores of these chiefs in the strongholds of Gooty and Bellary. Tippoo was in 1789 involved in war with the British and on the conclusion of peace, and the partition of Tippoo's last conquests, the present Bellary district was made over to the Nizam. War again broke out, and on the capture of Seringapatam and death of Tippoo a redistribution was effected, Bellary district being divided between the Nizam and the Peshwa. In 1800, the Peshwa's share was resumed by the British and the Nizam, in exchange for a subsidiary force of British troops, ceded to the Company the tract acquired by the treaties of 1792 and 1799, including Adony and the present district of Bellary. The first attempt of the Company to collect the revenue of this new territory provoked a general rebellion of the Poligars, but a force under General Campbell expelled those who were most active in hostility from their estates, and the rest did not continue their resistance. The revenue administration was then taken out of the hands of the Poligars entirely, and the maintenance of armed bodies was prohibited, the whole of the Ceded Districts being formed into a Commissionership under Colonel Monro as principal Collector and on his retirement reformed into the two zillahs of Cuddapah and Bellary, with a Collector assigned to each. Since that date the peace of the district has been only twice disturbed. In 1818 the Pindaries made a raid, plundering Hurpanhully and making ineffectual assaults on Coddhy and Royadroog. A force was despatched from Bellary, which without difficulty expelled them. In 1857 there was a rising in Dharwar district, and the Tahsildar of Hurpanhully joined the insurgents with a force collected within

his talook. These marched upon Ramandroog, but were overtaken by British troops at Coppal. The defences of the army were stormed by a wing of the 74th Highlanders, and thus put an end to the disturbance.

4. *Archæology*—Archæological traces exist of Chola sovereigns, but they are not numerous, while there is no evidence where it might have been expected of a Chalookya occupation. No Cadamba inscription has as yet been found, and only one of the Hoysala Ballalas. Along the banks of the Toongabudra archæological remains will probably hereafter be discovered. The archæological interest of the district centres in the remains of the old city of Vijayanugger, 33 miles west by north of Bellary, on the Toongabudra, at the spot occupied by the modern town of Humpy. Regarding this Vol III should be consulted. A reference to Vol III will show a complete list of all the places containing antiquities in the district.

5. *Population*—A census of the old Bellary district including Anantapore, taken in 1868-67, gave a total population of 1,304,998, but the enumeration of 1871 showed this to be as much as 40 per cent in some talooks below the actual numbers, the revised total standing at 1,668,006—males 860,173, females 807,833, or only 93 females to every 100 males. According to the census of 1881 the population of the present district of Bellary is 736,807—males 373,948, females 362,859, and that of the talooks, which now form the separate district of Anantapore, 599,589—males 305,452, females 294,437. Dealing with the present district alone, the houses number 175,480 (10 per cent being returned as uninhabited), and are, owing to the bare, wind swept character of the district, more substantially built than in other parts. The number of inhabitants per house averages 5.1, ranging from 4.8 in the Sundoo estate to 5.2 in other talooks. Of the total population, 662,072 persons, or 90 per cent, are Hindoos, and 9.5 per cent or 69,767 Mahomedans. Classified according to worship, the Hindoos are nearly equally divided between Shirettes (747,777, or 48.7 per cent.) and Veshnavites (712,215, or 46.4 per cent.), the small remainder of 4.9 per cent being returned as 'Lingayets and others.' Classified according to caste, the Brahmins aggregate 2.3 per cent. of the Hindoo population, Chhatryas, 4, Vaisyas, 1.7; and Shoodras, 95.6. The very small proportion of the upper castes is remarkable. Among the Mahomedans, 94.6 per cent are Soonees, 1.9 Shaks, 0.4 Wahaubies, and 3.4 of no specified sect. Arranged according to classes, the Shaks form 60 per cent of the whole, and the Syeds 10 per cent, the rest being returned as Moghuls (5,801), Parhauns (1,291) and "others" (24,386). The Christians number 4,140—1,217 being Europeans—and 60 per cent are Roman Catholics. The once dominant religion of the Jains has only 620 members. The adult male population of 362,859, classified according to occupations, shows 32 per cent agriculturists, 12.4 per cent industrial, 4 in domestic service, 5 commercial and 2 per cent professional, the remainder, about 55.9 per cent., appearing as "unproductive." The only caste calling for special notice is the vagrant Corachavandloo—pre-eminently the criminal class of the district. They speak a gipsy dialect of their own, and their features show a Tartar origin. In manners and customs they differ radically from their neighbours. Their houses are of mats woven from water-grass, they eat three times a day, and rats and mice find a place in their dietary. They revere neither temples nor Brahmins and bury their unmaned dead. Early marriages are unknown among them, and a man can support only one lawful wife. Villages number 1,810, exclusive of the villages in the Sundoo State which are 23 in number, 1,572 being classified as "cusbahs" and 1,268 as "moozabs" (attached hamlets). Bellary, the head quarters of the district, has (including the garrison) 53,460 inhabitants, Adony 22,441, 10 other towns have over 5,000, and 31 more over 2,000 inhabitants each. Roughly, therefore, about 85 per cent of the total population may be considered as a rural population. Both Canarese and Telooogo are spoken, the former language prevailing in all the talooks.

6. *Agriculture*—Of the total area (3,762,286 acres), about one nineteenth is barren land, including village and temple sites, tanks, cattle-stands, burning grounds, &c. as well as actually sterile ground, and of the remainder (3,565,146 acres) about one third, or 1,111,853 acres, is under cultivation and assessed, and about one fourth more, or 815,360 acres is held in mam, or under a free grant. The area actually under village may therefore be taken at 51 per cent of the total, and 54 per cent of the cultivable area. The area cultivable but not cultivated is 1,638,305 acres. The cultivated areas are officially divided into "wet" and "dry." "Dry" land is that in which there is no artificial irrigation. The chief crops grown are cholam and korra, and on these depends the food supply of the masses.

"Wet" lands, or those artificially irrigated, are almost exclusively devoted to rice and sugar-cane. In gardens are raised cocoanut, betel-leaf, plantains, wheat, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, vegetables, and fruits. Cotton is grown on dry land, the regar, or "black cotton soil," being the soil always preferred, the outturn on the red ferruginous or grey calcareous soils, being on the average only 25 per cent. of that on the black soil. A fair crop would be 375 lb. of uncleaned, or 87 lb. of cleaned, cotton. Exotic varieties of cotton (Hinganghau, Orleans, Sea Island, &c.) have been tried, and have uniformly failed. The total acreage under the various crops may be thus estimated—grain crops, 1,258,000 acres; oil-seeds, 53,000; cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane, 222,000. Manure, wherever obtainable, is applied, and the use of green foliage for this purpose is almost universal. No regular rotation of crops obtains, but the principle that two exhausting crops should not be sown successively on the same field is everywhere recognized. According to the statistics of 1866, there were then in the whole district 466,000 sheep and 496,000 horned cattle. The price of field bullocks ranges from Rupees 55 to Rupees 100 a pair. Buffaloes, though cheaper, are seldom used. The agricultural implements correspond in character to those in use in Europe, but are all of the most primitive kind. An improvement, however, has been remarked of late in many points. Thus the old cart with solid wheels of stone or wood, the axle revolving with the wheel, is giving place to open wheels, with iron spokes, and fixed axle. Again, in outbreaks of cattle distemper, the efficacy of segregation has of late been recognized. The cultivated area is parcelled out into 78,010 separate holdings, the average holding being about 1-1/2 acres of "dry" and 1-1/4 acres of "wet" land; the average assessment is Annas 12 per acre of "dry," and Rupees 5 Annas 11 per acre of "wet" land. Of the total number of landholders, 46,300, or more than half, occupy holdings paying less than Rupees 10, only 9,000 occupy holdings paying more than Rupees 30 per annum. The "wet" land of the district stands on the official register at 2 per cent. of the total area; the sources of irrigation being tanks of all sizes (518), river-channels (115), spring channels (437), and wells (8,630). Prices have for many years been steadily rising; and where money payments obtain, agricultural labourers and ordinary artisans now receive double, and even treble, the wages given before 1850. The field labourers, however, are, as a rule, paid in kind, and the rise of prices, therefore, has not affected them. In other cases, the cultivator class has benefited, the cotton growers notably, many of whom during the American war made considerable fortunes. Rice during 1840-50 averaged 24 lb. for Annas 8, between 1850-60 rose to 20 lb., and since 1860 has averaged 10 lb. for Annas 8; cholam during the same period rose from 58 to 38 and 23 lb. for Annas 8, and raggy from 62 to 46 and 25 lb.; cotton also rose in value from Rupees 34 per candy to Rupees 55 and Rupees 146.

7. *Forestry.*—In forests capable of giving at present much produce the district is very poor, though areas of fair size have been selected on the Copper Mountain range near Bellary and in the talooks of Hospet, Royadroog and Coodligy to be constituted reserved forests under the new Forest Act. At present most of these forests are bare, though in places, and notably at Malpangoody where it has been long protected, there is a fair growth of yepi (*Hardwickia binata*). Some areas, especially in the Adony and Auloor talooks, have also been selected on which is a growth of babool (*Acacia Arabica*). But the chief forests of Bellary lie in the Sundoor State, from the rajah of which a lease has been taken of 40,000 acres in three ranges round the Sundoor valley and the station of Ramadroog. These forests have a good vegetation, especially on the summit of the plateau, where about 1,500 acres of compact growth are found. On the slopes the forest is mostly deciduous with teak, ebony, *Terminalia tomentosa* and other trees with some sandalwood. Towards the base, where more cutting has gone on, the growth is naturally not so good. Great endeavours are being made to protect these forests from fire and they have so far been successful. If they can be kept up permanently the forests of Sundoor will soon become very important. The forest head-quarters are at Bellary; and ranges have been formed at Sundoor, Coodligy, Hospet and Royadroog.

8. *Commerce and Trade.*—Among the agricultural products of the district, cotton takes the first place. In the raw state it is largely exported both to Madras and Bombay, where it is pronounced equal to the best Western growth; and the manufacture of cotton goods—cloth, rope, tape, and carpets—occupies large numbers of the people. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo, all represent important mercantile interests. In woollen goods, the chief articles of export are the blankets of the Coodligy talook

for which there is a demand all over the Presidency. The woollen carpets, however, cannot compete with those of Ellore and Mysore. Iron-smelting is carried on in the Hospet talook. The Madras Railway (North-west Line) runs just within the eastern boundary of the district for nearly a quarter of its extent, passing the town of Adony, a branch line midway being carried due west to the town of Bellary. The existing road communication is considered insufficient for the wants of the district. One main road traverses it from Madras, through Bellary to Bombay. The principal ferries over the Toongabudra are at Humpasagar, Hatcholly and Maudavaram, and over the Hagary at Pernadevenhully and Moka. The right of ferrying is rented out at about Rupees 9,000 per annum, which supplements the regular road fund. Numerous Local Funds contribute to the district revenue. The "Public Bungalow Fund," derived from the fees paid by travellers for accommodation in the public rest-houses; the Pound Fund and the Cloutry Fund, derived from economies in the administration of the resources of endowed charities, sufficiently denote the institutions of the district. There are no newspapers but there is one private printing-press in Bellary.

9. *Famine, Flood, &c.*—The earliest famine recorded is that of 1792-93. In that year rice sold at 8 lb. for a rupee, and cholam, the staple food of the masses, at 24 lb. for a rupee. In 1803, prices rose 800 per cent., and wholesale emigration took place. In 1833, the year of the Goontoor famine, when in that district 150,000 persons, out of a total of 500,000, died from want of food, cholera followed the famine, and in Gooty and Bellary 12,000 persons died during the outbreak. Grain riots occurred in several places, and there was a considerable mortality from starvation. Disasters, local in their incidence, accumulated in Bellary between the years 1851-54. A storm swept over the district, damaging the tanks and irrigation works, in 1851; and before the repairs were completed, heavy and unseasonable rainfalls (1852) ruined the crops. In 1853, the total fall of rain was only 6 inches and famine set in. One-third of the cattle in the district died, but owing to the prompt recourse to relief works the mortality among the people was not great. In 1866, the failure of the rains doubled the price of food, and relief works being opened, 21,000 persons crowded to them. Cholera broke out, and in many villages the death-rate was so high that the panic-stricken inhabitants ceased to bury their dead. The storm of 1851, above referred to, was of remarkable violence, and being accompanied by torrents of rain, swept away the towns of Goolim and Nagaradana, as well as several villages, destroyed the roads and canals, and breached 253 of the largest tanks in the district. Much valuable land was rendered sterile by the deposits of sand, and the loss in property and cattle was enormous. Bellary formed one of the districts most severely affected in the great famine of 1876-77. It was the centre of an extensive system of organized relief, both in the shape of public works and gratuitous distributions of food.

10. *Medical.*—The climate is extremely dry, the average annual rainfall being only 17 inches. The daily temperature ranges from 67° to 83° in November and December, and rises to an average of 93° during April, the yearly mean from January to October inclusive being 84°. Since 1820, eighteen years have been officially recorded as seasons of epidemic cholera, the mortality in 1845 being 18,000, and in 1866 over 20,000. Fever exists in an epidemic form, but in 1831, 1841, and 1865-66, the mortality from this cause was especially high. Ophthalmia is common, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the glare from the granite rocks. Cattle-disease was epidemic in 1842, 1843, and 1844; occurring again in 1847, 1848 and 1849. In 1857, the loss of cattle from murrain was very great, as also in 1868. During the late famine, cattle perished in great numbers. Gratuitous medical advice and attendance is provided for the poorer classes by the civil dispensaries at Hospet, Adony, Auloor, Coodligy, Royadroog, Camply, Ilurpanhully and Bellary, the expenses being defrayed partly by local subscription, but mainly by municipal grants. The mortuary returns for the district during the three years ending 1870 give an average mortality of 21,000, or about 13 per thousand on the total population. The average mortality for 1882 and 1883 is 13,864, or about 18 per thousand on the total population.

11. *General Administration.*—Until 1808, when Bellary was first recognized as a separate district, its history forms part of that of the Ceded Provinces generally. With the rest it suffered throughout all the changes of government from anarchy and extortionate revenue collectors. In 1800, when the district was ceded to the Company, it was found that 30,000 armed men, in the pay of 80 different chiefs, were quartered upon the people, and maintained entirely by

forcible requisitions from the cultivating classes. Colonel Monro, the first Collector, surveyed the Ceded Provinces, Bellary included, and, assessing the lands at something below the average of the collections made by the Mysore rulers and the Nizam, settled for each field directly with the actual cultivator. The revenue collections from the Bellary talook, during the nine years in which this system obtained averaged annually Rupees 22,71,420. In 1808, the Ceded tracts were divided into the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and when the system of triennial leases was introduced in the following year the revenue collections in Bellary rose to Rupees 21,95,140 per annum. In 1812 the triennial leases were changed to decennial, the result being at the end of the ten years a decreased average of receipts, Rupees 24,32,070—a decrease owing to the general reduction of assessment directed in 1820. In 1822, the original system of settling with the cultivators direct was reverted to, and a further general decrease of assessments introduced. The result was a further reduction of the average of land revenue, pure and simple, between the years 1822 and 1830 to Rupees 20,73,730 per annum, between 1830 and 1840 it rose to Rupees 22,20,000, between 1840 and 1850, fell again to Rupees 22,10,000, and between 1850 and 1869, rose to Rupees 33,60,000. The land revenue of Bellary and Anantapore amounted to Rupees 26,14,000 in 1875, fell to Rupees 24,03,000 in 1877, and is returned at Rupees 11,13,000 for 1882 for the present district of Bellary. Other sources of Imperial revenue (as distinguished from Local Funds) viz abkari, or excise, yielding on an average Rupees 4,26,640 per annum, stamps, Rupees 1,01,670, license tax, Rupees 24,600, and opium, Rupees 7,300. Under the name of "moturpha" the income-tax had from an early period been levied from the non-agricultural classes, and being con-

tinued under British administration until 1837, yielded, on the average, Rupees 2,82,060 per annum. In 1860, "moturpha" was formally abolished, and the income-tax imposed. This in turn was abandoned in 1866, between which date and 1869 various substitutes, in the shape of license and certificate taxes, have been tried. In 1869 the income tax was again established, and the annual receipts from this source were Rupees 57,000, and was continued at various rates till 1873. Civil justice is administered by three grades of courts—the village moonsifs, 1,252 in number, the 2 district moonsifs, and the court of the civil judge. The last is also the sessions court for criminal cases, subordinate to it are the village magistrates, the subordinate magistrates, and the full power European magistracy. For the confinement of prisoners there is a sub-jail in each talook, with one district jail at Bellary. The last is capable of holding 400 prisoners. The village police or taluaries of the district aggregate a total strength of 2,338. The regular police force numbers 712 officers and men of all ranks, being in the proportion of 1 constable to every 1,033 of the population. The municipalities are two in number—Bellary and Adony, with annual incomes of Rupees 65,000 and Rupees 20,000, expended yearly to almost the full amount in local improvements. Education of an elementary kind is carried on in the pial or village schools, one or more being established in every considerable hamlet. For higher-class teaching, grants-in-aid are given to a few schools, while 1 college at Bellary with a daily attendance of 50 is supported by Government, the fees of the scholars covering a portion of the expenses. The London Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Church have old established missions in the district, maintaining between them several schools and two asylums for the poor.

BILIGHERYRUNGAM

Description—This is a chain of mountains situated for the most part in the north-east of the Mysore plateau, and dividing that territory from the Coimbatore talook of the Combarator district. Formerly a larger portion belonged to the Combarator district, but in 1871 as a result of boundary disputes a considerable transfer was made to Mysore. The mountains consist of three main parallel ranges running due north and south, with numerous offshoots. The Cauvery river flows round their northern end, while they are separated from the Neilgherry hills at their southern extremity by a gap of about twenty miles of level country. They are about thirty miles in length from north to south and ten in width, but only about ten miles of the central portion are densely covered with forest as towards the end the hills become lower and the jungle lighter. A good road passes through a gorge towards their southern end and descends by the Hassanore ghaut into the Combarator district, which is about 1,000 feet below the general level of the Mysore plateau. The hills are practically unknown to Europeans. The western range is lower than the ranges further east. It is covered with comparatively small timber and bamboos, as there is no great depth of soil towards its northern end, in the Yelandour talook of Mysore is a mass of granite, facing westwards named "the Biliculi" or "Biligherry" (white rock), and from this the whole range is geographically designated, though, as is common in India, the natives have names for each portion of the hills, and do not know the whole by any collective appellation. The temple on the summit to the god Biligherry Rangaswamy (the Sanscrit Swetaditya) is of great antiquity, and is supported by an endowment of two villages, yielding a revenue of 900 rupees. On the summit of a neighbouring peak are the ruins of an old fort. Between the westernmost range and the next range to the east lies a deep valley, along which the Homally stream flows southwards before its exit westwards into open country. This valley is a tract of great interest as a specimen of quite primeval forest. Large elephants and bison are seldom seen here, the dense foliage overhead prevents grass growing beneath so there is nothing for them to eat, but they form a safe retreat for animals in the neighbourhood when the jungles are burning during the

hot weather. This tract is known as Mazhircud or run forest. The upper range consist of a succession of high hills and breaks with extensive shoals, in the depressions.

2 *Rivers*—The chief river to the west of the hills is the Honnally, which flows through the Yelandour talook of Mysore and falls into the Cauvery about fifteen miles above the Cauvery falls. On the east there are various streams fed from the most easterly slopes which under various local names, such as Jadatala, Wadandorai and Byloor streams unite and join the Cauvery below the falls. Towards the northern extremity of the hills, there is a large valley between the main ranges whence flows the Goondalam stream, which flows northwards in several small arms and joins the Cauvery a few miles from Coimbatore.

3 *Climate*—These hills catch a certain amount of rainfall from both monsoons, from June to September, during the south west monsoon, the fall is generally however rather lighter than that during the north east in October and November. The temperature is moderate, usually between 60° and 75° F.

4 *Cultivation*—A small experimental coffee estate did not prove successful. Cinchona has been tried with rather more success in the neighbourhood of a place known as Montgomery's Langulow. Most of the shoals have at one time or another been felled for raggy cultivation by the hill tribes, so that growth is secondary. The hill tribes now are not as a rule permitted to fell shoals, they therefore cultivate, with more or less success small areas of grass land.

5 *Hill tribes*—These consist entirely of Sholagas. They are timid and unoffensive, not as rule great hunters when left to themselves, but excellent trackers. Unlike the Wynad Coorumbra, or the Anamully Malabar, but like the Anamully Kadar, they will not eat bison.

6 *Fauna*—These comprise elephants, bison, sambar, barking deer, Elliot antelope spotted deer, pig, tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, porcupine.

7 *Flora*—The shoals resemble those of the Neilgherry plateau. The hill slopes contain a certain amount of thick among less valuable deciduous forest. The lower valleys contain some sandalwood.

BOBBILY

[For description of this place during, see the foot-note to article on Relations with Nizam's States, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

BRITISH BURMAH

[For description of this place see the article on Relations with Nizam's States and Territories, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

BUNGANAPULI

Description—This is a zemindary estate in Kunool district, lat $15^{\circ} 2' 30''$ to $15^{\circ} 28' 50''$ N long, $78^{\circ} 1' 15''$ to $78^{\circ} 27' 30''$ E. present area, 166 square miles, though formerly nearly 200. population (1881) 30,724, viz., 2,952 Mohammedans (chiefly Soomnees) and 24,793 Hindoos of whom more than half belong to the cultivating and shepherd castes. Bounded by the Colesontla, Nundul, and Patticoondh talooks it comprises the western half of the basin of the Coondan, and is also watered by the Julian river. The estate contains 64 towns and villages, of which Bunganapully the capital, has a population of 2,822, and seven others over 1,000. Of the whole area only 57 square miles (36,024 acres) are waste, the rest of the estate being under cereals, cotton (of which the cultivation is annually increasing), and indigo. There are no forests, and the waste lands supply pasturage. The trade consists almost entirely of the interchange of local produce, but at the marts, cotton and silk cloths, chintz, and liqueured wares—products of local industry—are sometimes collected for exportation. Eighty years ago, copper-mines were worked, and near Bunganapully there are diamond pits, yielding annually stones to the value of a few pounds. The estate has no railway in first-class road, the few schools are of the most primitive type and endowed charities do not exist. The annual revenue amounts to about Rupees 2,00,000, but of this sum two thirds are drawn by 17 minor jagheerds, relatives of the nawab, and the remainder, after deducting the expenses of the police and administration, does not suffice to meet the interest

accruing on the debts inherited from his father by the present chief. More than half of the whole estate has passed from the nawab's hands to other members of his family, but out of the 17 donations thus existing, 9 might be resumed if the nawab exercised his privilege of refusing the right of adoption to the females at present holding the estates. Of the others, 4 are held by courtiers of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The land revenue is farmed, the villages being assigned by auction to the highest bidder, and the farmer sub-lets the lands to the cultivators. The tenant therefore holds at will only, and is liable at all times to enhancement of rent, without the option of relinquishing his holding. Historically, the estate has but little interest. It was granted in the seventeenth century by the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb to Mahomed Beg Khan, son of his Vizier, in whose family it remained for three generations. The chief dying without male heirs, the estate was given by the Nizam (1761) to the ancestor of the present owner. In 1800, the suzerainty was transferred by the Nizam to the British Government, and, in consequence of local disorder, the estate was administered by the Collector of Cuddapah from 1825 to 1848. In the latter year it was restored, the Governor of Madras removing the previous grants and conferring larger civil and criminal powers upon the jagheerds. The title of nawab was bestowed upon the present chief in 1876, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Presidency. The Collector of Kunool is ex-officio Political Agent.

CALASTRY

[For description of this zemindary, see the first note in article on Zemindaries, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

CANARA (SOUTH)

Description—This district is situated on the western coast, between $11^{\circ} 31'$ and $13^{\circ} 31'$ N lat., and between $74^{\circ} 1'$ and $77^{\circ} 2'E$ long. It is bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay), on the south by Malabar, on the east by Mysore and Coorg and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The area is 3,902 square miles, the population, based on census of 1881, 359,514 and rise of 3,612 souls belonging to the Amindivi Island (of the Laccadive group) attached to the district. The administrative head quarters and chief town is Mangalore.

2. *Physical Geography*—South Canara is intersected by streams and from the broken nature of the country, the scenery is most varied and picturesque. Abundant vegetation, extensive forests, numerous groves of coconut palms along the coast, and rice-fields in every valley, give richness and greenness to the prospect. The most densely inhabited tract, which is situated along the seaboard from north to south of its entire length, and extends into the interior from 10 to 25 miles, may be roughly described as a broken tableland of moderate height of which a series from 200 to 100 feet near the coast and rises to 600 feet towards the Ghats. Inland this so-called tableland is bounded by the lower spurs running down from the Ghats. These spurs which are numerous and of every conceivable form, afford the most fertile forest land, and consist, like the parent mountains of gneiss schist quartz, hornblende, and granite. Of detached mountain peaks properly so called, there are none, but the rock of fossiliferous near Pullinguddy, and the hill known as the As's Las are well known landmarks. The tableland was near the coast and is surrounded in every direction by numerous valleys of rich alluvial soil, by which the heavy rainfall of the south-western monsoon drains away. The tableland itself is a non-clayey, on the top of a granite bed. The granite is found at the base of every river and constantly in boulders about the surface of the tableland in round conical hills, sometimes covered with small trees and in other places naked and bare. The Western Ghats rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet form a physical boundary on the eastern side of the district. They are crossed by several passes. The chief of them are the Sumpaya, Agumbe, Channaray, Hydrophum or Hosanguddy, Manjund and Colloar, all of which connect the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the lowlands of South Canara. Up to these passes and cut roads lead from Mangalore. None of the rivers of the district exceeds 100 miles in length. They all take their rise in the Western Ghats and owing to the retreating and heavy monsoon, become almost dry at the end of the year, and are only sluggish at mouth. Many of them are navigable during the low water for from 10 to 25 miles from the coast, and admit of considerable boat traffic which brings down to the coast the coffee and other produce of Mysore and Malabar, and the goods of the interior. The principal of

these rivers are the Netravathy, the Goorapoor, the Gungolly (or Gungel-hole), and the Chundragheri (or Piyashwari). From the nature of the country, with its numberless streams and then uncertain fords, the loss from drowning every year is considerable, the annual average number of deaths being 130. Owing to the rapid fall of the streams, especially in the interior, water might be used as a motive power without difficulty, but it is not so applied by the people. There is a small and pretty lake at Cannal, and an undrained fresh water lagoon at Coondapoor. The district is rich in fine clay, well adapted for pottery, and several firms are engaged in the manufacture of machine-made tiles and bricks. Krolm is also of frequent occurrence underlying the laterite. Gold is found in small quantities at Mirur, guncets at Soobur and Kempthalli. Iron exists in the Oodpy and Ooppinanguddy talooks, but it is not worked. The forest land is of vast extent, but the exact area is unknown, as the district has never been surveyed. The forests formerly abounded in gume, which, however, is rapidly decreasing under incessant shooting without any close season. There are 7,172 guns in the district, most of them are constantly in use. One effect of the great destruction of gume is, that tigers and other beasts of prey are driven by the decreasing quantity of food and spotted deer to feed upon cattle. Elephants, tigers, panthers, sambar, the wild, and other small deer, and wild hog are to be found, but the Canara jungles are the peculiar home of the bison. The people will not kill snakes, and no new ones are usually claimed for their destruction. The total number of deaths in the last three years is returned at 114 from snake-bite and 6 from wild beasts.

3. *History*—The history of South Canara is not easily traced. From an ethnological point, the country has no independent existence. The southern portion is Malayalam, the middle Tulu and only the north in any sense Canarese. The very name is a misnomer. Canara or the Canaradesha (the country where the Canarese people dwell, and the Canarese tongue is spoken) is properly the land above the Ghats, of which Mysore, Coorg, and part of the Coorg Districts form the most considerable parts. By one of the strange processes of history, the name strictly applicable to this region (Canaradesha) has been transferred to the Tulu country below the Eastern Ghats, while the name of Canara is given to the Malabar-Tulu country on the western coast. South Canara, at least as far north as Oodpy, formed part of the ancient kingdom of Kaula, and certainly, as far north as the Chundragheri river, the people and language belong to Malabar. Passing over the legendary period of Pundarikott, it appears that in 1222 A.D. a Pandyan prince conquered and ruled the country, and his successors gave place (A.D. 1336) to the Vijayanagar Rajah. In 1564 when the power of the latter dynasty was broken at the battle of Palkote, the Governor of Bidnore (originally

only a rich poet) threw off his allegiance and established the kingdom of Bednore, to which in process of time Canara from Honore to Noelshwar was added. In the earlier dealings of the Company's factors with the Chiracal Rajah, this kingdom is spoken of as "our enemy Canara." The northern part of Canara, probably as far south as the confines of Tooloova, was ruled in early times by the Cadamba (A.D. 161 to 714) and Ballaala (711-1330) dynasties. The Ikary Rajahs of Tooloova (1560 to 1763), like the Bednore Rajahs, to whom literally they became feudatory, rose to power on the ruins of Vijayanagar. In 1763, when Hyder Ally conquered Bednore, he despatched detachments to secure the western coast, and Mangalore and Basoor were occupied within a few months of the fall of the capital. Immediate steps were taken to utilize the possession of the seaboard and found a Mysorean navy, and in 1766, Hyder passed through the district to the conquest of Malabar. Two years afterwards, an English force from Bombay captured Hyder's fleet, and occupied Honore and Mangalore, only to surrender them a few months later to Hyder's troops under Tippoo. One of Tippoo's first acts was the deportation and forcible conversion to Mohammedanism of a large portion of the Christian inhabitants of Canara. In 1783-84, South Canara was again the scene of war between the English and Mysore troops, which terminated, after a gallant defence of over nine months, in the evacuation of Mangalore. South Canara finally became a British possession in 1799. In 1834, on the occasion of the deposition of the Coorg Rajah, the inhabitants of Amara and Sooly petitioned for annexation. The Government complied with their request, and the Mysoramms were added to the Poottoor division of South Canara. This, however, caused some dissatisfaction, and one Channappa Soobroy, taking advantage of the feeling of loyalty still retained towards the old Coorg dynasty, raised an insurrection in 1837. A want of vigour on the part of the local authorities gave courage to what was at first a mere riot. The insurrection spread, and the troops retreated from Poottoor to Mangalore. The rebels followed and sacked the civil offices and put in the face of the troops, but soon retired and broke up into small gangs of marauders. These were speedily dispersed, and the ringleaders seized and punished, and in a very short time the whole country was quieted. At no time was this insurrection formidable, the men were armed with clubs and a few matchlocks, and a determined front would have broken it at any time. The records were destroyed, however, and much property plundered. In 1860, the province was divided into two districts, North and South Canara, of which the former was transferred to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

4 *Archæology*.—The worship of Bhootas or devils abounds as also the worship of the serpent and there are a number of small stones and ivoraculls to be found in almost every village. An interesting aboriginal tribe is that of the Meilar, a race who are admitted to have once been the rulers of the country, but who are now very degenerate, and only to be found in the jungles near the ghats. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears. The Soppoo Coragar, a jungle tribe prevalent in the Casserode talook, are also deserving of notice. They dress in leaves only forming a sort of apron from the waist to the thigh, and their language is peculiar. There are number of Jains still residing in the district, and the old Jain temple is amongst the most remarkable objects of interest in the Presidency. Crucial in the Oodpy talook possesses a well known Jain monolithic statue 12 feet high. Moodbidy in the Mangalore talook, ten miles north-east of Mangalore has a Jain temple. A reference to Vol III will show a complete list of all the places containing antiquities in the district.

5 *Population*.—The population of the district has been enumerated from time to time. Before 1871 the returns were made up by the village officers as put off their ordinary duty. An elaborate and complete census of the district, taken in 1871 for the first time and again in 1881, disclosing at the latter enumeration a total population of 99,114 persons of whom 737,430 were Hindus, 93,622 Mohammedans, 210 Christians and 10,217 "others." A comparison of these figures with earlier estimates shows a steady increase of the Christians as compared with the Mohammedan and Hindoo population. Out of the total male population 62 per cent are workers of whom 49 per cent live by agriculture and manual labour. The inhabitants of South Canara are of four races—Hindoo, half caste Portuguese Arabians, and aborigines. The Hindoos may be divided into two classes—these undoubtedly of Aryan descent, such as the Surusut Brahmins and perhaps the Concani Brahmins and those probably of the Dravidian stock Shivali, Bunts, Jains and perhaps Coorg and Holey. Of the half caste Portuguese, Nairs, Christians (originally immigrants from Goa) form a considerable part. The Moplahs of Arab descent profess the Mohammedan faith. The aborigines include Mida-

coodies, Coragar, and probably the Holeyas, the latter being Pariahs or out castes. The Mallicoedies are an aboriginal race inhabiting the forests, many of whom have either migrated to the coffee plantations or remain in a state of serfdom to the proprietors. They practise the nomadic system of agriculture, known as ecomy. The Hindoos of South Canara are divided into Brahmins, Chhatris, Chetias and Shoodris. Of the so-called Brahmins, a very large section are cultivating Brahmins, arbitrarily elevated to that caste, and not acknowledged by the legitimate or Aryan Brahmins. The Jains in 1881 numbered 10,014. Of the Christians, 3,000 belong to the Basel Mission (founded in 1838), and with trifling exceptions the rest (24,660) are Roman Catholics, divided between the Goa and Jesuit Missions. The Christians are not confined to the towns, but mingle with the other castes in every occupation. There are a few followers of the Brama Samaj in Mangalore. The chief languages spoken are—apart from the European tongues and the Hindostani of foreigners—Tooloo, Malayalam, Canarese, and Concani. Tooloo, the language of Tooloova, is spoken generally between Oodpy and Coombla, by perhaps 180,000 people, south of the Puzhary river, and elsewhere with Moplahs, Malayalam is the prevailing tongue. Canarese, being the official language, is understood everywhere. Concani is the domestic language of some castes, and of all the Goa Christians. The only places with a population exceeding 2,000 are Moolky, Oodpy, Coombla, Bantwul and Mangalore. Some towns returned in the census report as containing over 2,000 are mere villages with populous hamlets attached. Mangalore is the most important town in the district, and the only municipality. It has a population of 5,000 persons, and a revenue of Rupees 31,300.

6 *Agriculture*.—In 1800, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro was appointed Collector of Canara. The exertions of Hyder and Tippoo though resulting in a large nominal increase of revenue, which was never fully collected, had seriously impoverished the country. In order to place the revenue on a satisfactory footing, Major Munro struck off a portion of the Mysore augmentation, and took the original Bednore assessment with part of the Mysore additions as a basis. His object was to fix a limit to the Government demand which would be within the means of the proprietors to pay. Some estates were then unable to pay even this limited demand, and a temporary abatement was made in such cases to be withdrawn on cultivation improving. It was laid down as a general rule that the assessment on estates over on the most productive ought never to be raised higher than it had been at some former period. During the succeeding seventeen years the revenue did not improve and collections were reduced with increasing difficulty. It was considered that the Munro settlement pressed heavily in some cases, and it was decided therefore to revise it. The Board of Revenue were of opinion that the best universal standard would be the average collections from each estate during the preceding seventeen years, and the Munro settlement on the basis fixed on these principles has continued to the present day. During the years immediately following the Munro settlement the collections did not in any year attain the standard then fixed and owing to low prices, low prices and other causes large annual remissions had to be granted. In 1841 the Collector Mr. Vansh parvanti reduced the assessment on some over-assessed estates and made arrangements to bring others up to the then existing standard. Since that time no change has been made and the district has improved rapidly the assessment being collected with ease and punctuality. The Vansh parvanti has never been formally sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, so that the permanent reductions (Bund shush) are liable to be cancelled and the then settlement ramped up on any general revision of the assessment in such estates. The amount of such reductions is however small (Rupees 10,030). Lands newly taken up for cultivation are usually assessed with reference to their capability for producing rice, the staple crop of the district. A higher rate is however fixed on lands specially adapted by nature for coconut or other tree gardens. The staple crop of South Canara is rice. Coconut gardens are numerous along the coast and near plantations in the interior. Gram, beans, hemp, sugar, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton are grown but not to extent. The lands are also used for growing sugarcane for irrigation—by the wet land, mrig or millling wet land and better or land watered only by the rainfall. On better land of the best quality three or four crops can be raised in the year on the better land two or three. Better land produces only a single crop. The yield of rice is the chief rice crop of the season on whatever description of land it may be grown. The seed is usually lost in an annual which are highly manured and the plants are grown in the open field in two or three months after the first planting in the crop comes into ear and in about twenty-one days more is ready for reaping. Experiments have been

made to introduce Carolina rice, but have not been generally attended with success. No statistics of the cultivated area are available. The ruling retail prices of food grains, &c., per gae of 9,600 lb. avoirdupois, in South Canara in 1833-34 were—for best rice, Rupees 400; paddy, Rupees 148; gram Rupees 237; and wheat Rupees 450. The wages of day-labourers have increased since 1850, an ordinary male labourer being now paid Annas 3 and a female Annas 2 a day, instead of Annas 2 and Annas 1 respectively as in 1850. Smiths and bricklayers, who in that year obtained Annas 4 now get Annas 8 and carpenters now receive Annas 8 who then got Annas 6. The Holeyars, answering to the Pariahs of Madras and the Mhars of Bombay, are a class who live by hire as unskilled labourers. They are paid in paddy or rice; and their wages are subject to deductions on account of debts generally contracted by them to meet the expenses of marriage. For gathering the harvest and storing it up they are not paid at so much per day, but receive one-eleventh of the crop; so also for preparing rice from paddy—they receive 6 lb. of rice for preparing 84 lb. At the time of transplanting and reaping females are largely employed, and are generally paid 4 lb. of rice per day. Before the British rule, the Holeyars were the slaves of the wurgdars (proprietors); and even to this day they remain in a state of modified serfdom. But the coffee estates are drawing large numbers from their original homes, and the labour market is rapidly becoming ruled by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Almost all land is private property, some unclaimed waste, and lands escheated to Government being the only exception. The whole is divided into estates (wurgs), which include cultivated, cultivable, and waste lands, but only the cultivated portion is assessed. Any new cultivation is assessed at certain fixed rates according to the description of soil. As long as the proprietor pays the assessment, Government does not interfere, and no cultivation accounts are kept, the assessment being fixed on the whole estate and not on each field. Some over-assessed lapsed estates are temporarily granted for cultivation below the standard assessment. Formerly Moolaputtas (permanent leases) were given for such lands, but the practice has now been discontinued. The tenures between the proprietor (wurgdar) and the tenant (wakkal) are: moolgueny or permanent leases at a fixed rent, generally granted on payment of a premium—in old leases the rent is usually paid in money, in recent leases in kind; Chalgueny, yearly or temporary leases—rent generally paid in kind, sometimes partly in money and partly in kind. The Moolgueny tenure is transferable, and the holder may be regarded as a subordinate proprietor rather than a tenant. The Government assessment on Moolgueny lands is sometimes paid by the proprietor and sometimes by the tenant. That on Chalgueny lands is always paid by the proprietor. All the best rice land in the district is already under cultivation, but there is a considerable extent of waste within the limits of estates suitable for a single crop of rice. Favourable rates are given for bringing such land under cultivation. The Government assessment is paid to the patel or village headman in three instalments, and forwarded monthly to the treasury. The following are the average rates of rent per acre paid by the tenants to their landlords:—

	On Moolgueny.	Chalgueny.
Wye, or 3 crop land	Rs. 20 to Rs. 26	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20
Majal, or 2 crop land	Rs. 12 to Rs. 16	Rs. 8 to Rs. 11
Bottom, or 1 crop land	Rs. 8 to Rs. 11	Rs. 1 to Rs. 6
Cocoa-nut and areca-nut gardens	Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

Out of this the proprietor pays the Government assessment. Rents have considerably increased of late years.

7. *Forestry*.—The South Canara forests, which are second to none in the Presidency in interest and value, have been the subject of frequent discussion, inquiry and report during the past five and twenty years. The main question at issue has been how far the proprietary rights of the "Wurgdars" (private proprietors) were inimical to the conservancy of the forest as State property. At one time it was ruled by the local Government that all, or nearly all, the forests in South Canara were private property, or subject to rights which rendered their protection impracticable; but a middle course has finally been adopted, and deliberations are proceeding which will, it is hoped, settle the question of what are and what are not "Lands at the disposal of Government" and facilitate the constitution of reserved forests under the Act. The South Canara forests are very extensive, covering not only the line of ghats which form the western boundary of the district, but extending everywhere into the plains, in some cases even up to the sea-board, though, as a rule, the demand for firewood and agricultural and building material on the coast has resulted in the clearing of the forest for some miles inland. The ghat forests contain teak, blackwood, the *Terminalia*, *Hopea parviflora*, *Artocarpus* and a number of inferior species, whilst a noteworthy feature in the plains is the presence of the

Vateria indica, which, with the jack (*Artocarpus hirsuta* and *integrifolia*) and *Kiralbhog* (*Hopea parviflora*) is found more or less throughout the district. In the northern talook, Coondapore, there are extensive tracts of *Acacia catechu*, from which the catechu of commerce is obtained. The cashewnut (*Anacardium occidentale*) is also very common in the coast talooks, and the Alexandrian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) has been widely introduced and flourishes. The collection of catechu myrabolams, sheegekye (*Acacia concinna*) and other minor produce of the forests has recently been organized on a liberal basis, and the revenue from these sources bids fair to become very considerable, whilst production is increased and the collectors or gatherers receive adequate payment for their labour. The planting of teak has been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner at Parapa, but the plantation is now merged in the adjoining forests, which will be one of the State reserves. There are a few acres of casuarina plantations near Mangalore, which it is proposed to extend, the demand and prices obtained being very good. Small tracts of forest in the plains have been notified as reserved forests under section 25. A considerable revenue (at present Rupees 11,000 per annum) is obtained from the supply of firewood to the sandalwood-oil stills, an account of which by the Conservator recently appeared in the Indian Forester. The stills are situated along the foot of the ghats and manufacture the oil from sandalwood billets and roots, chiefly the latter, the produce of the Mysore forests above ghaut. The District Forest officer's head-quarters are at Mangalore, and there are at present two ranges, the subordinate staff consisting of two rangers, four foresters and twenty-four forest guards. Rules for removal of trees on payment of stump fee and regulating the disposal of timber from "Coomry" lands under section 26, together with rules for the control of timber in transit under section 35, have recently been promulgated. When the selection and settlement of the reserved forests is concluded and a rational system of working them introduced, it is confidently believed that the South Canara forests will take a very high place amongst those of the Presidency, both as regards yield of material and financial results. Of the South Canara timber trees, the best both in quality and quantity are the following:—Bamboo Matly or Banapoo (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Kiralbhog (*Hopea parviflora*), irool (*Xylia dolabriformis*), marawa (*Terminalia paniculata*), blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), wild jack (*Artocarpus hirsutus*), wild mango (*Mangifera indica*), poon spar (*Calophyllum bracteatum*), obony (*Diospyros ebenum*), iron-wood (*Mosna ferrea*), palmiya (*Borassus flabelliformis*), cedar (*Cedrela toon*), bengoy (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), ben-teak (*Lagerstroemia*, more than one species), and others of the *Terminalia*, *Acacia*, *Dalbergia*, and *Dipterocarpus* genera.

8. *Commerce and Trade*.—The chief articles of trade are coffee, rice, coir, yarn, betel-nuts, sandalwood-oil, machine-made tiles and bricks, and spices. The exports exceed the imports in value very considerably; but this is no evidence of the balance of trade being in favour of this district, as Mangalore and other Canara ports are chiefly used to export the produce of the countries above the ghats, while part of the imports find their way through to other districts, via Bangalore. The annual tonnage of shipping is returned at 445,529 and the number of vessels at 8,811. The chief articles of import are piece-goods, cotton, twist, yarn, oils, salt, metals, agricultural implements, salted fish, timber, and European liquors. In 1883-84 the total imports were valued at Rupees 33,91,080 and the exports at Rupees 76,70,812. Of the exports, Rupees 34,30,671 represent coffee, and Rupees 13,94,282 rice; of the imports, the chief item is Rupees 10,10,284 for piece-goods, twist, and yarn. The Basel and the Jesuit Missions are the most notable institutions of the district, the latter mission having recently supplanted the Carmelite Mission. In its mercantile and industrial branches the Basel Mission owns a large shop at Mangalore for the sale of European goods, besides two large tile and brick factories, a weaving shed, a mechanical establishment, and a flourishing printing establishment, all of which give employment to converts. The Jesuit Society have established a magnificent college (capable of accommodating some 500 pupils) and chiefly intended for the education of Catholic Christian youth and managed by European professors. They have also a printing establishment, a girls' school, and a large convent for cloistered nuns.

9. *Medical*.—The district is generally healthy, but fever and bowel-complaints are not uncommon. The rainfall averages about 140 inches per annum. The mean temperature on the sea-board is 84° F. The prevailing epidemic disease is fever. It is most common during the monsoon (June to October), and is probably due to the excessive damp and the malarial poison developed from

decaying vegetation. The agricultural classes, owing to their close proximity to the jungles, are the chief sufferers. In the neighbourhood of the ghauts, jungle fever, enlarged spleens, and debilitated constitutions are more or less common. The only really epidemic disease is small-pox, though in 1876 and 1881 a mild form of cholera, or more probably bowel-complaint, caused several deaths. Small-pox is chiefly prevalent during the months of February and March. It is of a severe type, and attacks the poorer classes. The medicines prescribed by the native practitioners are chiefly decoctions, and ointments prepared from herbs, roots, drugs, and spices. They invariably prescribe three things at the same time:—(1) A decoction or a charm to be taken internally; (2) an ointment to be applied externally; and (3) a conjee or rice-water, with several medicines mixed in it to be taken as a diet. The best-known indigenous medicines of this district are—*Cannabis indica*, *Catechu Ingram Chiretta*, *Datura alba*, galls, and *sarsaparilla*.

10. *General Administration*.—The revenue of the district from all sources in 1836-37, the first year for which records remain, was Rupees 26,30,120 (including North Canara, since transferred to the Bombay Presidency); and the total expenditure on civil administration, Rupees 6,69,280. In 1850-51, the revenue (still including North Canara) amounted to Rupees 28,56,490, and the expenditure to Rupees 7,56,540. In 1870-71, after the loss of North Canara, the revenue was Rupees 23,37,760, and the expenditure, Rupees 6,77,290. Thirteen years later or in 1883-84 the revenue amounted to Rupees 17,72,723 and the expenditure to Rupees 6,01,575, the large falling off in the receipts being chiefly due to the abolition of the salt monopoly and the introduction of the excise system, under which the bulk of the salt required for consumption or export inland is imported into the district on prepayment of duty either at Bombay or Goa.

The principal source of revenue is the land, which yielded Rupees 12,41,749 in 1883-84; stamps yielded Rupees 1,98,837, excise on spirits and drugs, Rupees 1,28,844. The total number of estates upon the rent-roll of the district in 1880-81 was 40,646 held by 49,019 registered proprietors or coparceners; average land revenue paid by each nearly Rupees 30. South Canara is divided into the five talooks of Mangalore, Cassergode, Ooppinanguddy, Oodip, and Coondapore. There are 851 miles of good road in the district, costing Rupees 60,850 a year to maintain. The principal lines are from Mangalore to the various ghauts which lead into Mysore and Coorg. There are no canals or railroads, and the coast road is not practicable throughout for wheel traffic, but there is excellent sea communication by country craft, and, to other districts, by steamer. The number of magisterial courts in 1883-84 was 17, and of civil and revenue courts, 12. The total police force in 1883 numbered 621 men, being 1 to every 6·28 miles and to every 1,545 of the population. The total cost of this force was Rupees 71,166. It is distributed over 55 stations, and in 1883 made 1,958 arrests. There are 266 Government and inspected schools teaching 9,614 pupils, of whom 1,131 are girls. Education until late years was more backward than in the eastern districts, but great strides in elementary teaching have been made since the local boards were introduced. Good schooling of a high class is obtainable at the Mangalore Provincial College, which teaches 168 boys at an annual cost of Rupees 6,968, and also in St. Aloysius' College (kept up by the Jesuit Fathers) which teaches 225 boys. The new building provides accommodation for 500 scholars. The Postal department costs a little over Rupees 23,200. The annual receipts more than cover the expenditure, being about Rupees 26,800.

CARVETNUGGER.

[For description of this zemindary, see the foot-note in article on Zemindaries, Chapter I.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[For description of these provinces, see the article on Relations with Neighbouring States and Provinces, Chapter I.]

CEYLON.

[For description of this colony, see the article on Relations with Neighbouring States and Provinces, Chapter I.]

CHINGLEPUT.

Description.—This (the name meaning "Brick town") is a district lying between 12° 13' and 13° 54' N. lat., and between 79° 55' and 80° 23' E. long. Area, 2,542 square miles; population in 1881, 981,381. The Bay of Bengal bounds it on the east; on the north lies Nellore district; on the south, South Arcot; and on the west, North Arcot.

2. *Physical Geography*.—The district generally presents a flat and uninteresting aspect. The land seldom rises to an elevation of more than 300 feet, and in many places near the coast it sinks below the sea-level. Long reaches of blown sand, often separated from the mainland by backwaters, form the chief feature of the coast scenery; while inland, great expanses of flat rice plains interspersed with groves of cocoanut and tamarind trees in which lie the villages of the ryots, and sandy or stony wastes and prairies of poor pasture land, constitute the principal varieties of the landscape. Extensive tank-beds, supporting groves of the palmyra palm, tamarind, and mango, occasionally diversify the scene. Along the north-west corner runs the Naugalpore and Cambaukum range, the highest point of which the Cambaukum Droog, is 2,548 feet, and in parts of Chingleput and Madurantakam talooks the surface undulates, at times even rising into cones and ridges above 500 feet in height; but there are no other elevations deserving the name of hills. The drainage of the country is entirely from west to east, into the shallow alluvial valleys of the Narrainavaram, Cortelaure, Nagary, and Palaur. The soil is for the most part poor, and, where not sandy which is generally the case, is very often either saline or stony. The principal streams are the Palaur, Cortelaure, Narrainavaram, Nagary, Adyar, Coom and Cheyaur; but none are navigable, being for part of every year either empty sandbeds or trickling rivulets. The numerous backwaters along the coast are connected by canals which run from north to south, and to these is confined all water traffic. The canals are known, as a whole, by the name of the Buckingham Canal. The Ennore backwater and Poolicat Lake are the most important. The latter is a shallow salt water lagoon about 37 miles in extreme length and with a breadth varying from 3 to 11

miles. The greatest depth is about 14 to 16 feet. The coast-line measures 115 miles, and the well-known "Madras surf" beats on it throughout its length. Except Poolicat, there is not a single harbour for even the smallest craft; but, on the other hand, there are only two points of danger along the line—the Poolicat shoal, 14 miles north of Madras, and the reef near Covelong, 25 miles south of Madras. The average depth at Narrainavaram, 400 yards off shore, is over 20 feet, and the bottom is firm throughout. The tide rises and falls 3 feet at the full and new moons. Of mineral wealth, the district possesses little or none; laterite, for building purposes, and the Chingleput felspar and granite, used in ornamental work, representing all its known resources. The principal forests are the growths on the Naugalpore and Cambaukum Hills; Allicooly and Tundaray are other reserves of importance. The flora of the district includes the cocoanut and palmyra palms, the mango, peepul, banian, tamarind, babool, (*Acacia Arabica*), margosa and coracapillay (*Garcinia cambogia*). As might be expected in a metropolitan district, closely cultivated and traversed by many roads and canals, as well as by the railway, there is no large game excepting the north-western part of the Cambaukum range where the sambar pig and jungle sheep are in considerable numbers and leopards and bears are occasionally found. Alligators, in large numbers, are found in the Carooangaly tank and in no other; and snakes abound. During 1874-75, about Rupees 1,000 were paid in rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes, and for the last two years no expense has been incurred on this account.

3. *History*.—The earliest history of the whole of this district is substantially the same as that of the city of Conjeeveram, which has been given in the notice on North Arcot district. The country was inhabited by Coorumar, whose rulers belonged to the Pallava family, till the subversion of the latter by the Cholas, probably in the eleventh century. Previous to the Coorumar other aboriginal tribes inhabited the forests which covered the country. These possibly have their representatives in the Chontsoos,

(3) *Population of 60 Towns with over 50,000 Inhabitants*

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population.
Calcutta (with suburbs)	871,504	Rangoon	134,176	Shahjehanpore	74,830	Fyzabad	55,570
Bombay	773,196	Poona	129,751	Madura	73,807	Bhopal	56,402
Madras	405,848	Ahmedabad	127,621	Kurachee	73,560	Mongheer	55,372
Hyderabad	351,692	Surat	113,417	Mooltan	68,674	Lanjore	54,745
Lucknow	261,303	Barilly	109,844	Bhawalpore	68,238	Nagputam	53,855
Benares	199,700	Baroda	101,818	Umballa	67,463	Patala	53,629
Dohi	173,393	Meeat	99,565	Moradabad	67,387	Bellary	53,460
Patna	170,654	Nagpore	98,299	Bhamptore	66,163	Moulmein	53,107
Agri	160,203	Lashcar	88,066	Darbhanga	65,955	Rawalpindie	52,975
Bangalore	155,857	Tichinopoly	84,449	Farruckabad	62,437	Jullunder	52,119
Unautsar	151,896	Peshawar	79,982	Coil	61,630	Chuprah	51,670
Cawnpore	151,441	Dacca	79,076	Sholapore	61,281	Kamptee	50,987
Lahore	149,369	Gya	76,415	Saharanpore	59,191	Salem	50,667
Allahabad	148,547	Jubbulpore	75,705	Gornackpore	57,922	Combacoram	50,098
Jeypore	112,578	Indore	75,101	Calicut	57,085		
		Rampore	74,260	Minzapore	56,378		

(4) *Notes.*

The average density of the Native States is 108 per square mile, the average of all India 184. The density varies from 411 per square mile in Cochin and 403 in N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to 79 in Rajpootana, and 43 in Burmah.

Of the female of the British territory, in 1881, 101,292,019 were males, and 97,498,319 were females, there being thus only 96 females to every hundred males, reversing the conditions found to prevail in Europe and America. Of the population of the Native States, 28,681,722 were males and 26,466,734 females, being only about 92 females per 100 males.

The leading languages and dialects, with the numbers who speak them, are as follows—Hindustani, 82,497,168; Bengali, 38,965,428; Telugu, 17,920,358; Marathi, 17,044,634; Punjabi, 15,754,793; Tamil, 13,068,279; Goozeratee, 9,620,038; Canarese, 8,337,027; Oriya, 6,819,112; Malayalam, 4,848,400; Sindhee, 3,718,961; Burmese, 2,611,467.

Of the total population under British rule or suzerainty, 69,952,817 (including about 19 million females, or more than one fourth) are connected with agriculture. Next to this class, come 'workers' in all kinds of materials, or small manufacturers and then employers, numbering about 20 millions, of whom nearly one-half are females. Of this last class, the largest section, 2,607,579 males and 2,877,576 females, are connected with work in cotton and flax, 2,082,191 males and 733,089 females are connected with work in dress, 1,445,916 males and 1,719,513 females are classed as workers in vegetable food, 610,521 males and 419,205 females, workers in animal food, 789,699 males and 204,331 females, connected with drinks and stimulants, 667,286 males and 354,721 females, workers in stone and clay, 569,123 males and 259,839 females, workers in earthenware, 459,157 males and 13,799 females, workers in gold, silver and precious stones, 451,556 males and 18,806 females, workers in iron and steel, 406,357 males and 277,375 females, workers in bamboo cane rush straw and leaves. Altogether, there are 47 different classes of workers, the numbers evidently including the children. Classed as domestic servants are 2,149,629 males and 651,966 females. Officials of various kinds, 791,379 males, connected with the army, 311,070 in the police, 144,337 to transportation, 144,337 to imprisonment, 22,199 to whipping. This last form of punishment has greatly decreased recently, the number sentenced to whipping in 1877 was 72,815, in the same year the total number of persons convicted was, 759,161. The total number of persons in prison at the end of the year 1881 was 98,677, in 1877 it was 133,538. The total number of police of all kinds at the end of 1881 was 117,541 and the total cost on that head was 2,330,513.

The British born population in India exclusive of the Army amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons and in 1881 to 59,798. In 1881 there were 77,188 males and 12,610 females. In 1881 the British-born population was distributed as follows—

N.W. Provinces and Oudh	20,184	Central India	1,674	Rajpootana	168
Punjab	15,767	Hyderabad	2,958	Coorg	134
Bombay	12,403	Mysore	2,686	Benar	97
Bengal	10,583	Ajmer	872	Cochin	21
Burmah	6,330	Assam	687		
Madras	5,892	Baroda	267	Total	89,798

Of this population the majority, 72,387 were between the ages of 20 and 40. Of the total British born male population 55,808 were returned as connected with the army, 2,996 with the civil service, 2,448 sailors of various grades, 2,319 connected with railways, 886 with commerce, 806 with the navy, 461 civil engineers, 541 agriculturists, 280 coffee planters, 178 missionaries, 321 surgeons and physicians.

The number of criminal cases tried in 1881 was 1,171,635. Number of persons convicted, 644,778, of whom 468,280 were simply fined. Of the remainder, 178 were sentenced to death, 1,333 to transportation, 144,337 to imprisonment, 22,199 to whipping. This last form of punishment has greatly decreased recently, the number sentenced to whipping in 1877 was 72,815, in the same year the total number of persons convicted was, 759,161. The total number of persons in prison at the end of the year 1881 was 98,677, in 1877 it was 133,538. The total number of police of all kinds at the end of 1881 was 117,541 and the total cost on that head was 2,330,513.

(5) *Population of principal towns in different parts of the World for comparison.*

Amsterdam	361,326	Derby	81,168	Oldham	111,343
Baltimore	332,313	Dublin	249,602	Paris	2,239,923
Berlin	1,122,360	Dresden	222,241	Peterborough	929,100
Birkenhead	81,006	Edinburgh	236,002	Philadelphia	847,170
Birmingham	409,771	Glasgow	674,095	Portsmouth	127,989
Birmingham	104,014	Hamburg	410,127	Pestor	96,537
Bolton	105,111	Italy	154,210	Piague	162,323
Bombay	773,196	Leicester	122,376	Rome	273,268
Bradford	183,032	Leeds	309,119	Rottordam	166,002
Bristol	272,112	Lisbon	246,313	Salford	176,235
Brighton	107,516	Liverpool	552,508	Sheffield	284,508
Bristol	206,571	London	3,816,483	Stockholm	194,469
Brooklyn	566,663	Madras	405,818	Sunderland	116,512
Brussels	359,782	Manchester	341,111	The Hague	131,117
Buda Pesth	360,551	Munich	230,023	Trieste	144,844
Calcutta	871,501	Newcastle	115,359	Turin	230,182
Cardiff	82,761	New York	1,206,290	Venice	129,445
Christiana	76,054	Norwich	87,642	Vienna	1,103,857
Copenhagen	273,323	Nottingham	186,575		

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTED VERNACULAR CHARACTERS IN GENERAL USE
IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Tamil.

மேற்கண்டவர்கள் முதல் மார்ச்சுமீட்டில் கற்பி
க்கவேண்டும் பொவ்வொருமோஷன்களும் செக்
ஷன் - ஒன் தம்பர் - ஈ யில் சொல்லியபிரகாரம்
இடதுபாதம் பூமியில்விழுப்போது கடைசியாக
வேண்டும் சிப்பாய்கள் லேயினில் ஆடர் ஆரம்ஸ்
அன் பி கஸ்பைனிடில் நிற்கும்போது நடக்கும்
படி வுத்திரவுகிடைத்தால் முதல் அடியில் டி.ஈ.
யில் ஆரம்ஸ் செய்யவேண்டும் சிப்பாய்கள் லேயி
னில் அல்லது பயிலில் பி கஸ்பைனிட்டாக நிற்கு
மபோது நடக்கும்படி வுத்திரவுகிடைத்தால் சோ
ளடர் ஆரம்ஸ் செய்யவேண்டும் ஒவ்வொருவேளை
யிலும் ஆள் அல்லது ஆள் பிரண்ட் ஆனபின்

Telugoo.

అప్పుడతనులున్న సభిఁఫయి చేయవలసిన కోటా
తీర్పు నకన్లున్న రజిస్ట్రీఫక చేసుకోవడమునుగురించి.
అప్పుడుతములున్న సభిఁఫయి చేయవలసిన కోటాతీర్పు
నకన్లున్న 1877 సంవత్సరము 3డ్లో అక్టోబరు
రజిస్టరుకావలసినదే రజిస్టరుకావలసినదే దస్తావేజుల
కంటే యీ దిగువ కనుపరచిన ప్రయోజనములు కలిగి
యింట్నుంచి కాబట్టి అయిష్టమువున్నదే రజిస్టరు
చేసుకోవలసినదాన్ని వాటిని రజిస్టరుచేసుకుంటే భద్ర
మనిన్ని ప్రయోజనకరమనిన్ని యింనువలసజనులకు తెలియ
చేయడమయినది. మొదటిదయింట్నుంచి ప్రత్యక్షమ
యినటువంటిన్ని ప్రయోజనమేమనగా రజిస్టరున అప్పు
పత్రముకున్న సభిఁఫయిచేయవలసిన కోటాతీర్పు నకన్లు

Canarese.

యావ ర్హిల్లీ నౌకరసాగారి తాను ర్హిల్లీ కేలసదమేలే
వాన్యవూగి ఇరత్తిరమార్గి నివా వుళ్ళవనాగిద్దరే -
యా - అజాగతియాగి తన్న కేలసవన్న నీరవేరిసలిక్కే
తప్పిదరే - 50 రూపాయాగళ వరగిన జూరుమానాగే గురి
యొగుత్తానీ, అథవా - అంథా నివానింద - యా - కేలస
నీరవేరిసావరే తప్పిదరింద యావనీలొబ్బ మనుష్యున భద్ర
తగే వాయుక అహాయవాగువదాగిద్దరే, అంథా నౌక
రసా జూరుమానా సమేత ఒందు సంవత్సరవాయది వర
గిన క్కేదు కీల్లీగే గురియొగుత్తానీ. యావ ర్హిల్లీ నౌక
రసాగారి తన్న కేలసవన్న నిర్వోజుతుత్తిరనాగే గురిన
నీలొబ్బ మనుష్యున భద్రతగే అహాయ లంబుమాతిదరే -
అ నౌకరసా మూరుసంవత్సరగళ వాయది వరగిన క్కేదు

Malayalam.

సంఘం వయసకు ఎక్కువ పుణ్యములకును కొంత బిన్న
ఎక్కువ పరిశోధనకును కొంతకొంత సంఘంవకు
పుణ్యములకు కలుగకుండు ఎక్కువ పరిశోధనకును
ఎక్కువ గ్రంథములకు సమయము ఒకటే గణించుకొనుట
కలుగ. శోధనకులయినవారికి సహాయముగానున్న
సంఘములలోని చిట్టచివరకు అరుదు అరుదు కలుగ
కలుగకుండునది మరల నియమములకును అరుదు కలుగ
కుండునది అరుదు సంఘములయి విచారింపకుండునది
మరల దుష్టములనుగూడకుండు శోధించుకొనుటకును
బాహుబలములకు కలుగకుండునది పరి కలుగ పరి
శోధనకులకు అరుదునది కొంత కొంత కొంత కొంత
చిట్టచివరకు అరుదు అరుదు అరుదు అరుదు

Hindustani.

معلوم ہو کہ شہر مدراس کے میونسپل کمیشنرس مبلغ
روپے کے واسطے جو تمہاری متجانب بطور مالک یا متصرف
بابت جائداد فنان (یا اس جائداد یا حق کا ذکر
کیا چاہئے کہ جس پر تو یا محمول مقرر کیا گیا ہے) منہ
۵۱۸ کے لئے باقاعدہ ہیں تمہارے سے اگر زواج الدین
معتہ جو اس نوٹس کا غرض ہے مذکور کمیشنرس کی
افیس میں تک نہ دیا جاوے یا یہ نوٹس پہنچے بعد
سات روز کے اندر زمر مقرر نہ دینے کا کافی سبب کمیشنر
کو معلوم نہ کرایا جاوے تو اس مبلغ کو معہ اخراجات
وصول کرنے کے لئے قری کی وارنٹ جاری کئی جاوے گی
(یا میونسپل کمیشنرس کے پراسیڈنٹ کی دستخط یا
مہر بہت کیا چاہئے) قری کی وارنٹ بنام مورخہ ٹل ٹس

Devanagary.

निर्गतायाञ्च केयूरकेण सह पत्रलेखायांकिंशीघ्र
मेनेयास्यन्तिनेत्यन्तरावागच्छतां विलम्ब उत्पत्स्यते
नवेतिकियद्विर्वादिवसैः परापतिप्यन्तीत्यनयैव चित
याशून्यहृदयः क्षणमिव स्थित्वा स्कन्धावारवातीस्फु
टाकरणाय वार्ताहरं विसर्ज्य, बहुदिवसान्तरितदर्श
नस्य वैशम्पायनस्य प्रत्युद्गमनायात्मानं मोचयितुं
पितुः पादमूलमगात् । तत्र चोभयतः ससम्भ्र
मापसृतप्रतिहारमण्डलवितीर्णविस्तीर्णालोकनमार्गोद्-
रादेवापसव्यजानुकरतरुवल्भित विमलमणिकुट्टि
मोदर संक्रांतप्रातेमीढ्रगुणायमानायतकुन्तरुकरुप

(ii.)—*Pronunciation of the Roman characters when so written, being the converse of columns 7 and 8 of the last table.*

Letter occurring	Pronunciation to be used.	Pronunciation to be avoided
a	As in "about"	Not as in "mat," which is not an Oriental sound.
aa	As the interjection "ah"	
ah	As the interjection "ah"	
au	As the interjection "ah"	
ai	As ai in "main"	
ay	As ay in "pay"	Not as ow in "cow," here the English spelling is opposed to the Continental Not as ei in "height," here the English spelling is opposed to the Continental
e	As in "mendicant"	
ee	As ee in "meet"	
ey	As ey in "grey"	
ei	As ei in "height"	
i	As i in "pin"	Not as ey in "eye"
o	As o in "police," sometimes as o in "prose"	
oo	As oo in "good," sometimes as oo in "moon"	
ou	As ou in "foul" (rare).	
ow	As ow in "down"	
oye	As the words "ah, ye"	Not as oo in "good," here the English spelling is opposed to the Continental.
u	As u in "but"	
ui	As ui in "guide"	
y	When final as y in truly, when not final as y in lying	
ye	See oye	

(iii.)—*Note on the two preceding tables.*

The use of the vowels is the distinguishing mark of a transliterative system. It appears that the English system transliterates with 20 vowel symbols, all un-accented. Of these three, *oi*, *u*, *o*, and *oo*, are ambiguous in expressing the short and long vowels. *ä* is however only occasionally used in this sense. As to *o* and *oo*, the difficulty is to a certain extent met by a judicious use of the consonants in context, which to an Englishman accustomed to the analogy of the English language is usually sufficient to indicate the quantity. There is no other ambiguity in the system.

(iv.)—*Transliteration of consonants.*

For convenience of explanation, this may be considered by taking Appendix XXIV as a standard; and working backwards from it, indicating variations. The consonant transliteration of Appendix XXIV may be considered to be followed, with the following deductions and alterations. There are no diacritical marks, and there is no apostrophe for aspirates. Aspirated letters are usually written as un-aspirated letters. Double letters (especially in Tamil) are frequently written as single letters. 'C' takes the place of 'k' where it is usual to use 'c' in English. *ss* = 'ch,' or when strengthened 'ch' *ssp* = *nh*. 'Sh' stands for 's'. *g* = *gn*. K stands for *q*. W is frequent for *v*.

(v.)—*Variations from the transliterative principle.*

The Tamil language does not lend itself to real transliteration, and the frequent variations which are necessary even for pure Tamil words may be gathered from Appendix XXIII and a study of the analysis in Appendix XXVII. *ś*, *ṣ*, *z*, *ṣ*, *z*, and *p* are necessarily treated on phonetic principles. In the case of words derived by Tamil directly from the Sanskrit it is the practice to transliterate as if the word was written in the original Sanskrit, or approximately so. These remarks apply almost in the same degree to the Malayalam language, which however has not been separately analysed. The final soft *z* of Tamil is cut off in English. In Telugu *ś* = 'ts,' and *ṣ* = *dz*, when the grammar prescribes that pronunciation. *ś* = *ś* initial and before cerebral or palatal consonants = *yi*, *yí*. *ṣ*, *ṣ* initial and before cerebral or palatal consonants = *wo*, *wo*. Similarly as to these initial vowels for all Dravidian languages. However as the sounds are radically inherent in those languages, and as they are very generally so represented in the vernacular, these might almost be classed as transliterations. The direct phonetic principle for entire syllables and words also frequently stands in the place of the transliterative. Thus the following terminations are common in names of places: —*cottah* = *Castellum*, *coto* = *ṣṣ*; *cherry* = *śṣṣ*, *ore* (when not in an iambus) = *ss*; *gherry* = *ss*, *nugget* = *ssss*, *putty* = *ssss*, *nuddy* = *ss*, *ai* = *ss* (*river*), *coll* = *ss*, *pollem* = *ssss*, &c. Many of the devices last named represent very accurately the said and peculiar sounds of the Dravidian languages.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

ANALYSIS OF CONTINENTAL TRANSLITERATION OF SOUTH INDIAN
VERNACULAR WORDS IN ITS MOST SIMPLE FORM.(i.)—*Transliteration of vowels and diphthongs.*

Letters in the original word.						Approximate sound of the letters.	Trans- literation.	Examples.
Tamul.	Teloogoo.	Canar- ese.	Mala- yalam.	Hindos- tany.	Sanscrit.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
அ	అ	అ	అ	—	अ	As the <i>u</i> in "but," or the <i>a</i> in "about."	<i>a</i>	Dharmapuri.
ஆ	ఆ	ఆ	ఆ	—	आ	As the interjection <i>ah</i> , or (somewhat modified) as the <i>au</i> in "fraud."	<i>á</i>	Ghát.
இ	ఇ	ఇ	ఇ	—	इ	As the <i>i</i> in "pin," or the <i>y</i> in "truly."	<i>i</i>	Kótagiri.
ஈ	ఈ	ఈ	ఊ	—	ई	As the <i>ee</i> in "meet" ...	<i>í</i>	Srírangam.
உ	ఉ	అ	అ	—	उ	As the <i>oo</i> in "good" ...	<i>u</i>	Gurn.
ஊ	ఊ	అ	అ	—	ऊ	As the <i>oo</i> in "moon" ...	<i>ú</i>	Maisúr.
எ	ఎ	ఎ	అ	—	—	As the <i>e</i> in "mendicant"	<i>e</i>	Meria.
ஏ	ఏ	ఏ	అ	—	ए	As the <i>ey</i> in "grey," or <i>ai</i> in "main."	<i>é</i>	Kávéri.
ஐ	ఐ	ఐ	అ	—	ऐ	As the <i>ei</i> in "height," or <i>y</i> in "lying," or <i>ui</i> in "guide;" or when occurring as a non-mono-syllabic final, as the <i>ay</i> in "pay."	<i>ai</i>	Ilaidar.
ஆய்	ఆయ	ఆయి	అయి	—	आय	As the words "ah, vo" (not an English diphthong).	<i>ái</i>	Áin.
ஒ	ఒ	ఒ	అ	—	—	As the <i>o</i> in "police" ...	<i>o</i>	Ponakkád.
ஓ	ఓ	ఓ	అ	—	ओ	As the <i>o</i> in "prose"	<i>ó</i>	Kóvalam.
ஒள	ఓ	ఓ	అ	—	औ	As the <i>ow</i> in "down," or <i>ou</i> in "foul."	<i>au</i>	Saura.

(11.)—*Pronunciation of the Roman characters when so written, being the converse of columns 7 and 8 of the last table.*

Letter occurring	Pronunciation to be used	Pronunciation to be avoided
a	As in "about"	Not as in "mat," which is not an Oriental sound Not as <i>au</i> in "fraud," here the Continental spelling is opposed to the English Not as <i>a</i> in "main," here the Continental spelling is opposed to the English
ā	As <i>a</i> the interjection "ah."	
au	As the <i>ow</i> in "cow"	
ai	As the <i>ei</i> in "height"	
ai	As the words "ah, ye"	
e	As in "mendicant"	
e	As <i>ey</i> in "grey"	
i	As <i>i</i> in "pin"	
i	As the <i>ee</i> in "meat"	
o	As <i>o</i> in "police"	
o	As <i>o</i> in "prose"	
u	As <i>oo</i> in "good"	
ū	As <i>oo</i> in "moon"	

(111.)—*Note on the two preceding tables.*

As in Appendix XXI the vowels are the principal consideration. It appears that the continental system translates with 13 vowel symbols, of which 6 are accented. The use of the accents is sometimes dispensed with. The system however then becomes on a par with the English system in point of accuracy, while much inferior to it phonetically. The system cannot be efficiently employed without the accents. There is no ambiguity among any of these vowel symbols when accented. As regards the transliteration *ai* it must be remarked that this does violence to the real nature of the sound in the Dravidian languages which is not a compound of *a* and *i* as in the Sanscrit languages, but a sound such as is indicated in column 7 of the first table.

(1V.)—*Transliteration of consonants.*

The consonant transliteration of Appendix XXIV may be considered to be followed with the following deductions and alterations. Diacritical marks are for the most part omitted excepting the acute accent. The apostrophe before the aspirate is usually not retained. *Sh* stands for *s*. *K* stands for *q*.

(V.)—*Variations from the transliterative principle*

The Tamil language does not lend itself to real transliteration and the frequent variations which are necessary even for pure Tamil words may be gathered from the next Appendix and from a study of the analysis in Appendix XXVII. *ś*, *ṣ*, *ś*, and *ṣ* are necessarily treated on phonetic principles. In the case of words derived by Tamil directly from the Sanscrit the practice is sometimes to transliterate as if the word was written in the original Sanscrit, but there is no definite rule on the subject. The same remarks apply almost in the same degree to Malayalam. In most of the ordinary schemes under this style *ś* = *ts*, and *ṣ* = *dz*, when Pölöggö grammar prescribes that pronunciation.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

SIMPLE transliteration TABLE FRAMED ACCORDING TO APPENDIX XXII.

This table is applied wherever the new style is employed in the present work, and when greater accuracy is required a point is added below cerebral consonants.

Tamul.	Teloogoo.	Canrese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent.	Tamul.	Teloogoo.	Canrese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent.
அ	అ	అ	അ	॥	अ	a	அ ^[8]	అ	అ	അ	അ	अ	a
ஆ	ఆ	ఆ	ആ	।।	आ	á	—	ఆ	ఆ	ഓ	ഓ	आ	t'h; when double tt'h.
இ	ఇ	ఇ	ഇ	।	इ	i	இ ^[9]	ఇ	ఇ	ഈ	ഈ	इ	d
ஈ	ఈ	ఈ	ഈ	॥	ई	í	—	ఈ	ఈ	ഊ	ഊ	ई	dh; when double ddh.
உ	ఉ	ఉ	ഉ	।	उ	u	ஊ	ఊ	ఊ	ഊ	—	उ	n
ஊ	ఊ	ఊ	ഊ	॥	ऊ	ú	த ^[1]	ఊ	ఊ	ഊ	—	ऊ	u
—	ఋ	ఋ	ഋ	—	—	ri	—	ఋ	ఋ	ഋ	—	—	t'h; when double tt'h.
எ	ఏ	ఏ	എ	॥	—	e	த ^[2] [¹¹]	ఋ	ఋ	ഋ	—	—	d
ஏ	ऐ	ऐ	ഈ	॥	ए	é	த ^[3]	—	—	—	—	—	eh
ஐ	औ	औ	ഈ	॥	ऐ	ai	—	औ	औ	ഈ	—	—	dh; when double ddh.
ஒ	ఒ	ఒ	ഒ	॥	—	o	த	ఒ	ఒ	ഈ	—	—	n
ஓ	ఓ	ఓ	ഓ	॥	ओ	ó	ப ^[1]	ఓ	ఓ	ഓ	—	—	p
ஔ	औ	औ	ഈ	॥	औ	au	—	ఔ	ఔ	ഈ	—	—	ph; when double pph.
—	ః	ః	ః	॥	अः	h	ப ^[2] [¹¹]	ః	ః	ః	—	—	b
—	०	०	०	॥	अं	m or n	—	०	०	०	—	—	bh; when double bhh.
க ^[1]	క	క	ക	॥	क	k	ம	క	క	ക	—	—	m
—	ఖ	ఖ	ഖ	॥	ख	kh; when double kkh.	శ ^[4] , ష	ఖ	ఖ	ఖ	—	—	sh
க ^[2] [¹¹]	గ	గ	ഗ	॥	ग	g	జ	గ	గ	ഗ	—	—	sh
—	ఘ	ఘ	ഘ	॥	घ	gh; when double ggh.	శ ^[5] , ష	ఘ	ఘ	ఘ	—	—	s
ந	జ	జ	జ	॥	ज	n	ற	జ	జ	జ	—	—	h
ச ^[6]	ఙ	ఙ	ങ	॥	ञ	ch; when double cç.	ய	ఙ	ఙ	ఙ	—	—	r
—	చ	చ	ച	॥	च	chh; when double cçh.	ర	చ	చ	ച	—	—	r
ச ^[7] , ష	ఛ	ఛ	ഛ	॥	छ	j	ல	ఛ	ఛ	ఛ	—	—	l
—	ఞ	ఞ	ഞ	॥	ज	jh; when double jjh.	வ	ఞ	ఞ	ఞ	—	—	v
త	ణ	ణ	ണ	॥	अ	ñ	த	ణ	ణ	ణ	—	—	ksh

Tamul.	Telugoo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent.	Tamul.	Telugoo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	n	—	—	—	—	ن ن	—	s
ள	ల	ల	ల	ل	ल	l	—	—	—	—	ل ل	—	s
ற ^[10]	ర	ర	ర	ر	र	r	—	—	—	—	ط ط	—	t
ழ	—	—	ഴ	—	—	zh	—	—	—	—	ز ز	—	z
ன	—	—	—	—	—	n	—	—	—	—	غ غ	—	z
—	—	—	—	ف ف	—	f	—	—	—	—	ظ ظ	—	z
—	—	—	—	ف ف	—	k	—	—	—	—	ظ ظ	—	z
—	—	—	—	ح ح	—	h	—	—	—	—	ذ ذ	—	z
—	—	—	—	خ خ	—	kh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes for pure Tamul words.—^[1] *ś, ṣ, ṣ* are transliterated in this way by *k, t, p* when initial, or when double. ^[2] *ś, ṣ, ṣ* are transliterated in this way by *g, d, b* when not initial, and when not double. ^[3] *ṣ* is transliterated in this way by *th* when not initial, and when between two vowels. ^[4] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *sh* when initial. ^[5] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *s* when not initial, and not following *ś* or *ṣ*, or *ś*, and not double. ^[6] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *ch* when following *ś* or *ṣ*, or when double. ^[7] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *j* when following *ś*. ^[8] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *t* when double. ^[9] *ś* is transliterated in this way by *d* when single. ^[10] *ṣṣ* = *tr*. *Note for words borrowed by Tamul direct from Sanscrit and the Prakrits.*—^[11] *ś, ṣ, ṣ*, when initial, may on occasion stand for these sounds *g, d, b*, and can then be transliterated accordingly; but the sounds in this position are entirely foreign to the bulk of the Tamul-speaking population. *Notes for pure Telugoo words.*—^[12] *ś* is transliterated by *ts* when followed by the vowels *a, ā, u, ū, o, ɔ, or au*. ^[13] *ś* is transliterated by *dz* when followed by the vowels *a, ā, u, ū, o, ɔ, or au*.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

A COMPLETE THEORETICAL SCHEME OF ROMAN SPELLING FOR THE ALPHABETS OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES USED IN THE PRESIDENCY, BORROWING THE CONTINENTAL POWERS OF VOWELS, AND USING DIACRITICAL MARKS FOR CONSONANTS.

This scheme provides for the representation of every Oriental letter employed in Southern India by approximately a single distinct Roman letter in every case; and where required by adding a single diacritical sign in every case. The diacritical signs are: (a) the acute accent over long vowels, (i) the apostrophe with h for aspirated consonants, (c) a point below the letter for cerebral consonants, (d) the acute accent over palatal consonants, (e) a point above the line for anomalous signs, excepting ñ, (f) a line below the letter when other signs are exhausted. From this scheme extracts and modifications can be taken for different purposes.

Tamul.	Teloogo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent under this scheme.	Tamul.	Teloogo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent under this scheme.
அ	అ	అ	అ	अ	अ	a	ക	క	క	ക	क	व	ch; when double çç.
ஆ	ఆ	ఆ	ఆ	आ	आ	ā	ക	క	క	ക	क	ख	ch'h; when double ççh.
இ	ఇ	ఇ	ഇ	इ	इ	i	ക	క	క	ക	क	ज	j
ஈ	ఈ	ఈ	ഈ	ई	ई	ī	ക	క	క	ക	क	झ	j'h; when double jj'h.
உ	ఉ	ఉ	ഉ	उ	उ	u	ക	క	క	ക	क	ञ	ñ
ஊ	ఊ	ఊ	ഊ	ऊ	ऊ	ū	ക	క	క	ക	क	ट	t
—	ఋ	ఋ	—	—	—	ri	ക	క	క	ക	क	ठ	t'h; when double t'h.
—	ॠ	ॠ	—	—	—	ri	ക	క	క	ക	क	ड	d
—	—	—	—	—	—	ri	ക	క	క	ക	क	ढ	d'h; when double d'h.
எ	—	—	—	—	—	e	ക	క	క	ക	क	ण	ṇ
ஏ	—	—	—	—	—	é	ക	క	క	ക	क	त	t
ஐ	—	—	—	—	—	ai	ക	క	క	ക	क	थ	t'h; when double t'h.
ஒ	—	—	—	—	—	o	ക	క	క	ക	क	द	d; when between two vowels in Tamul, th.
—	—	—	—	—	—	ó	ക	క	క	ക	क	ध	d'h; when double d'h.
—	—	—	—	—	—	au	ക	క	క	ക	क	न	n
—	—	—	—	—	—	'h	ക	క	క	ക	क	प	p
—	—	—	—	—	—	m or n	ക	క	క	ക	क	फ	p'h; when double pp'h.
க	క	క	ക	क	क	k	ക	క	క	ക	क	ब	b
க	క	క	ക	क	क	k'h; when double kk'h.	ക	క	క	ക	क	भ	b'h; when double bb'h.
க	క	క	ക	क	क	g	ക	క	క	ക	क	म	m
க	క	క	ക	क	क	g'h; when double gg'h.	ക	క	క	ക	क	श	ś
ங	క	క	ക	क	क	n	ക	క	క	ക	क	—	—

Tamul.	Telugoo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent under this scheme.	Tamul.	Telugoo.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustany.	Sanscrit.	Roman Equivalent under this scheme.
అ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	ष	sh					ع		kh
ఆ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	स	"					ع		"
ఇ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	ह	h					ع		"
ఈ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	य	y					ع		t
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	र	r					ع		z
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	ल	l					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	व	v					ع		gh
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	क्ष	ksh					ع		zh
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	न	n					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع	क	k					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		r; when double in Tamul, tt. zh					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		"					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		ch					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		f					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		q					ع		"
ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ఁ	ع		b					ع		"

APPENDIX No. XXV.

DRAVIDIAN VOCABULARY.

PART I

NOTE—In this table the vernacular letters are spelt according to Appendix XXIII with the addition of a point under cerebral consonants.

English	Tamil and dialects.				Malayalam	Telooqoo and dialects		
	Tamil.	Ooorumba.	Iroola	Yerkala.		Telooqoo.	Yanaudy	Chentsoo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Above	<i>anc</i> misai, <i>mod</i> méi, mélé	mele	mole, moke	mene	méle, mto	paina, midā	mela	vupar, vuparot
Air	<i>anc</i> kál, <i>mod</i> káttu, wáyu	gáli	kátu	gáli	lárpu	gáli	káttu	batás
And, also	um, mélum	..	.	nu	um	—nni, —nnu, —nunu	kudá	ke, yo
Ant	<i>anc</i> uravi; <i>mod</i> erambu, katterumbu (black), sel (white), isel (winged)	irupu	irumbu	chima	irumpa	chima (black), chedalu (white)	yerumbu	peppidi
Anybody	<i>anc</i> yáráyinum; <i>mod</i> yárágilum	.	..	yeduayiná	yatoruttarum	evaiainá	dárena	kevu, jehaive
Anything	<i>anc</i> yáráyinum, edáyinum, <i>mod</i> , edágilum	..	.	yommadamá	yatonnum, valla-tum	edamá, evainá	yettiyána	kichu, jehaive
Arrow	<i>anc</i> kanai, <i>mod</i> ambu	ambu	ambu	yikke, ambu	ampu	ammu	billi	kondn, kánd
As	<i>anc</i> . kaduppu; <i>mod</i> . —póla	yedato	yepadi	léga	—pólo	vale	belé	lakka
Bad	ketta	ketta	polla	ketta, ketta-su	chittá, ketta	chedda	chedhpona	kharab
Below	<i>anc</i> . kizhakku, <i>mod</i> . kizh, kizhé	kelige	kálake	tarie	tázhe	kinda	kipyó	tolot, tól
Between	<i>anc</i> náppan, <i>mod</i> —nadu, —naduve	—naduve	—naduve	neñuve	nañeve, natural	nadama	nadivé	mayidhut, méyid
Bird	<i>anc</i> pul; <i>mod</i> parava, kuruvi	hakbu	pákhi	ugam (large) kunju (small)	<i>anc</i> parava; <i>mod</i> pakshi	pitta	kunvingo	chodai
Bitter	kasanda, kasappána	káhi	késape	kettsu	kappulla—	chedu	chendi	titto
Black	<i>anc</i> kariya, <i>mod</i> karutta, karupána	koppu	kari	karédu	karutta	nalla, nalupa	karappi	kallá, kalita
Blood	<i>anc</i> sennir, <i>mod</i> adram, irat-tau	netaru	latta	udaram	chóra	netturu	yertam	lahu
Boat	<i>anc</i> pakádu; <i>mod</i> odam, padagu	..	.	padava	vanyi, vallam, tóni, otam, patavu	padava	padivi	lá
Bone	<i>anc</i> enbu, <i>mod</i> elumbu	zella	zellambu	yamaka	ellu	emuka, bokka	yemika	had
Bring	<i>anc</i> koná; <i>mod</i> konduvá, kondá	tanane	tarke	yittikonduva	kontuva	tottsuta, tís-konivattsuta	belusukó	áne, dya
Buffalo	<i>anc</i> kúá, <i>mod</i> . erumu	.	.	baire	póttu, eruma	onumu, bairie, géde	dunnapotú	mo'us
By	<i>anc</i> —án, <i>mod</i> —ál, —álé	—inda	—itinda, in-ru	valla	—ál, —kontu	—valla, —cheta	kunda	soyi
Cat	<i>anc</i> púsu, <i>mod</i> . púnai	koti	púne	púna	púçça	pilli	púne	billeyi
Cold	<i>anc</i> tannya, <i>mod</i> kulaná, sidalamána	jea	..	masanu	tanutta	osallani	rsailarya	sittala
Come	vá	ite ba, ba	ituba, barave	vá, vála	vá	vattsuta, chéruta	vádá	asibo, asili
Cow	<i>anc</i> á, pettam, <i>mod</i> pasu, posu-mádu	dana	mádu	potamádu	pasu	ávu,	mádu	gáyi
Crooked	<i>anc</i> kodiya, <i>mod</i> koniya, konalána	gokhe	kokhi	vankari	valañga	vankari	vankala	bauko

Year	How acquired, &c.
(31) THE CIRCAR OF MASULIPATAM, WITH EIGHT DISTRICTS, THE CIRCAR OF NIZAMPATAM AND THE DISTRICTS OF CONDAVEED AND ACCOLAMANNAUD—(Continued).	
	5 Pedana 6 Toommidy 7 Bondauda 8 Narsapora.
	The Circar of Nizampatam sub-divided into 36 Mahals lying south of the Kistna, on the coast, about 20 coss from Masulipatam. It extended 60 miles south from Point Divy and averaged 5 miles in breadth.
	Condaveed (alias Goontoor) a large pergunnah (not to be confounded with the large district of same name), two coss west of Masulipatam, containing fifty-two villages.
	Accolamannaud of fifty-two villages.
	Tandooi.
	The towns and dependencies of Neelapully, Bundamoolunka, Sakhlunadapully, Runcswaram, Gongannapully, Anturavoddy, on the coast, on different branches of the Godavary river.
1763	12th August, grant confirmed by the Moghul's firman.

(32) CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT, GREATER PORTION

1763	16th October, on this date the Nawab of the Carnatic by 17 sunnuds "in consideration of the great services rendered to his affairs by the Company, then his friendship for him, and his dependence on their future alliance" gives and makes over to them in Jigheer (exclusive of subsidiary shroterams and muns, and exclusive also of the forts of Chingleput, Trissore, Coocongooly, Alampur, and of the mints at Alampur and Ovelong) 179 villages belonging to 17 pergunns which are now included in the Madras district of Chingleput.
	October 29th, reciting similar grounds, gives a similar sunnud for 175 villages which in the sunnud of 16th idem were not reckoned as belonging to the pergunns granted, but which his Sheristadar has reminded him appertain to the same.
1765	12th August, firman from the Moghul confirming these grants by way of mun or free gift.
1801	31st July, the items received in the grant of 16th October 1763 ceded with the rest of the Soobah of Arcot to the Company by treaty with Assemool Dowlah, Nawab Soobahdar of the Carnatic.

(33) RANDATARRA

1741	Formerly a small talook in North Malabar lying between Cannanore and Dharmapattam Island, now comprised in the Chingleput talook of the Malabar Collectorate. Mortgaged by the Atcharams or Chiefs to the Company for 60,000 silver fanams, equal to 12,000 rupees.
1749	The debt increased to 80,000 fanams.
1760	23rd March, ceded to the Chief of Tellicherry by Raviyannar, Regent of the Chingleput Raj.
1779	Reduced by the Rajah of Chingleput and Cannanore (Cidatnand) under the requisition of Hyder Ally.
1782	Reoccupied by the Chief of Tellicherry.
1786	Seized upon by the Rajah of Chingleput.
1792	Falls to the Company with the rest of Malabar under the Treaty, dated 18th March 1792, with Tippoo, and placed by the Bombay Commissioners directly under the Company's Government.

Year.	How acquired, &c.
(34) THE CIRCARS OF CHICACOLE, RAJAHMUNDRI, ELLORE, MOOSTAFANUGGER, AND MOORTIZANUGGER.	

1768	26th February, on this date were ceded by the Nizam in treaty with the Government of Fort St George, subject to an annual payment (since commuted) of 7 lakhs of rupees, the Circars of (1) Moortizanugger alias Goontoor alias Condaveed, (2) Moostafanugger alias Condaully, (3) Ellore, (4) Rajahmundry, (5) Chicacole alias Cilingyah. This cession, together with the cession of 14th May 1759. Vide No (31) and the talooks of Bhadrachellam and Rekapully comprises the whole of what is now known as the "Northern Circars" or the four extensive Madras districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavary, and Kistna, the two last-mentioned having been formed out of the three old districts styled in 1659, Rajahmundry, Goontoor, and Masulipatam. The above date, 26th February 1768, is generally reckoned as that of the actual cession of these territories, and was so recognised by law. Vide Section 2, Madras Regulation No XXXI of 1802, because the sunnud of the Moghul Emperor, dated 12th August 1765, assigning this territory to the English Company, by way of mun or free gift, and the treaty with the Nizam of 12th November 1766, by which he ceded the same provinces, had no substantial operation. In regard to the Circar of Moortizanugger, the Government of Fort St George agreed, out of friendship for the Nizam, to permit his brother Basaulat Jung to enjoy it as a jagheer for life. The tenant died on the 5th October 1782, and some difficulties delaying prompt action on the part of the Company, the Nizam's Amildars retained the country till a formal sunnud for its delivery was procured by Lord Cornwallis on the 18th September 1788.
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(35) NAGORE

1778	A seaport in the district of Tanjore, 14 miles south of Tranquebar, and a few miles north of Negapatam, with the small island belonging to it and eight magnames (divisions) comprising 277 villages. June 17th, granted to the Company by the Rajah of Tanjore in consideration of services rendered (i.e., his restoration to his throne from which he had been expelled by the Nawab of Arcot) and in hope of future protection.
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(36) SADRAS, BIMPATAM, JUGGANNADAPPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN

1781	Sadras. A seaport in the Chingleput district, 13 miles south of Madras, containing a fort and factory and having subordinate villages attached to it.
1825	Bimpatam. A seaport in the Vizagapatam district, 20 miles by road and 17 miles by sea, north of the town of Vizagapatam, where the Dutch possessed a fortified factory with a bleaching ground.
	Juggannadapooram. A suburb of Cocanada, the chief town of the Godavary district, where the Dutch had a factory with the following dependencies, viz., the village of Gollapollera, the ground at Goondavaram, and the factory at Diraushuramam.
	Palcole. A town 6 miles from Narsapora, Godavary district, with its dependent village, Contura, and a piece of ground at Narsapora. The ground at Narsapora on which the Dutch factory stood was washed away by the Godavary river many years ago.

Year.	How acquired, &c.
(36) SADRAS, BIMLIPATAM, JUGGANNADAPPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN—(Continued).	
	Porto Novo. Here were a Dutch Factory house and a bleaching place called Vunnaurpolliem. These are not now in existence. Tuticorin. The chief seaport in Tinnevely, and principal emporium of the cotton trade in Southern India. The site of the old Dutch fort is now occupied by a cotton sower, the fort itself having been destroyed by the English in 1810. Trade at Tuticorin has received a great impetus since the southern terminus of the railway connecting Tinnevely with Trichinopoly and Madras was established here. In the time of the Dutch the city of Tuticorin ruled at the head of its nine subordinate Commercial Lodges, viz., at Alwar Tinnevely, Colpaubun, Shendamungalam, Manapauray, Permacoil, the Island of Alandale, the Island of Freshwater, Keelakaray (in the Madura district), and Cape Comorin. The foregoing six Dutch settlements (together with Poolicat and Negapatam) were taken by the English in this year, Lord Macartney being Governor.
1785 ..	July; all six restored to Holland under treaty with the States-General of 20th May 1784.
1795 ..	All six surrendered to the English on war again breaking out, Lord Hobart Governor of Madras at this period.
1818 ..	31st March; all six restored to Holland agreeably to the Convention of the Allied Powers in 1814.
1825 ..	1st June; all six ceded to Great Britain under the treaty of March 1824.

(37) NEGAPATAM.

1781 ..	A seaport in the district of Tanjore, and the terminus of the South Indian Railway. 12th November; this, the chief settlement on the Coromandel Coast of the Dutch, who had taken it from the Portuguese in 1660, capitulated, after nine days' siege, to Sir Hector Munro, whose small army was reinforced by seamen and marines landed from the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes. This achievement was initiated by the Governor of Madras, Lord Macartney.
1784 ..	On the 20th May peace was signed between England and the States-General of the United Provinces on the basis of a mutual restitution of places captured by the arms of either during the late war, Negapatam being excepted; England agreed, however, to treat with the States-General for its restitution in case the State should ever have an equivalent to offer. Nothing further was done, and the place has remained an English possession.

(38) DISTRICTS CEDED BY TIPPOO SULTAN UNDER THE TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM.

1792 ..	By treaty the Coorg Rajah became subordinate to the Company instead of to Tippee. He agreed to pay the Company 8,000 pagodas (= 32,000 rupees). Coorg became British territory in 1834, but has not been incorporated with the adjoining Presidency of Madras, except the two nagannies of lower Coorg, viz., Amara and Soolya. On the 17th March were ceded and incorporated with the Madras Presidency (1) the whole of the present district of Malabar, except Cochin and Wynaud; (2) the Dindigul and Pulney talooks of the present Madura district; (3) the whole of the present Salem district except what is comprised in the present Oosoor talook; and (4) one talook, Cungoondy, of the present North Arcot district.
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Year.	How acquired, &c.
(39) COCHIN CITY.	
1795 ..	October 19th; surrendered to the force sent against it by the Governor of Madras, Lord Hobart. Attached since 1802 to Malabar Collectorate.
1814 ..	Finally ceded to the British Government by treaty at the time when the other Dutch Indian Settlements, captured the same year, were restored to Holland.
(40) TUNGACHERRY.	
1795 ..	Adjoins Quilon, in the Travancore country, on the west: a Portuguese possession from 1555 to 1665, then captured by the Dutch. The fort is built on a headland of laterite, jutting into the sea, the length about 2½ furlongs east and west, and mean breadth 1 furlong. Land-tax 185 rupees, add land-tax of four gardens belonging to the settlement, Rupees 237. This territory came under the English Government on the capture of Cochin in this year, and, like that city, is attached to the Malabar Collectorate. This tract has been leased to the Travancore Government for an annual rent of Rupees 2,447.

(41) DISTRICTS ACQUIRED BY THE PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE.

1799 ..	July 13th; partition Treaty of Mysore between the English, the Nizam, and the Peshwa for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultan. The districts acquired by the English and now incorporated in the Madras Presidency were—(1) South Canara, except the two nagannies of the lower Coorg, Amara and Soolya, which were added to South Canara in 1834 on the annexation of Coorg to the British Possessions; (2) Coimbatore; (3) the Neilgherry Hills except South-East Wynaud lately added to that district; (4) so much of the Salem district as is contained in the talook of Oosoor; (5) the Venkatagerrycottah talook of North Arcot; and (6) a portion (one-third) of the Poonganore talook of North Arcot.
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(42) TANJORE DISTRICT—GREATER PORTION.

1799 ..	This district, except the former grants of Devicottah and Nagore, the Fort of Tanjore, and the settlements of other European nations, was assigned to the Company by Sanbhojee on the 25th October.
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(43) CEDED DISTRICTS.

1800 ..	Ceded by the Nizam in perpetuity by treaty dated 12th October "for the regular payment of the expense of the augmented subsidiary force." The districts now representing this cession are Bellary (except the feudatory Native State of Sundoor: Vide No. 48). Cuddapah, the feudatory Native State of Bunganapully (free from tribute), and Kurnool. The Nawab of Kurnool agreed to pay to Hyder Ally when the country was conquered in 1775-76, 2 lakhs of rupees, but the Nawab never paid the amount either to the Mysore Government or the Nizam and always resisted the demand. When the district was ceded to the British in 1800 the Nawab raised objections and the peshchush was reduced to 1,25,000 Gadwal rupees for the first eight years and to one lakh at the end of that period, the latter amount being equal to Rupees 84,500 of Government currency. In 1839, the Nawab was deposed and the country brought under direct administration. Subsequently the district has been enlarged by the addition of talooks taken from Bellary and Cuddapah.
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District	Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.	Tahsildarries The name of the Cashah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittans are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourries, and in the case of the Ganjam Malahs, are of territorial tracts	Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments.	Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts.	Population of ditto.	Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fuslies ending with Fusly 1292 (30th June 1883).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arcot, South—(Continued).	Head Assistant Collector, Viddhachellam (Viddhachellam, <i>Tam.</i> Viddhachalam*).	1 Viddhachellam (Viddhachellam, <i>Tam.</i> Viddhachalam*), Rupees 200.	Tittagoody (Tittakkudi, <i>Tam.</i> Tittagudi*), Rupees 70.	ACS 566	187,068	rs. 3,56,255	
		2 Chidambaram* (Shithambaram, <i>Tam.</i>), Rupees 250	{ Bhoovangherry (Puvanakkudi, <i>Tam.</i> Bhuvamgudi*), Rupees 70 Munnargoody (Mannarkkudi, <i>Tam.</i> Mannargudi*), Rupees 70.	393	205,250	6,70,996	
			Total ...	959	452,318	10,27,251	
	General Deputy Collector, Tiruchelore (Tiruchelore, <i>Tam.</i> Tiruchelūr*).	1 Tiruchelore (Tiruchelūr, <i>Tam.</i> Tiruchelūr*), Rupees 200	Oolandoorpett (Ulundurpett, <i>Tam.</i> Ulundurpet*), Rupees 70	580	206,489	3,62,732	
		2 Oulacoochey (Kallakkur, <i>Tam.</i> Kallakurchi*), Rupees 175.		607	196,029	3,03,071	
			Total ..	1,187	402,518	6,65,803	
			Grand Total .	4,873	1,814,738	32,59,511	
	Collector, Bellary* (Ballāri, <i>Tel.</i>).	1 Bellary* (Ballāri, <i>Tel.</i>), Rupees 225.	{ Bellary* (Ballāri <i>Tel.</i>), Rupees 100 <i>Mag.</i> Siroogoooppa (Shiruguppa, <i>Tel.</i> Shiruguppa*), Rupees 70.	925	148,717	2,44,311	
		2 Royadroog (Rāyadurgama, <i>Tel.</i> Rāyadūg*), Rupees 175		898	83,799	1,33,998	
			Total .	1,823	232,516	3,78,339	
Bellary	Head Assistant Collector, Hospett (Hosapete, <i>Can.</i> Hospet*).	1 Hospett (Hosapete, <i>Can.</i> Hospet*), Rupees 175	Cumpley (Kampali, <i>Tel.</i> Kampli*), Rupees 70.	480	85,500	1,45,590	
		2 Hampurhally (Hamparahalli, <i>Can.</i> Hamparahalli*), Rupees 150		631	70,620	1,04,158	
		3 Hosvimbhadgally (Hosvimbhadgalli, <i>Can.</i> Hosvimbhadgalli*), Rupees 150		534	75,572	1,27,965	
		4 Goodhgy (Kōdligi, <i>* Tel.</i>), Rupees 175		839	74,366	95,640	
			Total	2,484	306,058	4,73,353	
	General Duty Deputy Collector, Adony (Ādonyāni, <i>Tel.</i> Ādōni*)	1 Anloo. (Ālāni, <i>Tel.</i> Ālāni*), Rupees 175		646	65,586	2,31,061	
		2 Adony (Ādonyāni, <i>Tel.</i> Ādōni*), Rupees 200.	Yemmiganore (Yemmiganūni, <i>Tel.</i> Yemmiganuri*), Rupees 70.	787	122,085	1,95,462	
			Total	1,433	187,671	4,26,526	
			Grand Total	5,740	726,275	12,78,218	
Canara, South.	Collector, Mangalore* (Mangalūru, <i>Can.</i>).	1 Mangalore* (Mangalūru, <i>Can.</i>), Rupees 225.	{ Amindivv (Amindivi, <i>Mal.</i>), Rupees 70. Bantwaul (Bantvāla, <i>Can.</i> Bantvāl*), Rupees 70. Mangalore* (Mangalūru, <i>Can.</i>), Rupees 100 <i>Mag.</i>	620	252,721	3,47,633	
	Head Assistant Collector, Coondapoor (Kundāpu, <i>Can.</i> Coondapoor*).	1 Oodipy (Udipi, <i>* Can.</i>), Rupees 225	Canical (Kārkala, <i>Can.</i>), Rupees 70.	787	237,432	3,27,448	
		2 Coondapoor (Kundāpu, <i>Can.</i> Coondapoor*), Rupees 150		512	115,113	2,09,688	
			Total .	1,299	352,545	5,37,136	

District.	Designation and Head quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers	Tahsildarries The name of the Cushtah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mitabs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourries and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts	Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub Magistrates set opposite the talooks in which they are included or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments	Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts	Population of ditto	Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Panches ending with July 12, 1883 (30th June 1883)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cauva, South (Continued)	General Deputy Collector, Poot-tori (Puttur, Can)	1 Cassengode (Kásaragódn, Can Kásaragódn*), Rupees 200	Neesleshwar (Níleshvara, Can), Rupees 70	ACS 1,052	243,881	Rs 2,15,451	
		2 Oppinangady (Uppinangadi, Can), Rupees 175	Beltangaddy (Beltangadi, Can), Rupees 70	951	110,367	1,44,260	
			Total	1,983	354,248	3,89,731	
			Grand Total	3,902	959,514	12,74,500	
	Collector, Sydapett (Shatháppetta, Tam Saidápet*) Sub Collector, Chingleput* (Shengalppattu, Tam)	1 Trivellore (Tiruvallu, Tam), Rupees 175	Sattavand (Shattayavédu, Tam), Rupees 70	507	113,324	2,74,820	
		1 Chingleput* (Shengalppattu, Tam), Rupees 175		436	117,218	1,90,183	
		2 Madantacum (Mátharandam Tam Madmantakum*) Rupees 225	Ootramallore (Ottarammelur, Tam), Rupees 70	696	223,067	4,06,178	
		3 Conjeevaram* (Káñjipuram, Tam), Rupees 200	{ Conjeevaram* (Káñjipuram, Tam), Rupees 100 Shirapemallore (Shirappemallore, Tam Shirapembadu*), Rupees 70	511	185,649	3,85,954	
			Total	1,646	525,934	9,82,615	
	General Deputy Collector Sydapett (Shatháppetta, Tam Saidápet*)	1 Sydapett (Snatháppetta, Tam Sudápet*), Rupees 175	Poonamallee* (Pávirundamalli, Tam), Rupees 70	340	204,580	2,59,935	
		2 Ponnuray (Ponnéri, Tam), Rupees 150	..	317	107,513	2,06,311	
			Total	687	312,123	4,66,246	
			Grand Total	2,840	981,381	17,23,681	
Combatore.	Collector, Combatores* (Koyamuttu, Tam)	1 Combatores* (Koyamuttu, Tam), Rupees 200	{ Combatores* (Kóyamuttu Tam), Rupees 70 Mettipolliem (Mettappolliyam, Tam Mettanálayam*), Rupees 70	801	267,801	3,21,759	
		1 Erode* (Íródu, Tam), Rupees 225	Percondoury (Perandurai, Tam), Rupees 70	598	195,669	3,61,797	
		2 Dharmapooram (Dhármapuram, Tam Dhármapuram*), Rupees 200	Caungyam (Kángyam, Tam Kángyam*), Rupees 70	836	195,232	3,34,931	
		3 Caroor (Kuro, Tam), Rupees 175	Aravacoorhy (Aravakurhy, Tam Aravakurhy*), Rupees 70	612	177,155	2,80,859	
	Sub Collector, Erode* (Íródu, Tam)	4 Bhavany (Pivani, Tam Bhavani*), Rupees 150		721	94,123	1,07,979	
			Total	2,767	662,179	10,85,569	
		1 Pulladum (Pilladam, Tam), Rupees 225	Avanashy (Avanás Tam Avanash*), Rupees 70	742	213,391	3,59,220	
		2 Pollachy (Polláçci, Tam Pollachi*), Rupees 175		693	172,909	2,24,272	
		3 Oodampettai** (Udamalpettai, Tam Udamalpet*), Rupees 175		542	112,572	2,01,043	
			Total ..	1,977	498,872	7,87,535	
	General Deputy Collector, Sattimungalam (Shattimungalam, Tam Sattimungalam*)	1 Sattimungalam (Shattimangalam, Tam Sattimangalam*), Rupees 200	Talavandy (Talavádu, Tam), Rupees 70	1,180	151,313	3,13,121	
		2 Kollegal (Kollegalam, Tam Kollegal*), Rupees 150		1,076	77,522	80,574	
			Total	2,256	228,835	3,93,695	
			Grand Total	7,804	1,657,690	25,91,861	

AM 104.

GENERAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE

TO THE

Honorable the Governor in Council

SENT HOME TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

From 3rd January 1822 to 2nd January 1823.

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VOLUMES 30 & 31.

—————  
MADRAS :

PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO.

FOFHAM HOUSE.

—  
1879.

# REMISSION OF INTEREST ON ARREARS OF KIST DUE FROM THE RAJAH OF VENKATAGERY.

To the Chief Secretary 12th,  
in Cons., 12th April 1821.  
7th, in Cons., 12th April 1821.

331. We submitted to Government a letter from the Collector of Nellore enclosing a petition from the Zemindar of Venkatagery, requesting the remission of the amount of interest calculated on his

kists for Fusly 1229.

332. This petition was preferred on the grounds that the two heavy storms which took place during Fusly 1229, by subjecting the Zemindar to very considerable loss had caused delay in the payment of the amount of the kists, and the Collector we stated besides confirming this fact bore testimony to the general regularity which the Zemindar had observed in his payments to Government.

333. Under these circumstances we recommended that the amount of interest due by the Zemindar for the kists of 1229 might be remitted.

From the Secretary to Go-  
vernment 1st, in Cons., 7th  
May 1821.

334. The Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to authorize the remission.

7th May 1821.

335. A copy of the above correspondence was accordingly forwarded to the Collector.

## BELLARY.

Settlement for Fusly 1230.  
Proceedings 4th, in Cons.,  
4th June.

336. On the 11th June we submitted to Government an extract from our Proceedings on the settlement of the Land Revenue of the District of Bellary for Fusly 1230.

From the Collector 20th, in  
Cons., 30th April 1821.

337. The following Abstract Statement shows the settlement of Fusly 1230 in comparison with that for Fusly 1229.

|                                                                                                                       | FUSLY 1229.      |           |       | FUSLY 1230.      |           |       | DECREASE.        |          |       | Percentage on last year's settlement. |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
|                                                                                                                       | No. of Villages. |           |       | No. of Villages. |           |       | No. of Villages. |          |       |                                       |       |
|                                                                                                                       |                  | Rs.       | A. P. |                  | Rs.       | A. P. |                  | Rs.      | A. P. | Rs.                                   | A. P. |
| Villages rented on the decennial lease ...                                                                            | 832              | 6,44,756  | 9 9   | 832              | 6,44,756  | 9 9   | ...              | ...      | ...   | ...                                   | ...   |
| Villages formerly rented, but which lapsed this year to Government, and have been settled Ryotwar ...                 | 24               | 29,235    | 1 6   | 24               | 27,557    | 4 10  | ...              | 1,677    | 12 8  | 5. 12                                 | 0     |
| Villages formerly rented, which had lapsed to Government before this year commenced and have been settled Ryotwar ... | 1,788            | 17,64,953 | 0 4   | 1,788            | 15,26,049 | 13 7  | 0                | 2,38,903 | 2 9   | 13 8                                  | 7     |
| Total settled Ryotwar...                                                                                              | 1,812            | 17,94,188 | 1 10  | 1,812            | 15,53,607 | 2 5   | ...              | 2,40,580 | 15 5  | 13 7                                  | 0     |
| Total Land Revenue                                                                                                    | 2,644            | 24,38,944 | 11 7  | 2,644            | 21,98,363 | 12 2  | ...              | 2,40,580 | 15 5  | 9 13                                  | 9     |
| Kurnool Peshcush...                                                                                                   | ...              | 80,208    | 5 4   | ...              | 80,208    | 5 4   | ...              | ...      | ...   | ...                                   | ...   |
|                                                                                                                       |                  | 25,19,153 | 0 11  | ...              | 22,78,572 | 1 6   | ...              | 2,40,580 | 15 5  | ...                                   | ...   |



388. The villages rented on decennial lease which had not lapsed to Government and the Kurnool pesheush remained the same as in the preceding year ; the important point to which our attention was directed was the settlement of the 1,812 villages which had lapsed in this and former years and had since been settled Ryotwary ; and rather stated briefly the principles upon which the Collector proceeded in forming the settlement.

389. It was observable that the settlement in these villages for Fusly 1230 fell below that for the previous year in the sum of 2,40,580-15-5 \* or Rupees 13-7 per cent. and from the following abstract it would be seen that it fell below the average collections for the last 20 years in the sum of Rupees 2,59,991-11-9 or Rupees 14-5 per cent.

Fusly 1229-17,94,188 1-10.  
Fusly 1230-15,53,607-2-5.  
\* Rupees 2,40,580 15-5.

|                                          |                  | Fusly 1230. |       | Average collections from Fusly 1210 to Fusly 1229 or 20 years (Para. 16) |       | Decrease in Fusly 1230. |       | Percentage. |       | Number of Puttahs issued in Fusly 1230. |       |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
|                                          | No. of Villages. | Rs.         | A. P. | Rs.                                                                      | A. P. | Rs.                     | A. P. | Rs.         | A. P. | Rs.                                     | A. P. |
| Formerly rented but lapsed this year ... | 24               | 27,557      | 4 10  | 18,13,598                                                                | 14 2  | 2,59,991                | 11 9  | 14 5        | 0     | 63,560                                  | 0 0+  |
| Do. do: before this year. ...            | 1,788            | 17,64,952   | 0 4   |                                                                          |       |                         |       |             |       |                                         |       |
|                                          | 1,812            | 15,53,607   | 2 5   |                                                                          |       |                         |       |             |       |                                         |       |

|             |               |         |             |                          |         |
|-------------|---------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|
| (Para. 47.) | Permanent ... | 61,978  | (Para. 49.) | To fixed ryots ...       | 55,405  |
|             | Annual ...    | 1,582   |             | Pyakaree or strangers... | 6,809   |
|             |               | 63,560+ |             | Joint Stock Companies... | 1,346   |
|             |               |         |             |                          | 63,560+ |

390. From the operation of the general rule under which the remission lately authorized was to be carried into effect, the Collector exempted all *black* lands the assessment on which was originally fixed so low as two Canteray fanams per acre and all *red* lands which had been assessed at one Canteray fanam per acre; the former of these arrangements the Collector adopted in conformity to a suggestion made by Mr. Chaplin who considered an assessment of two Canteray fanams on rich black soil, about equivalent to 1 Canteray fanam per acre of red soil. On these descriptions of land therefore the Collector did not allow any remission.

391. The following Abstract Statement is drawn from the detailed statement inserted in the 18th para. of the Collector's letter and exhibits the principal heads of the settlement and particularly those on which some remarks appear to be required.

|                                                                                                                                                                 | Acres.          | Survey Assess-<br>ment thereon. |       | Average per<br>acre. |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
|                                                                                                                                                                 |                 | Rs.                             | A.P.  | Rs.                  | A.P. |
| Total Dry land ... ..                                                                                                                                           | 14,32,312 39    | 511,38,720                      | 7 1   | 0                    | 12 9 |
| Total Garden land ... ..                                                                                                                                        | 27,911 15 1     | 1,91,290                        | 4 6   | 6                    | 13 6 |
| Total Wet land ... ..                                                                                                                                           | 85,222 15 9 1/2 | 7,94,386                        | 8 6   | 9                    | 5 0  |
| Grand Total of the land included in the Puttah...                                                                                                               | 15,45,446 29 15 | 21,21,397                       | 4 1   | 1                    | 5 9  |
| Deduct waste included in the put-<br>tahs merely for the sake of in-<br>cluding therein whole fields and<br>not parts therefore subsequently<br>deducted ... .. | 77,576 15 3     |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Deduct waste agreed to be culti-<br>vated, but which was found to<br>be waste ... ..                                                                            | 51,124 9 4      |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Total waste deducted...                                                                                                                                         | ...             | 1,28,701                        | 8 7   |                      |      |
| Remaining...                                                                                                                                                    | ...             | 19,95,695                       | 11 6  |                      |      |
| Of which total cultivated land ...                                                                                                                              | ...             | 18,77,275                       | 8 4   |                      |      |
| Waste usually retained by the Ryots<br>for the sake of grazing their<br>cattle ... ..                                                                           | 32,234 15 3     |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Waste newly added to such Ryots<br>as agreed thereto in no case ex-<br>ceeding one-half of the remis-<br>sion granted to them ... ..                            | 86,185 3 11     |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Total waste added...                                                                                                                                            | ...             | 1,18,420                        | 3 2   |                      |      |
| Gross Jummah...                                                                                                                                                 | ...             | ...                             | ...   | 19,95,695            | 11 6 |
| Total deductions before remissions were granted...                                                                                                              | ...             | 51,369                          | 11 11 |                      |      |
| Remission of one-fourth ... ..                                                                                                                                  | 3,55,867 6 6    |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Do. of one-third .. ..                                                                                                                                          | 91,214 6 4      |                                 |       |                      |      |
| Total new remissions...                                                                                                                                         | ...             | 4,47,081                        | 12 10 |                      |      |
| Total direct remissions from the survey rent<br>independent of the new remissions ... ..                                                                        | ...             | 59,743                          | 15 6  |                      |      |
| Remissions always made from the jummah in<br>favour of Shotrumdars, Jaghiredars, Peons, &c.<br>separate Statement A ... ..                                      | ...             | 18,313                          | 3 9   | 5,79,508             | 12 0 |
| Grand Total of Deductions...                                                                                                                                    | ...             | ...                             | ...   | 14,16,186            | 15 6 |
| Remaining Net Jummah...                                                                                                                                         | ...             | ...                             | ...   |                      |      |
| Add Quit-rent from Eam lands ... ..                                                                                                                             | ...             | 1,36,738                        | 14 4  |                      |      |
| Cowle of Coconut Gardens...                                                                                                                                     | ...             | 681                             | 4 7   | 1,37,420             | 2 11 |
| Total settlement in the Ryotwar Villages ...                                                                                                                    | ...             | ...                             | ...   | 15,53,607            | 2 5  |

392. The first item requiring remark in the waste which to the extent of Rs. 1,28,701-8-7 was deducted from the total land then occupied and was composed of Rs. 77,576-15-3 on account of waste entered in the puttahs merely for the sake of including whole fields and not parts (when nine-tenths of a field were under the plough the entire field was entered as cultivated; but where the uncultivated portion exceeded one-tenth of the whole, it was deducted) and of Rs. 51,124-9-4 on account of entire fields which the ryots had agreed to cultivate but which from various causes had remained waste.

Para. 25.  
Paras. 26 & 28.

|          | Rs.              | A.        | P.       |
|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Waste .. | 21,24,397        | 4         | 1        |
|          | 1,23,701         | 8         | 7        |
|          | <u>19,95,695</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>6</u> |

Para. 29.

These deductions reduce the total land occupied to Rs. 19,95,695-11-6\* of which land was actually cultivated to the extent of Rupees 18,77,275-8-4 and of the remainder Rs. 32,234-15-3 was waste usually retained by the ryots for grazing their cattle &c, and Rs. 86,185-3-11 was waste newly added in part of the lately authorized remission to such of the wealthier ryots as were willing to take it and in no case exceeding one-half of the remission granted to each individual a small portion of this waste was however stated to have been added by Mr. Thackeray in the preceding year in the Talook of Taurmurree. This assignment of waste in part of the remission is the only measure in the Collector's proceedings which appeared liable to objection, and that, because it might be doubted whether the relief so generally required by the people and intended to be given by the Government, would be afforded by this arrangement. It is true that the waste so added was stated by the Collector in no instance to exceed one half of the entire remission and that the ryots consenting to take it were in the full enjoyment of the remaining half; that it was confined to the wealthier ryots in those Talooks (Yarkee, Tarputtree, &c.) and villages, where the revenue had been easily paid for 20 years past, and the people continued to thrive under the assessment; and that in the aggregate it amounted to a portion only of Rs. 86,185; while the total new remission granted amounts to Rs. 4,47,081-12-10. Of the probability of the Government approving this measure the Collector candidly

Para. 69.

expressed his doubts; and we confessed that under that officer's apprehension that "the new settlement may not everywhere have excited "that spirit of industry which the acquisition of property in the soil must always produce;" we were disposed to consider the measure as one at least of doubtful expediency; but relying on the Collector's assurance that where waste had been assigned in lieu of the remission it had been done

Para. 34.

with the entire free will and consent of the ryots; we were of opinion that the arrangement should not then be disturbed particularly as it was stated that with the addition of the new waste, the total quantity included in the present settlement was less than what was included in the last by Rupees 15,000. If further experience should prove that the entire remission in money is absolutely necessary, or if the holders of such waste should desire to relinquish it, and to be allowed the full amount of the remission, we remarked that it would be the duty of the Collector to comply with their wishes. The total new remission on well land at 33 per cent. amounted to Rupees 91,214-6-4 and at 25 per cent., on other lands to Rupees 3,55,867-6-6, making a total remission of Rupees 4,47,081-12-10. No remission was allowed on cocoanut gardens, which in the 1812 villages under consideration paid for that year a rent of Rupees 25,773-13-6. They are stated to be "highly improved rich fields, which "make handsome returns to the farmer and can well afford to pay the present high tax." For the particulars of the lands in which remission has or has not been granted, we referred the Government to the settlement entered in the 19th para. of the Collector's report.

393. With reference to that part of the 12th para. of the Collector's letter which alluded to the effect which the remission of the survey rates would probably produce in rendering the right to cultivate the land, a valuable and saleable property, we presumed that the Collector had not endeavoured to persuade the ryots that the land itself belonged to them. The possessory property, otherwise called Meerassy, or right to cultivate on condition of paying the Sirkar rent may be made in the Ceded Districts, as it is in the Tamil countries hereditary and transferrable and therefore to all intents and purposes, *property*; but the absolute territorial right in the land itself can only exist in the ruling power.

394. The inference drawn by the Collector in the 21st para. of his letter that the survey assessment had "failed in proportioning the tax precisely to the productive powers of each respective soil and had had a tendency to tax the superior soils too highly" was conceived under an erroneous impression of the effects of a survey assessment. It is not the incorrectness of the original survey assessment itself that has produced the effects described in the para. alluded to, nor are any inequalities in the rates which may now be observable to be ascribed to that cause; for although the assessment at the time of the survey might have been strictly conformable to the productive powers of the soil in each field; still the different degrees of industry exerted by the ryots in cultivating them; the effects of unfavorable seasons, the loss of cattle and of agricultural stock *may* have, and doubtless *have* rendered what was before a fair and correct assessment now heavy and oppressive.

Para. 68. 395. We recommended that the Collector should be authorized to remit all balances which upon the inquiries which he proposed to institute should be deemed irrecoverable.

396. We observed with great satisfaction the zeal and diligence which the Collector and his Assistants had evinced in discharging their respective duties, and we considered the reports of Messrs. Anstey and Gosling to be highly creditable to those gentlemen, particularly the former in whose report will be found several useful suggestions which appeared to be deserving of the Collector's consideration, particularly that respecting the renting, the repair of tanks and the erection of all ordinary works in the Tank Department to the extent of 1,000 Pagodas. Mr. Anstey's remarks regarding the lamentable condition of the Pariahs also attracted our attention, and we were well pleased to observe that the Collector proposed to notice this subject at an early period.

397. We stated that we had called on the Collector for a statement showing precisely the manner in which the sums forming the new remissions were calculated, but we did not consider it necessary to delay the transmission to Government of the Collector's report on the settlement on this account.

Para. 71. 398. We solicited the notice of Government to that part of the Collector's report which adverts to the necessity of employing further European assistance in the District under his charge.

399. With reference to the 12th para. of the above proceedings, we submitted To the Chief Secy., 2nd, in to Government a letter from the Collector of Bellary enclosing  
ms., 2nd July 1821. the statement therein alluded to.  
23rd June, in Cons., 2nd July 1821.

From the Secy. to Govt., 10th, in Cons., 13th Augt. 1821. 400. We were favored with the following observations suggested to Government by our Proceedings.

401. The settlement for Fusly 1230 it was observed was particularly difficult and important in consequence of the general reduction of the survey assessment which had been authorized, and the Governor in Council was highly pleased to observe with what pains the Collector and his Assistants under his directions had exerted themselves to give full effect to that measure and to dispose satisfactorily of all points incidentally connected with it; we were directed to apprise the Collector that the settlement was considered by Government to have been generally formed with judgment and propriety.

402. Government sanctioned the arrangement which excepted from the authorized remission black lands assessed no higher than two Canteroy fanams per acre, and red lands assessed no higher than one Canteroy fanam per acre.

403. To the exception with regard to cocoanut gardens, the Governor in Council did not see any immediate objection, as they form a distinct species of property. It would however, be necessary, it was observed for the Collector to take care that the profit arising from that property was sufficient to provide for all the contingent charges to which it is liable for that, otherwise it also ought to have the benefit of the remission.

404. On the statement of the Collector that, when part of a field was uncultivated, he entered that part in his accounts as waste land, if it exceeded one-tenth of the field, but not otherwise. It was observed that this was proper if, owing to *nuth* or any other cause, it was not fit for cultivation, but that if there was no such cause, a ryot though he may not cultivate the whole field he occupies ought to pay rent for the whole, as he makes his engagement for the whole and excludes others from occupying any part of it.

405. The Governor in Council did not approve of the Collector's having induced the wealthier ryots to take waste equal to half the remission they were to receive. The tendency of that measure being to defeat the object of the remission. Ryots, it was observed, are to be allowed to occupy waste land when they want it, but that it was evident in this case that though they were stated to have been willing to take it, yet it was not of their own seeking, but was intended merely to diminish the loss of revenue resulting from the remission.

406. It was considered to be very proper for the Collector to grant the old *nuth* Cowle wherever it might be necessary.

407. The practice of changing the Reddies of the villages, for the sake of converting the patronage of the appointment into a source of corrupt gain was condemned, and the Governor in Council approved of the attention paid to that object by the Collector.

408. The Governor in Council did not agree with the Collector with regard to the employment of bankers to advance the ryots kists, though it was natural for the Collector at first view to consider the practice as objectionable. It is one of the great misfortunes, it was observed, of persons without capital to be forced to raise money on unfavourable terms; but the convenience and advantage of a command of money when required are to be set against the hard terms on which it is obtained, and men are not only in general the best judges of their own interests, but even when they err in that respect, cannot suddenly be induced to change their established habits of conduct. If the open intervention of the bankers in the payment of the kists were prohibited, the probability was, it was said, that the ryots would have the more to pay for their secret assistance, as usurers charge a higher rate of interest in consideration of the illegality of their dealings.

409. The Governor in Council approved of the Collector's intended inquiry into the quit-rent payable for the Ewam lands and directed that the full *jo-lee* should be exacted, unless where it exceeded the survey assessment after the authorized remission.

410. With reference to what the Collector represented regarding the Pariahs in Bellary, the Governor in Council expressed his unwillingness that he should disturb the relative condition of the inhabitants of the district, or should act upon notions of improvement which in practice would probably turn out to be chimerical. That at any rate he should be very cautious in leading to the expectation of great changes.

411. The Governor in Council conceived that it was already usual to execute small repairs of tanks by contract and approved of the practice where the Collector deemed it advisable.

412. The Governor in Council granted authority to the Collector to remit all outstanding balances, which on inquiry should appear to be irrecoverable.

413. The Governor in Council coincided with us in our observations with respect to the nature of the property vested in the ryots by the settlement, and did not apprehend that any misunderstanding was likely to arise on that point.

13th August.

414. A copy of the above correspondence was sent to the Collector.

#### EMIGRATION OF RYOTS TO MYSORE.

To the Chief Secretary, 9th,  
in Cons., 9th August 1821.  
1st, in Cons., 9th August  
1821.

415. We submitted to Government a letter from the Collector of Bellary enclosing copies of a correspondence between himself and the British Resident at Mysore, on the subject of the emigration of ryots from the Company's territories into those of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

416. With reference to the orders of Government in the Minutes of Consultation of the 30th March 1819, it appeared to us that the Collector had acted correctly in endeavouring to procure the restoration of the ryots who had absconded to evade the payment of arrears due by them to the Sirkar. But the Honorable the Governor in Council we thought would be probably of opinion that the request which Mr. Campbell had made was too general and undefined, and that a compliance with it, in its fullest extent, on the part of the Mysore Government was not desirable.

417. In reply, the Governor in Council, was pleased to observe that fair principle was that the ryots should pay what was due by them and having done so, should be allowed to dispose of their labour as they might see fit. That therefore if ryots, owing revenue, emigrated either from or into Mysore, it was proper that the revenue due by them should somehow be recovered, but, that arrangements being made for that purpose, there was no need to require the ryots to go back to the district they had left. That in general however the native officers in charge of adjacent talooks succeeded best in adjusting questions of that kind in an equitable manner when left in their own hands. Emigration it was remarked, is not always an evil but in many cases forms part of the process by which the cultivation of the country is carried on. The poorer ryots or speculators in farming, who are willing and able to hold land on cowle, may it was said need to throw it up and remove into another district, and if on the frontiers into another country, when the full rent is imposed. The usages of the country it was said would best determine the proper mode of realizing the Government dues and form the best rule for the Collector to be guided by.

From the Secretary to Govt.  
7th, in Cons., 13th September  
1821.

13th September.

418. A copy of these orders was sent to the Collector of Bellary.

#### TANK REPAIRS IN THE VILLAGES GRANTED TO RAMACHENDRA ROW.

419. We laid before the Government a letter from the Collector of Bellary recommending that the repair of the tanks in the villages granted on the 23rd August 1809 to Ramachendra Row should be executed to a certain extent by the Government, as otherwise he would not receive the amount which it was intended should be conferred on him.

To the Chief Secy., 30th, in  
Cons., 30th July 1821  
2nd, in Cons., 12th July 1821  
1st, in Cons., 7th Sept. 1821.

420. Ramachendra Row, we said, was prepared to execute from his own funds all trifling annual repairs which might be necessary but was anxious that the more substantial repairs which after a lapse of years had become requisite to enable him to render the lands dependent on the tanks productive should be performed at the public charge; as they would amount to a sum (Rs. 3,246-5-11) the disbursement of which would reduce the value of the grant to nearly one-half of its original amount.

421. It appeared from the Collector's report that much cultivation in the Sirkar villages was dependent on the Tanks which supply Ramachendra Row's lands; on this ground therefore as well as on the principle recognized by the Honorable the Governor in Council in regard to the repairs of the water works in Shotriam villages, in a late correspondence concerning the terms

of such grants, we recommended that the repairs in question should be executed at the public expense, and that these tanks should be repaired hereafter by the Collector in common with the Sirkar tanks.

422. Government granted the necessary authority and at the same time informed us that it had been provided that such repairs should be executed at the public expense in villages *hereafter* granted in the same manner, but the Governor in Council did not think that villages, in which considerable tank repairs need to be executed, were suitable to be granted as Shotriums or Jaghires.

From the Secy. to Govt.,  
17th, in Cons., 23rd August  
1821.

23rd August 1821.

423. A copy of the above orders was furnished to the Collector.

### LAPSED PENSIONS.

To the Chief Secy., 20th, in  
Cons., 20th Sept. 1821,  
\*29th August, in Cons., 6th Sept.  
1821.

424. We submitted to Government a letter\* from the Collector of Bellary, submitting for the orders of Government a list of pensions which had lapsed in his district.

425. Pension No. 1 in the Collector's statement appeared, we said, from Mr. Chaplin's list submitted under date the 20th September 1814 to have been granted to Beemacharry and three other persons, for offering up prayers for the prosperity of the Government. It amounted to Rs. 58-1-0 per annum and each sharer enjoyed Rs. 14-8-3; of the four persons to whom this pension was granted, two viz. Streenivasacharry and Hanamanta Charry had died, each leaving a son.

In Cons., 29th Sept. 1814.

426. The pension marked No. 2 was entered in Mr. Chaplin's list as having been granted to Annibhut and three other sharers for the purpose of offering prayers for the prosperity of the State, it amounted annually to Rupees 77-6-11, it was originally granted to the grand-father of Annibhut in the year Hijiri 1170 by Basalut Jung, of the sharers two are now deceased, Annibhut leaving a widow and three daughters and Shenkarahhut who has left a widow and two sons, the eldest of whom is 6 years of age, the family besides the pension enjoyed an Enam yielding annually Rupees 171-13-67.

427. No. 3 appeared from Mr. Chaplin's list to have been granted for the same purpose as the two before stated, in the first instance to the grand-father of Trivicrama Gurigachari and subsequently in the year Hijiri 1167 it was continued to himself and three sharers by Tahaver Jung Nabob Subah; the annual amount was Rupees 154-14-0 and of this sum Rupees 33-11-6 the share of Vanimadvachary deceased had lapsed.

428. The three pensions above stated we observed bore the nature of service pensions, and although the continuance of them was not perhaps absolutely necessary, cancelling them might be considered an unpopular measure. They appeared moreover, we remarked to have been granted or renewed by the Mahomedan and continued by the British Government during periods of from 60 to 80 years. The incumbents had almost established a prescriptive right to the continuance of them, and their small amount, we said scarcely rendered the resumption of them an object of importance; we therefore submitted that they should be continued respectively to the heirs of the deceased incumbents.

429. No. 4 was an annual pension of Rupees 33-11-8 and was originally granted to the uncle of Vanimadvachari the last incumbent who died on the 25th October 1230. The grant was stated to have been made for the subsistence of the grantee; it was renewed in Hijiri 1167. Vanimadvachari was a sharer of pension No. 3 also. It therefore remained, we observed, for the Government to decide whether under the circumstance of the grant having been personal, the pension referred to should not be discontinued, should however the circumstance of this pension having been more than 59 years in the possession of the family and the small amount of pension

No. 3 induce the Government to continue it, we stated that we were prepared to issue the necessary orders for its renewal in the name of the son of the deceased.

430. No. 5 was the pension which was originally granted to Kupteral Rukmeni Shastri and continued to his son Vencatachellum Shastri under the orders of Government 18th July 1820, agreeably to the recommendation of the Collector under date 17th November 1819. Vencatachella Shastri was since dead and on the same grounds which induced us to recommend the continuance of the pension in his name, we submitted that it should be continued to his two brothers Cumbajiri Shastri and Nilanaut Shastri. The amount of this pension was Rupees 116-2-5 per annum.

431. No. 6. This pension amounting to Rupees 18-6-0 per annum was originally granted to the great grand-father of Vanimadava Shastri who was the same person who enjoyed up to the date of his death pensions Nos. 3 and 4. With regard to the continuance of this pension to Streenevasa Charry, son of the deceased, we referred the Government to our remarks on pension No. 4.

432. No. 7. This pension amounted to Rupees 36-12-0 and was enjoyed by the family of Rukmeni Shastri, it was continued to the son of Rukmeni Shastri by orders of Government bearing date 18th July 1820 until his death. With regard to the continuance of this pension, we referred Government to our remark on No. 5.

433. No. 8 was granted in charity to the grand-father of Modajiri Venkatahistna Charry deceased in the year Hijiri 1130, 96 years back ; we recommended that this pension should be continued to the family of the deceased both under the circumstance of its having been hereditarily enjoyed by them ; and the general recommendation brought forward by the Collector of Bellary in favor of the continuance of these pensions to Neharis and Shastries in his letter bearing date 27th November 1819 formerly submitted to Government.

From the Secy. to Government, 2nd, in Cons., 8th Octr. 1821.

434. The Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to continue all the above pensions and a copy of the above correspondence was accordingly sent to the Collector on the 8th October.

#### PENSION TO RUNGA ROW.

To the Chief Secretary, 4th, in Cons., 4th June 1821.  
From the Collector of Bellary, 27th May, in Cons., 4th June 1821.

435. We submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Collector of Bellary.

436. The object of which was to obtain a provision for Runga Row a public servant who from extreme old age and infirmity was incapable of rendering further efficient service to the Government and as he had no relations whose employment in the public service could aid in his maintenance, was destitute of support.

437. The Collector further represented him to have been employed originally in the Ceded Districts under Tippoo Sultan and to have continued in employment to the present time with unimpeached integrity, and stated that in consideration of this servant's merits he had on his own responsibility granted to him one-half of his former pay amounting to 50 Rupees per mensem till the instructions of Government should be received, and further proposed that the full amount of his salary should be continued to him.

438. Under the recent orders of Government on the subject of pensions we stated that we did not feel authorized to recommend that the wishes of the Collector should be complied with ; but were induced to bring the subject to the notice of Government in consequence of the very favorable testimony which the Collector had adduced in support of the merits of this public servant.

From the Secretary to Government, 22nd, in Cons., 25th June 1821.

439. The Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to grant the pension recommended to commence from the date when he resigned his appointment.



25th June.

440. A copy of this order was furnished to the Collector.

#### MUCBOOL ALLY SHAH'S CLAIM TO A VILLAGE.

441. With reference to an abstract translation of a petition from Mucbool Ally Shah referred for the report of the Board, we submitted to Government a letter with its enclosures from the Collector of Bellary, from which it appeared that the village to which the Petitioner laid claim was a personal grant conferred by the Nabob Doraja Amurool Oomrah, commonly called Mohabutjung, in the year of the Hijiri 1205 on a Fakir named Shah Roohul Ameen in order that he might pray for the prosperity of the State. The village which was of the annual value of Star Pagodas 136-28-61, was enjoyed by this person for about 26 years when he died, and it was then granted under an order of Mr. Chaplin to his adopted son Faiza Ally, the present incumbent who was said to be his grand-son.

442. Mucbool Ally, the Petitioner was represented by the Collector, to be the grandson of the sister of Shah Roohul Ameen the original grantee, and it was stated that he was originally adopted by him with the view of his succeeding him as Fakir, but that in consequence of his having departed to Madras Shah Roohul Ameen adopted in his stead Faiza Ally the present incumbent and invested him as his successor.

443. The Collector explained that the grant was not hereditary and it appeared from the wording of the deed by which it was conferred that it was originally intended as a personal grant to Shah Roohul Ameen ; we therefore submitted whether it should not be resumed by the Government.

444. Should it however be determined that the jaghire should be continued, we expressed our opinion that it ought agreeably to practice rather to be in favor of the present possessor to whom it was stated that the last incumbent had granted the investiture, and who had continued to perform the duties of Fakir for which the grant was at first conferred, than to Mucbool Ally Shah who could claim only in virtue of his distant relationship with the last incumbent.

445. The Honorable the Governor in Council was of opinion that the jaghire in question ought to be continued to the present incumbent.

From the Secy. to Govt., 4th,  
in Cons., 10th Sept. 1821.

10th September.

446 This order was communicated to the Collector.

#### CUDDAPAH.

447. Adverting to the expiration of the decennial lease in the District of Cuddapah, on the 12th July 1821, we on the 22nd of March addressed a letter (of which we submitted a copy) to the Collector, with the view of obtaining information on which we might form a judgment as to the principles most proper to be adopted in the formation of the new settlement for Fusly 1231.

Settlement.  
To the Chief Secy, 8th, in  
Cons., 8th October 1821.  
In Cons., 22nd March 1821.

448. The call for this information was thrice repeated in May, July and September ; and this last letter drew an answer from the Collector in which he briefly stated his expectation of being able to address us on the subject, in the course of a few days ; as however the promised report was still delayed and the Fusly year had already considerably advanced, we thought it proper no longer to delay soliciting the orders of Government on the subject of the new settlement.

1058. The Collector submitted a cowle for the island of Sevana Samoodra, which we observed was drawn up in the name of Ramasawmy Moodelly only, and not in those of "the principal merchants and inhabitants of the towns of Mysore and Seringapatam," at whose solicitation it had been resolved to give up the island for the purposes above specified.

1059. In explanation of this, the Collector stated that the names affixed to the petition first presented, were obtained by Ramasawmy Moodelly to add weight to the application, but that not one of them had contributed the smallest pecuniary or personal assistance to the work.

1060. We made such alterations in the cowle as appeared to us to be proper.

1061. In acknowledging this communication, Government observed that in our letter of the 17th of December 1818, it was represented that, if the island of Samoodra were granted rent free to certain Natives, various beneficial measures would be executed by the grantees, and among others the restoration of bridge to the island. It was observed that it had been at the same time stated that the revenue yielded by the island did not amount to more than 28 Pagodas per annum. In the letter from the Principal Collector now under consideration, the Government it was observed were informed that the bridge over one branch of the Cauvery had been replaced, but that it did not appear whether any progress had been made in executing any of the other measures which were proposed, and that an application was made for the grant of the village of Satigul, yielding 900 Pagodas a year for the support of the bridge. It further appeared it was observed that the former application in the name of a number of natives was in reality preferred only by one. The Governor in Council we were told could not comply with this application for an additional grant to an extent so far exceeding what was originally stipulated for, and under the circumstances above stated did not feel disposed to extend the grant at all. The Superintending Engineer at Bangalore we were informed would however be desired to take some convenient opportunity of visiting the bridge and to report what might appear to him to have been the probable expense of replacing it. It was presumed that the island was already in Ramasawmy's possession, but the issue of a cowle for it was deferred.

1062. With respect to the further project of replacing the bridge over the other arm of the Cauvery, for which a grant of a village yielding 1,100 Pagodas a year and a loan of 20,000 Pagodas was requested, Government did not consider it advisable to execute the particular undertaking on the terms proposed or any undertaking in this kind of partnership with a private individual.

To the Chief Secretary, in Cons., 5th & 29th November, 29th October, in Cons., 5th November 1821

20th, in Cons., 29th do do.

1063. We submitted two other letters on this subject from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore and a plan of the bridge lately erected over the eastern branch of the Cauvery at Seva Samoodrum transmitted by him.

1064. On the 9th March Mr. J. Sullivan was appointed Principal Collector and Mr. J. C. Whish, Sub-Collector. In consequence of the latter gentleman's promotion as Collector to Guntoor, Mr. James Munro was appointed Sub-Collector in Coimbatore.

#### CANARA.

SETTLEMENT FOR FUSLY 1229 — 1065. In acknowledging the receipt of an extract from our Proceedings furnished in December 1820, relative to the settlement of Canara for Fusly 1229, we were informed that Government entirely concurred in the observations therein expressed. The Governor in Council remarked with great satisfaction that Mr. Harris, the Collector, paid the most zealous and unremitting attention to the duties of his Office and in particular was much pleased to observe that he had released a great many revenue

From the Secretary to Government, 16th, in Cons., 22nd February 1821.

See last General Report—parc. 1020 to 1064.

defaulters from confinement and had stayed legal proceedings in numerous instances for the recovery of revenue, and that these measures had been productive of good effects. The Governor in Council trusted that the system of throwing ryots into Jail and distraining their property was generally discouraged. The terms in which Mr. Harris spoke of the attention of his Assistants, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cotton to their duty it was observed were highly creditable to them.

1066. With reference to the above mentioned Proceedings, we laid before Government a letter from the Collector of Canara, explaining that by the term "recoveries of remissions," he did not mean that sums remitted to the ryots in one year were afterwards collected in the next, as if they were balances which had been allowed to lie over; but that what he had termed recoveries of remissions were merely sums due for lands where on the cultivation had been renewed, but on which no produce had been grown in the preceding year and consequently no revenue collected.

1067. The term therefore was a misnomer, and the sums form part of the actual revenue for the Fuslies to which they are assigned by the Collector, and the comparison of the revenue for Fuslies 1228 and 1229 was correctly stated in his letter of the 2nd August last and stood thus:—

|                                               |     |           |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|
| Fusly 1228, Land Revenue and Village taxes... | Rs. | 15,62,642 | 7  | 10 |
| Do. 1229 do. do. ...                          | „   | 15,93,842 | 3  | 7  |
| Increase Fusly 1229 Rupees...                 |     | 31,199    | 11 | 9  |

From the Secretary to Government, 16th, in Cons., 22nd February 1821.

1068. We were happy in having had the opportunity of correcting this error, as it added considerably to the merit of the settlement concluded by Mr. Harris for Fusly 1229, of which, the Government had already been pleased to express their approbation.

Proceedings, 29th, in Cons., 29th October 1821.

SETTLEMENT FOR FUSLY 1230.—1069. On the 5th November we submitted for the orders of Government an extract from our Proceedings on the settlement of the District of Canara for Fusly 1230.

From the Collector of Canara, 14th, in Cons., 25th June 1821.

1070. The general result of this settlement in comparison with the settlement of Fusly 1229 is shewn in the following Abstract Statement.

|                                     | Jumma of Fusly 1229. |       | Jumma of Fusly 1230. |       | Increase. |       | Decrease. |       |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | Rs.                  | A. P. | Rs.                  | A. P. | Rs.       | A. P. | Rs.       | A. P. |
| Land Rent, &c., ...                 | 15,87,489            | 4 10  | 16,07,608            | 6 11  | 20,119    | 2 1   | ...       | ...   |
| Arrack and Toddy Farms ...          | 33,365               | 13 1  | 33,527               | 10 7  | 161       | 13 6  | ...       | ...   |
| Sundry small Farms and Licenses ... | 34,924               | 11 2  | 36,282               | 14 0  | 1,358     | 2 10  | ...       | ...   |
| Moturpha ...                        | 6,352                | 14 9  | 6,352                | 14 9  | ...       | ...   | ...       | ...   |
| Tobacco ...                         | 2,32,421             | 4 3   | 2,39,237             | 15 10 | 6,816     | 11 7  | ...       | ...   |
| Customs ...                         | 2,64,065             | 11 4  | 2,79,915             | 9 8   | 15,849    | 14 4  | ...       | ...   |
| Salt ...                            | 2,03,645             | 7 10  | 2,21,008             | 0 7   | 12,362    | 8 9   | ...       | ...   |
| Total ...                           | 23,67,265            | 3 3   | 24,23,933            | 8 4   | 56,668    | 5 1   | ...       | ...   |

1071. The Land rent and Village taxes including Moturpha, amounted in Fusly 1229 to Rupees 15,93,842-3-7. The Moturpha, under orders from the Accountant General has since been separated; its amount Rupees 6,352-14-9 being deducted, leaves a sum of Rupees 15,87,489-4-10 as the Land rent of Canara for Fusly 1229.

1072. The Land rent and Village taxes in Fusly 1230 exclusive of Moturpha, amounted to Rupees 16,07,608-6-11, shewing an increase in favor of the latter year of Rupees 20,119-2-1.

1073. A part of this increase to the amount of Rupees 14,320-13-4 was explained by the Collector to arise from "increasing payments coming to the average  
Para. 73. "Jumma assessed and fixed on various estates in 1229 and from "Moolputties issued." In other words, it was the result of the operation of the Rules which had been laid down for the revision of the Land rent of Canara, and which, were fully explained in our Proceedings under date the 28th December 1820.

1074. The residue of the increase, Rupees 5,798-4-9 was explained by the Collector to be the amount of "assessment on concealed and waste land brought into cultivation in Soonda Soopa and Ankola and added to the Jumma bundy."

1075. The standard or the "Surasary" settlement was established throughout lower Canara in Fusly 1229, the Talook of Ankola excepted, and Mr. Harris stated  
Para. 3. that "the principle of limitation and moderate assessment had in one small Talook alone " (Bilghi)" caused upwards of one hundred Sirkar tenants to take out "Moolputties " (Sunnuds of proprietary right)" confirming to them the land they had so long tilled, "and willingly agreeing to terms whereby an increase to the revenue was obtained, the equity of "which could not be doubted."

1076. The Collector stated that in the settlement of lower Canara for Fusly 1230, there was not any thing requiring explanation; and accordingly the bulk of his very voluminous Report, consisted of numerous details relative to the Land Revenue of the Balaghat Districts of Soonda and Soopa, and of the 5 northern moganies of Ankola (Punja Mahal) which together, composed the territory formerly belonging to the Rajahs of Soonda.

1077. Into these Talooks the Collector stated that he had been unable even to attempt the introduction of the new settlement. He considered this tract of country to be too insufficiently known to admit of the establishment of any system of limitation, consistently with justice towards the inhabitants as well as the Government.

1078. It would be difficult and indeed useless to follow the Collector in the detail of his proofs of the very imperfect nature of the information hitherto possessed with respect to the real resources of this part of his District and the proportion thereof justly liable to assessment. It is sufficient to admit that this defective state of revenue information with respect to the Talooks in question is amply demonstrated. The additional knowledge which had been recently obtained, though doubtless creditable to the present Collector must, we observed be ascribed in some degree to the course of events which had lately brought these Talooks completely within the British frontier and thus afforded Mr. Harris an influence and opportunities of communication which were not to the same extent within the reach of his predecessor.

1079. In Soonda and Soopa it appeared that the Collector had commenced a sort of survey which he denominated "the Panee or trial by sight and measurement."  
Para. 14. This operation he explained was then conducted by means of his fixed establishment. In another part of his report he expressed a hope that he should be enabled shortly to lay before the Board "the result of his attempts to survey several  
Para. 51. "villages in Soonda and Soopa including the whole mogany of Baden-gade," and if this result should be approved, he hoped a survey establishment upon a more extended scale would be allowed to him.

Para. 69.

1080. For the survey of the Punja Mahal or five moganies of Ankola, the Collector proposed the appointment of a separate establishment as follows:—

|                                        |                |     |   |     | per month  |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|-----|---|-----|------------|
| 1 Peshcar to each mogany at            | Rupees 35 each | ... |   |     | Rupees 175 |
| 2 Gumastahs to do. at each do.         | 14             | ... |   |     | 140        |
| 4 Peons capable of writing do. at each | 7              | ... |   |     | 140        |
| Saderwarded                            | ...            | ... | 7 | ... | 35         |
|                                        |                |     |   |     | <hr/> 490  |

and he calculated that the whole would be completed within a twelve month at an expense of Rupees 5,880.

1081. The Collector, in one part of his report, expressed a hope that our sentiments on the subject of the survey might be withheld until he should have furnished the specimen of what was then in progress in Soonda and

Para. 51

Soopa; yet in a subsequent part of his report, after proposing the separate establishment for Ankola, he added:—"In the event of the Board's acquiescence, they may also consider it of importance to add to the establishment of Soonda, in order to complete the

Para. 70.

"Panec going on there within a shorter period than on its present limited footing it possibly can effect."

1082. There could be no doubt, we observed of the expediency of endeavouring to extend the present circumscribed knowledge of resources of these countries, but it was of still greater importance to ascertain and keep in view, the just, that is, the customary principle of assessment, by which the participation of Government in these resources ought to be regulated.

1083. The Collector submitted certain propositions relative to the survey of the suitability of these propositions to the attainment of the object in view; a fair assessment of the country upon just and acknowledged principles; we confessed that we did not feel competent from the information then before us, to form an opinion; we therefore preferred receiving in the first instance the specimen which by that time

Para. 50.

we presumed had been prepared of the Collector's operations in Soonda, accompanied with such explanations as might be calculated to satisfy the Government, as well as ourselves, that by the course pursued none of the principles were infringed, on which the state of property in land in those countries might be founded.

1084. Under this explanation of our sentiments, we recommended to Government that a discretionary authority should be granted to the Collector to entertain the establishment which he had proposed for the survey of the Punjee Mahal of Ankola, and to increase the establishment employed in Soonda and Soopa for that purpose, to the extent that he might consider necessary

1085. It appeared from a Statement inserted in the Collector's Report, that the avowed annual income of the Shanbagues belonging to the Punjee Mahal

Para. 65.

was no more than 664 Rupces, which, among 39 persons (the number employed in 68 villages) gave to each an annual income of 17 Rupees only, or less than a Rupee and a half per month.

1086. We apprehended that no augmentation of the authorized allowances of these persons, within any reasonable limits, would be sufficient to induce them to forego the practice of concealment and fraud in which it could not be doubted that they had a principal interest. If however the Collector should be of opinion that it was possible to effect any thing beneficial in that respect, we observed that it would be his duty to address us on the subject.

1087. The Collector furnished a Statement of the particulars composing the collections on account of Moturpha in his District, and recommended the abolition of the whole with the exception of the items shewn in columns 5 and 10 of the Statement, viz., the Taxes on the Shroffs and the Punchaler.

Statement IV.

Paras. 83 to 87.  
\*29th, in Cons., 29th August 1814.  
Circular, in Cons., 21th April 1815.

1088. The observations of the Collector on this subject by no means convinced us of the expediency of the proposed abolition; we referred him to the \*Minute circulated under date the 24th April 1815 and particularly to the last para. thereof, in which the course of correction and improvement is recommended rather than abolition.

1089. We made the same remark with regard to the items referred to in the 3rd para. of the Collector's Report, which the Collector stated were declared by Regulation to be illegal; we were not aware of any Regulation which declared customary taxes of any kind illegal.

1090. We deemed it necessary in this place to remark that under date the 20th May 1819, the draft of a Regulation was transmitted to the Sudder Adawlut and a copy thereof at the same time forwarded to the Government, having for one of its objects the extension of the principle of assessment prevalent in the Ceded Districts as laid down in Regulation IV. 1818.

To the Chief Secretary, 20th, in Cons., 20th May 1819.

1091. We suggested that the attention of the Board for preparing Regulations should be directed to this draft, of which no notice (so far as the Board are aware) was taken by the Sudder Court.

Paras. 31 to 33.

1092. The amendment of the Rules for the conservation of the Forests was another subject to which the Collector has drawn our attention, and to which we solicited the attention of Government.

1093. According to the Collector's statement, the conservation of Timber extends to remote tracts where the restriction is highly injurious and preventive of the extension of cultivation, while the Timber so preserved is not available to any of the public purposes with the view to which the restrictive orders were enacted. It appeared moreover, that the restrictive system had in practice been carried to an unreasonable and improper, not to say an unjust and illegal extent. "The tree," observes the Collector, "planted and flourishing in the small garden attached to many a farm house for one or two generations, has been considered equally prohibited, as coming under the term *Forests*."

1094. In the year 1815, the draft of a Regulation for the management and preservation of the Forests in the Provinces of Malabar and Canara and for defining the authority of the Conservators was received from the Bombay Government, and we were directed by Government to call on the Collectors of those Districts to state their sentiments regarding the justice and expediency of the provisions of the draft in question.

To the Chief Secretary, 14th, in Cons., 14th December 1815.

1095. The Reports of the Collectors in reply were duly received and submitted to Government, with a recommendation that the Bombay Government should be requested to submit an amended draft with reference to the suggestions contained in those Reports.

1096. We had no information before us with respect to the subsequent proceedings (if any took place) in consequence of the proposition above stated; we agreed therefore to submit for the consideration of Government whether it might not be advisable to ascertain from the Bombay Government the precise nature of the Rules and Orders under which the Conservators are at present acting, with the view that all unnecessary and injurious restrictions may be eventually removed.

1097. On this subject a separate letter was addressed to us by the Collector under date the 8th August, to which we request the attention of Government.

In Cons., 17th September 1821.

1098. On the other branches of revenue exclusive of the Land Revenue, few observations appeared necessary. They severally exhibited an increase, and the Collector stated that the increase in the salt revenue would have been much greater, but for the reduction of the sale price which took place in the late Fusly.

1099. We remarked that the principal ground for reducing the price (viz., the encouragement of the inland Trade) did not apply to either of the Provinces of Malabar or Canara, into which salt is imported at an advanced price, and from which very little, if any, is exported.

1100. It was our intention to address the Government with a view to a general modification of the orders above referred to; in the meantime we submitted that no inconvenience would result from the immediate re-establishment of the former sale prices in the Province of Canara.

1101. The Collector's report was dated the 14th June, consequently the several items of extra revenue for Fusly 1230 were entered on estimate. It was satisfactory to observe that in every case the estimate had been exceeded by the actual collections, as shewn in the Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance to the 12th July; we remarked, however, that the sums inserted in the report under consideration, as the amount of revenue from the different branches in Fusly 1229 did not, in all cases, precisely correspond with the sums inserted as such in the Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance to 12th July. This point we desired the Collector to explain.

In Cons., 25th June 1821.

Para. 89.

1102. We observed with much satisfaction the favorable mention which the Collector continued to make of the services of his Assistants, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cotton, and which we did not doubt would be duly appreciated by the Government.

1103. In conclusion, we observed that if there were any material points in the Collector's very voluminous Report which had been overlooked and upon which he might be desirous of receiving orders, it would be his duty to call our attention thereto; in the meantime we deemed it to be due to Mr. Harris to record our continued approbation of his zealous and meritorious exertions in the discharge of the duties of his station, and directed a copy of our Proceedings to be transmitted to the Collector for his information.

1104. The Governor in Council concurred in our opinion both as to the great importance of a survey of Soonda and to the necessity of further information before measures for effecting it should be sanctioned. In the meantime the Collector at his discretion was authorized to entertain the establishment proposed by him for surveying the Punjee Mahal of Ankola at a monthly expense of Rupees (490) four hundred and ninety.

From the Secretary to Government, 7th, in Cons., 10th December 1821.

1105. The Governor in Council agreed with us in thinking that it would not be advisable to adopt the Collector's recommendation for abolishing almost all the personal and professional taxes in Canara, and approved of our instructions on this subject.

1106. The attention of the Board for preparing Regulations, we were informed, would be drawn, as we had recommended to the Draft of the Regulation above mentioned.

1107. Government we were informed were at that time in correspondence with the Government of Bombay respecting the proper rules for the protection of the forests in Canara and Malabar and for rendering them most subservient to the public interests, on which subject Mr. Harris entertained such just notions; and it was hoped that the result would prove satisfactory.

1108. Government expressed their entire approbation of the manner in which Mr. Harris continued to discharge his important duties; a copy of this order was communicated to Mr. Harris.

To the Chief Secretary, 23rd,  
in Cons., 23rd July 1821.  
From the Collector in Ca-  
nara, 3rd, in Cons., 11th June  
1813  
To do., 19th, in Cons., 19th  
November do.  
From do., 3rd, in Cons., 13th  
March 1820.

CASE OF COMARA HEGADA.—1109. We submitted for the consideration and orders of Government the correspondence noted in the margin.

1110. The subject to which it relates was one of considerable difficulty and delicacy, and we had postponed bringing it before the Government until Mr. Graeme, late a member of our Board, should join in their deliberation. That gentleman's appointment to another Department, and the repeated applications of Comara Hegada to be reinstated in his office, rendered it necessary to waive further delay; as that which has already occurred was to an extent which we much regretted.

1111. The questions for determination were whether Comara Hegada, the hereditary principal manager of the Pagoda of Dhurmastala in Canara should be restored to the honors and authority of his Office; and whether any and what supervision should be exercised by the Collector over his administration of the funds of the Pagoda.

1112. The Pagodas in Canara are divided by Mr. Graeme into two classes, the "public temples," dedicated to the worship of the Trimoorthy or triad, which he considers to be more especially under the care of Government and the temples dedicated to the minor deities, Dewams and Bhootams. The former class were anciently possessed of large revenues from lands with which they were endowed and from pecuniary contributions regularly assigned and paid by individuals. These revenues and contributions have in the course of time, come to be collected by Government and are by them paid to the Pagodas, and expended under the direction of certain hereditary managers. The latter class are more dependent for support on individual contributions, though some of them receive an allowance from Government in lieu of resumptious. The temple of Dhurmastala is one of the latter class. It was founded about three or four hundred years ago by a woman of the Bubal tribe from whom, or from her immediate successor, the present Hegada is descended.

1113. The Hegada or Director of Dhurmastala is stated to be held in higher honor than the Directors of any other similar temple. He is installed on a throne, and is considered by the people as identified with the deity. He has for his co-adjustors five other hereditary officers, whose authority has been variously described, some asserting that they have a joint power with the Hegada and an equal authority over the administration of its funds; others representing them as entirely subordinate to the chief Director. The pretensions advanced by these 5 persons have under some administrations met with considerable support, and factions appear to have occasionally succeeded in depriving the hereditary chief of his honors and power.

1114. We are of opinion, from the best consideration we have been able to give to the voluminous and contending evidence before us, that the five hereditary colleagues of the Hegada are chiefly to be considered as his assessors "in trying the cases referred to the decision of the Pagoda," and that they have no right of control over the revenues of the Pagoda, we are particularly led to this conclusion by the extraordinary union of interest which is clearly asserted and by no one denied to exist, in all pecuniary concerns, between the Pagoda and its Director, "all the property of the Hegada being also that of the deity whom he personifies." It is stated that "he possesses no goods separate from the temple, that all bonds are made out in his name for whatever

Mr. Graeme's Report—para.  
11, 25th August, in Cons.,  
1th September 1820.

Mr. Graeme's Report—para.  
30 Do. do. do. 36.



"purposes, and his opponents even admit that no persons who in ordinary cases would by the Shaster be entitled to share in his property could, in case of his death, be more than dependent for subsistence upon the bounty of his successor to the Puttam or Director's seat."

1115. The Collector and Magistrate of Canara in his letter of the 3rd June 1818, states that in Cons., 12th June 1818, even at the time when Comara Hegada was undergoing the punishment awarded against him by the Court of Circuit for subornation of perjury, namely, imprisonment and hard labour on the roads, he still continued the chief Direction of the Pagoda, and one of the witnesses before Mr. Harris after stating that he had made an offering of gold and silver articles, rice and cloth, which the Hegada immediately scattered to the right and left among the bystanders, added "he is accountable to no one for his distribution, he cannot enrich himself."

1116. It appeared then that the authority of the Hegada is hereditary; that he exercised it while under sentence of imprisonment; that the property and interests of the Pagoda and his own are so identified; that without his concurrence and co-operation its funds cannot be administered nor its revenues received. The inhabitants, it would seem, did not look upon him with less reverence than formerly, and the only persons who charged him with misconduct in the administration of the Pagoda property appeared to be his subordinate officers, who desired to establish an equality of power to which we did not think them entitled.

1117. Under these considerations we were of opinion that Comara Hegada should be restored to the full enjoyment of his chief control and Directorship, according to former usage.

1118. The second question was whether any and what supervision should be exercised by the Collector over his administration of the funds of the Pagoda.

1119. Regulation VII of 1817 provides "that such measures be taken (by the Revenue authorities) as may be necessary to ensure that all endowments made for the maintenance of mosques, temples, colleges, &c." are duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the Government or the individuals by whom such endowments were made.

1120. It appeared from Mr. Graeme's report that the Dhurmastala Pagoda was founded by the ancestor of the Hegada, and that it is by descent that he possesses his right of Directorship. He was therefore so far the actual representative of the individual by whom the endowment was made, and the proper guardian of the founder's interests. The Pagoda receives a fixed allowance from the Treasury of 70 Pagodas per annum, but this "is chiefly in lieu of assignments on land, and partly of botarum or remissions, which were resumed;" and this, as Mr. Graeme remarks cannot be called any support from Government, being substituted for assignments resumed and incorporated with the Government assessment. The remainder of its revenues are derived from individual contributions, and the public appear to be entirely satisfied with the conduct of the Hegada in his station, for Mr. Graeme states that it is to the personal character of Comara Hegada that Dhurmastala is indebted for much of its reputation. "It seems," he says, "seldom if ever before to have attained its present splendour, riches and popularity, and its resources may be expected to diminish whenever a man of less talent takes his place, it being upheld almost entirely by public opinion." It is also to be observed that the Pagoda derives pecuniary benefit from the private wealth and gains by trade of the Hegada.

1121. It may be collected from the answers of the Hegada to the questions put to him by Mr. Harris, as reported in that gentleman's letter of the 3rd March 1820, that a resort to force might be necessary to enforce orders for the examination of the accounts by the Collector; for the Collector of Canara has already stated that the religious institutions of Canara have been so entirely under

the management of individuals with little or no interference on the part of the Sirkar prior to and since the Company's assumption as to cause him to doubt whether any strict scrutiny into management heretofore untouched might not cause a sensation throughout the country inimical to its peace and the realization of the revenue.

1122. Upon the whole, therefore, we inclined to be of opinion on the second question that it was not expedient that any supervision should be exercised over the accounts of the Dhurmastala Pagoda, but that they should be left to the management and control of the hereditary Director as they were before the occurrence of the late events which brought them under the Magistrate's more particular notice.

1123. We observed that it might be matter for consideration whether the provisions of Regulation VII of 1817 are applicable to the state of the religious institutions in Malabar and Canara; we said that we had not before us sufficient information to form a decided opinion on this subject, but that if it were the desire of Government we would call upon the Collector for further communications concerning it, and would also avail ourselves of the judgment of Mr. Græme in aid of our deliberations on this question; we observed however it might perhaps be deemed most expedient to postpone the discussion till Mr. Græme's arrival at the Presidency.

1124. The Governor in Council was of opinion that Comara Hegada should not be obstructed in resuming the entire direction of the affairs of Dhurmastala Pagoda, and that no interference with his management should take place so long as it continued to give general satisfaction to the people and to provide for the prosperity of the Pagoda. Government considered this to be the proper rule with respect to all similar endowments, but at the same time concurred in Mr. Græme's opinion that the right of interference when necessary should be reserved to the Officers of Government. It did not appear to Government that there was any ground for exempting the religious institutions of Malabar and Canara from the provisions of Regulation VII. A. D. 1817, but the Governor in Council wished those provisions, there, as well as elsewhere, to be sparingly applied, and not against the sense of the parties most interested, but for their benefit and with their concurrence.

9th August.

1125. A copy of this correspondence was sent to the Collector.

To the Chief Secretary, 26th, in Cons., 20th July 1821.  
25th August, in Cons., 4th September 1820.

From the Collector of Canara, 13th December, in Cons., 1st January 1821.

REMISSIONS ON CHRISTIAN CHURCH LANDS.—1126. With reference to the concluding part of the report from Mr. Græme, formerly submitted we laid before Government a letter from the Collector of Canara in reply to a reference made to him in consequence of Mr. Græme's observations above referred to.

1127. The case of the Christian Churches in Canara brought to notice by Mr. Græme, and very clearly stated by Mr. Harris, appeared to be fully entitled to very favorable consideration; and as the property which the Christians originally possessed in land was violently and unjustly wrested from them by the Mysore Princes, and they had, by collections among themselves made fresh purchases of land for the support of the places of worship established and kept up in that Province, we begged leave to support the recommendation of the Collector that the revenue derived from the Church lands, amounting according to the statement in Mr. Harris's letter to B. Pagodas 69-2-1 might be relinquished in their favor.

1128. The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctioned the proposed remission. Desiring however that that it might be understood that the same indulgence would not be extended to land that might hereafter be acquired by the Churches.

From the Secretary to Govt., 10th, in Cons., 16th Aug. 1821.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, 8th, in Cons., 8th October 1821.  
26th September, in Cons., 8th October 1821.

1129. We subsequently submitted for the consideration of Government a letter from the Collector of Canara, soliciting sanction for the remission of a further sum of Rupees 27-14-8 on lands, the property of a Roman Catholic Church at Tenkary in the Ankola talook.

1130. As the Collector explained that these lands were precisely of the same nature as those referred to in the correspondence above stated, and as the omission of them in the list formerly submitted proceeded from their not having been brought to his notice in consequence of the absence of the Priest and some error on the part of the Tahsildars, we recommended that the remission solicited might be authorized.

From the Secretary to Government, 26th October, in Cons., 1st November 1821.  
1st November.

To the Chief Secretary, 25th, in Cons., 25th January 1821.  
28th December 1820, in Cons., 8th January 1821.

1131. Government acquiesced in our recommendation, and we duly communicated the above orders to the Collector.

**MALIKANA OF THE RAJAH OF COOMLAH.**—1132. We laid before the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Collector of Canara, reporting the death of the Rajah of Coomlah and soliciting instructions regarding the continuance of his pension to his next heir.

1133. A sketch of the history of the ancestors of this Rajah and of their conduct may be found on reference to the report of the Collector of Canara, dated 16th June 1800 (paras. 1 at 3), and submitted to Government by us on the 15th July following. A pension of 400 Rupees per mensem (or Bahadry Pagodas 100) was at that time granted to the Coomlah Rajah, the continuance of which was to “depend on an invariable regularity of conduct, and on his refraining in the most guarded manner from all interference in the affairs of Coomlah.”

In Cons., 14th July 1800.  
Vide letter from Government in the Pl. Dept. to the Res. at Mysore, dated 14th July 1800, Enclo. in a letter from Government, 26th, in Cons., 31st July 1800.

1134. The allowance of this Rajah was, however, afterwards regulated on the principle adopted with regard to the Rajahs in the Province of Malabar, namely, 20 per cent. on the net value of the country formerly enjoyed by them, and this allowance was stated by the Collector to be Rupees 912-0-8 per mensem.

Vide letter from Government, dated 31st August, in Cons., 17th Sept. 1804.

1135. We did not find that these pensions had been declared to be hereditary, and accordingly solicited the instructions of the Honorable the Governor in Council with respect to the continuance of the whole or any portion of the amount enjoyed by the deceased, to his successor, the son of his sister.

From the Secretary to Government, 9th, in Diary Cons., 15th February 1821.

1136. Government desired that the Malikana of the Rajah of Coomlah should be continued to the present head of the family and considered as hereditary.

13th February 1821.

1137. The above correspondence was forwarded to the Collector.

**BOUNDARY DISPUTES BETWEEN CANARA AND MYSORE.**—1138. In acknowledging a letter from us, representing the importance of taking measures for defining the boundaries between Mysore and Canara, we were informed that that object could not be effected by means of a survey or certified by reference to a surveyor's map. But that it would be necessary that Native Commissioners should be deputed from the two countries to trace the whole line of boundary and adjust it, when under dispute, by the evidence of the inhabitants and by mutual agreement. A similar course we were told was taken for fixing the boundaries between Mysore and the Ceded Districts. The Resident at Mysore, we were informed, would be desired to refer to what was done on that occasion, and to communicate with the Collector of Canara for the purpose of adopting the same measures in the present instance.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, 23rd, in Cons., 23rd July 1821.

Enclosure in a letter, dated 12th, in Cons., 23rd July 1821.

1139. With reference to this communication, we forwarded for transmission to the Resident in Mysore a letter from the Collector of Canara, regarding the appointment of Commissioners to adjust the disputed boundaries between Mysore and Canara.

1140. Considerable delay, we observed, was likely to occur under the operation of the orders of Government, prohibiting the Collectors from communicating direct with the Political

boys mentioned by the Collector to be altogether inadmissible. Adverting, however, to the contradictory opinions which Mr. Fraser had expressed in respect to the justice of the distribution made by Mr. Travers, he was informed that "if he was still of opinion that Seetamah was entitled to a larger portion than she at present receives, they would be prepared to attend to

To Mr. Fraser, 5th, in Cons.,  
5th November 1821.

"any representation he might make on that head." It was likewise added that if it should appear to him that the relationship of Vencata-narasima Rauze (the person said to have been adopted by Paupumah) "to the original grantee was such as to give him any *peculiar* claim to consideration, he was at liberty to address them again on the subject."

299. We remarked that the Report now received from the Collector contained no further information regarding the real state of the family, and as the various attempts which had been made to procure a continuance of the pension had already rendered the subject exceedingly confused, we were induced to submit the case for the consideration of Government before giving any further orders.

From Mr. Fraser, 4th, in  
Cons., 6th May 1822.

300. As Paupumah was the wife of the last Zemindar Ramabudra Rauze and the only surviving member of the original family, it appeared to us that Mr. Travers did right in allotting to her a greater portion of the pension than to Seetamah, the childless widow of her adopted son. In point of fact therefore there seemed to be no claim before us which was at all well founded.

301. We observed that if any of the adopted sons were entitled to consideration, it would be the eldest who might be still living, but we thought that their claims were entirely inadmissible, and if the Honorable the Governor in Council should consider it proper to make any further allowance to the family in consideration of the distressed situation to which the Collector stated them to be reduced, we recommended that 150 Rupees should be given to the dependents of Paupamah for their maintenance, and that the several pensions received by the surviving females be finally declared to lapse at their deaths.

In Cons, 17th September  
1821.

|                             |           |     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Original pension            | Rs. 1,000 |     |
| Lapse to 6th Sept, 1821     | ...       | 330 |
| By the death of Paupamah... | 250       | 580 |
|                             | Rupees    | 420 |

302. We stated that it appeared from the Collector's letter of the 6th September 1821 that of the pension of 1,000 Rupees per month originally granted 330 Rupees remained undrawn, and as there has been since that time a lapse by the death of Paupamah of 250 Rupees per month, the amount then paid monthly was Rupees 420.

303. If this arrangement should meet the approbation of Government, we added that we would direct the latter to select some one among the dependents of Paupamah whose duty it should be to appropriate the amount to the subsistence of the family.

304. The Honorable the Governor in Council in reply concurred in our view of the claims of the family of late Zemindars of Ongole, and agreeably to our recommendation granted an additional allowance of 150 Rupees per month to the dependents of Paupamah payable for their support to such person as the Collector might select with our concurrence, and desired that it might be intimated to the family that all the pensions would cease at the death of the respective incumbents.

From the Secy to Govern-  
ment, 28th June, in Cons, 11th  
July 1822.

305. Copy of this correspondence was forwarded to the Collector of Nellore on the 4th July.

## NELLORE SERVANTS.

306. On the 3rd of October we laid before the Honorable the Governor in Council a correspondence which had passed between the Board, the Collector, and the Head Assistant Collector in the Zillah of Nellore.

To the Chief Secretary, in Cons., 3rd October 1822.  
 Petitions No. 286 of 1820 and Nos. 313, 323, and 108 of 1822.  
 From the Collector of Nellore, 20th, in Cons., 27th May do.  
 To Mr. Kindersley, Head Assistant, 27th do, 27th do.  
 To the Collector, 27th do 27th do.  
 To the Head Assistant Collector, 10th, in Cons., 10th June.  
 Copy sent to the Collector, 10th June.  
 From do. do 11th, in Cons., 17th do.  
 From the Collector, 14th, in Cons., 20th do.  
 To do., 20th, in Cons., 20th do.  
 From the Head Assistant Collector, 19th, in Cons., 24th do.  
 From the Collector, 28th, in Cons., 24th do.  
 From do., 22nd, in Cons., 27th do.  
 From the Head Assistant Collector, 21st, in Cons., 27th do....  
 From do. do., 29th June, in Cons., 4th July.  
 To do. do., 8th, in Cons., 8th July,  
 Copysent to the Collector 8th July.  
 From do. do., 6th do., in Cons., 11th July.  
 To do. do., 11th, in Cons., 11th do.  
 From do. do., 30th July, in Cons., 5th Augt.  
 From the Collector, 1st, in Cons., 5th do.  
 To do., 12th in Cons., 12th do.  
 Petition from Dr. Vencataram Reddy—Purport and Endorsement thereon.  
 To the Head Assistant Collector, 15th July, in Cons., 15th Augt.  
 From the Collector, 15th, in Cons., 19th August.  
 From the Head Assistant Collector, 17th, in Cons., 22nd do.  
 From do. do., 2nd in Cons., 9th Sept.  
 From do. do., 13th, in Cons., 19th do.  
 From do. do., 29th, Sept. in Cons., 3rd October.

criminality which appeared in consequence to attach to the public servants could not be considered as fully established until those persons had been heard in their defence.

309. We stated that it would be a most desirable arrangement that our 2nd Member, Mr. Russell, who would shortly reach Nellore, should be directed to call the parties before him, and examine some of the items in order that a judgment might be formed of what servants ought to be finally dismissed.

310. We added that should this proposition meet the concurrence of the Governor in Council, the papers would be forwarded to Nellore without loss of time, and our Board's Sheristadar who was then in the District, would be ordered to attend Mr Russell and be guided by his orders.

311. The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approved of our suggestion relative to the employment of Mr. Russell, our Second Member, in the manner proposed, and desired that the necessary communication might be made to that gentleman.

312. Copy of this correspondence was forwarded to Mr. Russell on the 5th October.

## BELLARY.

## SETTLEMENT FOR FUSLY 1231.

313. On the 15th July we submitted for the information and orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council an extract from our Proceedings, under date the 11th July, on the Settlement of Bellary for Fusly 1231.  
 In Cons., 11th July 1822.

314. We stated that the following Abstract Statement would shew the Settlement of Fusly 1231 in comparison with that for Fusly 1230 :—

|                                     | Jumma for Fusly 1230. |    |    | Jumma for Fusly 1231. |    |    | Increase. |     |     | Decrease. |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|
|                                     | RS.                   | A. | P. | RS.                   | A. | P. | RS.       | A.  | P.  | RS.       | A.  | P.  |
| Land Revenue ...                    | 21,98,363             | 12 | 2  | 22,42,849             | 5  | 8  | 44,485    | 9   | 6   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Sayer ... ..                        | 3,10,822              | 12 | 8  | 3,97,687              | 9  | 0  | 86,864    | 12  | 4   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Abkarry ... ..                      | 2,73,566              | 6  | 10 | 2,84,486              | 7  | 10 | 10,920    | 1   | 0   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Sundry Small Farms and Licenses ... | 18,049                | 1  | 7  | 19,138                | 10 | 7  | 1,089     | 9   | 0   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Moturpha ... ..                     | 2,87,638              | 10 | 5  | 3,03,082              | 15 | 4  | 15,444    | 4   | 11  | ...       | ... | ... |
| Total...                            | 30,88,440             | 11 | 8  | 32,47,245             | 0  | 5  | 1,58,804  | 4   | 9   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Peishcush of Kurnool ... ..         | 80,208                | 5  | 4  | 80,208                | 5  | 4  | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ...                     | 31,68,649             | 1  | 0  | 33,27,453             | 5  | 9  | 1,58,804  | 4   | 9   | ...       | ... | ... |

315. The season had been particularly favorable in the northern parts of the Province, and the black Cotton lands which are situated chiefly in that direction, had been [very productive—relief had thus been afforded where it was most required, it being in those districts, where the inhabitants had suffered most both from unfavorable seasons, and from the highness of the full Survey assessment.

316. The dry grain crop had, however, been materially affected by the want of timely falls of rain, and the wet crop had suffered severely from the failure of the water in the tanks, many of which in the southern and western talooks, where they are most numerous and important, had been dry nearly throughout the year.

317. It therefore became necessary to make reductions in those villages where the tanks did not fill; but this decrease had been more than compensated, by the increase from the extended cultivation in the black lands, and there was a net increase in the Settlement of Fusly 1231, above that of Fusly 1230, to the extent of Rupees 44,485-9-6.

318. There was also a net increase in the Moturpha, of Rupees 15,444-4-11, in the Abkarry of Rupees 10,920-1-0, in Sundry Small Farms and Licenses, of Rupees 1,089-9-0, and in the Customs there was a net increase receipt of Rupees 86,864-12-4 independently of the large saving under the renting system, by the reduction of the native establishment.

319. The general result was considered by us to be most satisfactory and shewed a total additional Revenue in Fusly 1231 of Rupees 1,58,804-4-9.

320. The Decennial lease we stated would terminate with Fusly 1231; and the whole of the Province would then come under the immediate management of the Collector, who had, under the instructions formerly sent to him already proclaimed entire freedom of cultivation for the approach-

ing Fusly, except that the good and bad lands were to be thrown up and occupied together. A considerable defalcation in the Land Revenue must, therefore, be expected in the next year from this cause, and also from the reduction to be made in the original Survey assessment which would then for the first time, be granted in about one-third of all the villages of the Province.

321. Under such circumstances it was proper to guard against all unnecessary sacrifices of Revenue, and the Collector had pointed out the expediency of sanctioning some further arrangements respecting the increased occupation of Inam, and abandonment of Sirkar land by the Ryots as a remedy for this evil, the former Collector Mr. Thackeray proposed that the former rules about Inams should be strictly enforced, particularly the rule, that no Inam land should be touched by the Sirkar Ryots, till the Sirkar land usually in cultivation had been first ploughed, and he was of opinion that if this rule was not observed, the Inamdars would draw the Sirkar tenants from the Sirkar land by offering them better terms, and that no practicable reduction of the Survey rents, would prevent their doing so.

From Mr. Thackeray, 21st  
October, in Cons., 29th Novem-  
ber 1819.

322. Mr. Chaplin's opinion was similar to that of Mr. Thackeray, but the Government on the subject being brought to their notice, observed that they were impressed with the belief that the high rent on the Sirkar land had driven the Ryots to cultivate Inam land, and that the reduction of the assessment would cure the evil. They further remarked that should this not prove to be the case, a tax might hereafter be imposed on the standard assessment of Inam land.

323. The Collector in his present report stated that two years' experience of the reduced Settlement in part of the Districts only, had induced him to think that the reduction of the Survey assessment would not prevent the evil, but he was of opinion, that the various remedies which had hitherto been proposed were not free from objection. He observed that to restrain the Ryots from touching Inam land till the Sirkar land usually cultivated was ploughed implied the exercise of compulsion by the Revenue authorities, which was at variance with our declared principles, and that it should not be adopted, if milder means could be devised to effect the same end. He also thought that to tax the Inam itself would be an unpopular measure, and proposed that no compulsory process whatever should be imposed upon the Ryots, as to the occupation of either Inam or Sirkar land, but that if they leave Sirkar land, to cultivate Inam, on more easy terms, they should according to the old custom of the country contribute to the support of the State, by paying for whether cultivated or not, a certain extent of Sirkar land, in proportion to the extent of Inam occupied by them. The old rule was stated to have been hundred Pagodas of Sirkar to ten Pagodas of Inam, but this the Collector thought high, and he was of opinion that the fair and just proportion, would be best settled by the Ryots of each Talook themselves when the Settlements of the next year takes place.

324. The Government were we observed aware of the great extent of land, of which the Revenue had been alienated, and that a very large portion of it had never been cultivated, in consequence of the restrictive rule already mentioned, but if entire freedom was now given to the Ryots, to relinquish Sirkar, and occupy Inam land, it was probable that the Government cultivation would decrease, nearly in the same proportion as the cultivation of Inam would increase, and Revenue would be liable to an annual reduction. The Inamdars would also be placed in a vastly better situation than they ever were before, and would derive benefits which it seemed, certain it was never intended they should have at the time the grants were made to them. The Native Governments never would have granted away not much less than half the land in the country unless they had possessed the right and exercised

|        |   |                  |
|--------|---|------------------|
| Sirkar | } | 19,79,692 acres. |
| land.  |   |                  |
| Inam   | } | 16,45,354 acres. |
| land.  |   |                  |

329. We entirely concurred with the Collector in the impolicy of keeping the old balances of the Decennial lease hanging in suspense over the people, and under the former orders of Government approved of his making a remission of all balances except those of the current Fusly.

From the Secretary to Government, 10th, in Cons, 13th August 1821.

330. We expressed our entire approbation of the conduct of Mr. Campbell and of the zeal evinced by him, in the management of the District under his charge, and we also noticed with satisfaction the favorable mention made by him, of his Subordinate Collector Mr. Dalzell, and of his Head Assistant Mr. Gosling. With reference to the observations of Mr. Dalzell on the education of the people and the establishment of schools, it would be proper that the Collector should communicate to him for his guidance the late orders of Government on that subject.

From Government, 2nd, in Cons, 8th July 1822.

331. We said the Collector would also inform our Board of the description of books which Mr. Dalzell mentioned having distributed, and to whom they were given.

332. In reply the Governor in Council expressed the extreme gratification derived from the good effects of Mr. Campbell's zealous and judicious administration of the Revenue affairs of Bellary. The Governor in Council had also observed with much satisfaction the favorable mention made by him of the attention paid by Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Gosling, the Sub-Collector and Head Assistant, to the duties entrusted to them. The amount of the Settlement and the manner in which it had been formed were entirely approved.

From the Secretary to Government, 1st, in Cons, 7th November 1822

333. We were informed that the Governor in Council had particularly attended to the representations submitted by the Collector and by our Board, with respect to the necessity of adopting measures for preventing the desertion of Sirkar land, with the view of occupying that of Inaudars. It might be taken for certain that the Government by which Inams were granted (in Bellary to the extent of nearly one-half of the District) never contemplated and would not have suffered that they should be improved at the expense of the land reserved to the Sirkar. The usage, which was the common law of the country, had in all times seconded the views of the Government in this respect; and the Governor in Council did not apprehend that any material difficulty would be encountered in giving effect to this common law to such extent as the circumstances of the case might still render necessary. It would be most satisfactory if the Sirkar Ryots were induced to give a voluntary preference to the Sirkar land, and the Governor in Council still indulged the expectation that cases of the opposite kind would only be exceptions from the general practice. Even then, however, it might sometimes be advisable to take measures for maintaining the rights of the Government, which might be done in various ways. That proposed by the Collector which was agreeable to former custom, seemed to the Governor in Council likely in most cases to be the easiest and the best. It would be unjust, as well as to no purpose to demand Revenue from a Ryot who relinquished Sirkar land from the want of means to cultivate it, but it was due to the rest of the community paying Revenue not to allow a Ryot to throw up Sirkar land liable to assessment merely that he might occupy Inam land which was liable to none. We were informed that the general feeling of the people coincided with the reasonableness of the case and prevents this evasion of the public dues from being common. It would be inconsistent with this feeling therefore, if a Ryot occupying Inam land were required to pay the assessment on the Sirkar land which he had deserted. In the same manner it would be conformable to justice and to the usage of the country and the feelings of the people to require that a certain proportion (one-tenth it is said) of Sirkar land should be occupied by any Sirkar Ryots occupying Inam land, without throwing up his Sirkar land.



the power of keeping up the cultivation of Sirkar lands by those rules which are parts of the common law of the Ceded Districts. The Native Governments not only insisted upon the Sirkar land being ploughed before the Inam land was touched, but they levied rents from Ryots who left Sirkar land for Inam, and frequently resumed or taxed Inam land. All these expedients were usual and evidently necessary to keep up the Revenue, and might be resorted to by the British Government without any apprehension of doing injustice or even of producing any complaint on the part of either Inamdars or Ryots provided the usual proportion of Sirkar to Inam is observed. It was stated to be true that the inhabitants would obtain advantages from cultivating the Inam lands at a very low rent which would the better enable them to pay their rent to the Sirkar, but the profit which would thus indirectly come to the Government would be far from compensating for the direct loss of Revenue, which would be sustained from the relinquishment of the Sirkar lands. It appeared, therefore, to be absolutely necessary that some measure of a restrictive nature should be adopted, and it remained to be determined which of those suggested was the best, and would be the most likely to be acceptable to the people of the country.

325. The Collector considered the rule, which prevents the occupation of Inam land, till the usual extent of the Sirkar land had been brought under cultivation, to be objectionable, because it was "at variance with the general principles of British rules," but the measure which he has proposed of "*insisting*" upon the Ryots, who leave Sirkar for Inam land, "*cultivating or paying for without cultivating*, a certain extent of Sirkar land, in proportion to the Inam land occupied by them," appears to be liable, in a greater degree to the same objection. It not only implies, like the other the exercise of compulsion on the part of the Revenue authorities, but carries along with it an appearance of injustice, by requiring the Ryots to pay for land not actually cultivated by them, which is at direct variance with the declared principles of the Ryotwar system.

326. It is probable that the measure proposed by the Collector, and the restrictive rule regarding the occupation of Inam land, would, in their operation, produce nearly the same result, as to securing the Government Revenue, but we considered the latter to be far the most preferable, and although it might imply compulsion towards the Ryots, the actual exercise of it, would we thought hardly ever be required. If as a rule which had been sanctioned by long established custom is perfectly well understood by the inhabitants, who do not dispute the fairness of the principle on which it is founded, and it is not therefore to be apprehended that the obtaining their observance of it would be attended with any difficulty.

327. We therefore proposed that the freedom of occupation, should extend to Sirkar land only, and that no Inam land should be cultivated by the Sirkar Ryots, until provision should have been made for the cultivation of the usual extent of Government land. The adoption of this measure could be looked upon as a hardship by the Inamdars who would get as much as they ever got before, and it was to be hoped, that the Ryots, under the liberal reduction which had been made in their assessment, would yield a ready obedience to a rule to which they had been long accustomed.

328. It was very satisfactory to observe that the reduction of the Survey assessment had already been productive of much benefit there could not be a stronger proof of this, than that the Petitions which were then received from the inhabitants, were not against the assessment, but for the occupation of land, which had acquired a new value, by the reduction of the Government demand.

329. We entirely concurred with the Collector in the impolicy of keeping the old balances of the Decennial lease hanging in suspense over the people, and under the former orders of Government approved of his making a remission of all balances except those of the current Fusly.

From the Secretary to Government, 10th, in Cons., 13th August 1821.

330. We expressed our entire approbation of the conduct of Mr. Campbell and of the zeal evinced by him, in the management of the District under his charge, and we also noticed with satisfaction the favorable mention made by him, of his Subordinate Collector Mr. Dalzell, and of his Head Assistant Mr. Gosling. With reference to the observations of Mr. Dalzell on the education of the people and the establishment of schools, it would be proper that the Collector should communicate to him for his guidance the late orders of Government on that subject.

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331. We said the Collector would also inform our Board of the description of books which Mr. Dalzell mentioned having distributed, and to whom they were given.

332. In reply the Governor in Council expressed the extreme gratification derived from the good effects of Mr. Campbell's zealous and judicious administration of the Revenue affairs of Bellary. The Governor in Council had also observed with much satisfaction the favorable mention made by him of the attention paid by Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Gosling, the Sub-Collector and Head Assistant, to the duties entrusted to them. The amount of the Settlement and the manner in which it had been formed were entirely approved.

From the Secretary to Government, 1st, in Cons., 7th November 1822.

333. We were informed that the Governor in Council had particularly attended to the representations submitted by the Collector and by our Board, with respect to the necessity of adopting measures for preventing the desertion of Sirkar land, with the view of occupying that of Inamdars. It might be taken for certain that the Government by which Inams were granted (in Bellary to the extent of nearly one-half of the District) never contemplated and would not have suffered that they should be improved at the expense of the land reserved to the Sirkar. The usage, which was the common law of the country, had in all times seconded the views of the Government in this respect; and the Governor in Council did not apprehend that any material difficulty would be encountered in giving effect to this common law to such extent as the circumstances of the case might still render necessary. It would be most satisfactory if the Sirkar Ryots were induced to give a voluntary preference to the Sirkar land, and the Governor in Council still indulged the expectation that cases of the opposite kind would only be exceptions from the general practice. Even then, however, it might sometimes be advisable to take measures for maintaining the rights of the Government, which might be done in various ways. That proposed by the Collector which was agreeable to former custom, seemed to the Governor in Council likely in most cases to be the easiest and the best. It would be unjust, as well as to no purpose to demand Revenue from a Ryot who relinquished Sirkar land from the want of means to cultivate it, but it was due to the rest of the community paying Revenue not to allow a Ryot to throw up Sirkar land liable to assessment merely that he might occupy Inam land which was liable to none. We were informed that the general feeling of the people concurs with the reasonableness of the case and prevents this evasion of the public dues from being common. It would be in consonance with that feeling therefore, if a Ryot occupying Inam land were required to pay the assessment on the Sirkar land which he had deserted. In the same manner it would be conformable to justice and to the usage of the country and the feelings of the people to require that a certain proportion (one-tenth it is said) of Sirkar land should be occupied by any Sirkar Ryots occupying Inam land, without throwing up his Sirkar land.

334. It was added that these measures are easy of execution and in fact are the same as a Collector adopts in the ordinary discharge of his duty, and they do not require that he should be vested with any new authority. The Governor in Council saw no objection to the Collector of Bellary resorting to them when necessary, but they should not be rigidly enforced and only for the manifest purpose of maintaining the just and established rights of Government.

335. The justice of preventing Sirkar Ryots from occupying Inam land till they had cultivated that of the Sirkar rests on the same grounds, but the measure could not be so easily executed nor without powers which Collectors do not at present possess, and it would require a compulsory interference on the part of the public servants with the Ryots and might be more liable to abuse.

336. If necessary measures for the protection of the rights of Government might be directed more immediately to the Inamdars either by taxing their Inams or by resuming them when the holders infringe upon the implied conditions on which they were granted.

337. We were directed to acquaint the Collector that he might consider himself authorized in such cases as might require it to pursue the mode of proceeding which he had suggested, but that he should make it his study to carry the minds of the people along with him so that his measures be acknowledged to be just.

338. Copy of this letter was sent to the Collector of Bellary on the 7th November.

339. With reference to para. 331 of this Report we submitted on the 22nd of August to the  
To the Chief Secretary,  
in Cons., 22nd August 1822.  
 Honorable the Governor in Council copy of a letter from the Collector of Bellary forwarding a correspondence with Mr. Dalzell on the subjects of schools, and expressing his disapprobation of the style of Mr. Dalzell's letter as well as his conduct on the subject.  
14th, in Cons., 22nd August  
1822.

340. In reply the Honorable the Governor in Council considered  
From the Secretary to Gov-  
ernment, 17th, in Dy. Cons.,  
23rd December 1822.  
 Mr. Dalzell's continuance in the situation of Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Bellary inexpedient and directed that he might repair to the Presidency.

341. Copy of this letter was forwarded to the Collector of Bellary on the 21st of December with the necessary instructions.  
In Dy. Cons., 23rd Decem-  
ber 1822.

#### BELLARY DISTRICT.

##### COLLECTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-COLLECTOR AND HEAD ASSISTANT.

342. On the 21th October we submitted to the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter  
To the Chief Secy., in Cons.,  
24th October 1822.  
13th, in Cons., 24th October  
1822.  
 from the Collector in Bellary transmitting copy of the instructions furnished by him to his Subordinate Collector and Head Assistant for their guidance in making the Ryotwar Settlement of the District.

343. We stated that in submitting this paper for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, we solicited the notice of Government to the observations of the Collector on the want of a regulation to restrain the abuses of Revenue servants and on the cultivation of Inam lands to the prejudice of those of the Circar. On the latter subject we observed that we had the honor to submit our sentiments under date the 11th July, but had not been honored with the orders of Government regarding them.

From the Sect. to Government, in Cons., 7th Nov. 1822.

344. The Orders of Government on the above subject were received by us on the 1st of November.

From Government, 22nd, in Cons., 28th November 1822.

345. In reply the Governor in Council considered the instructions to be very proper and particularly approved of the kind and patient treatment of the ryots and native servants which was recommended.

346. We were informed that we had already been made acquainted with the sentiments of Government relative to the measures to be pursued with regard to the occupation of waste land in Bellary, and the Governor in Council trusted that the Regulation for preventing frauds and extortion in the Revenue Department would very shortly be passed.

347. Copy of this letter was sent to the Collector of Bellary on the 28th November respecting duty on Cotton procured on account of Bombay Government.

348. On the 23rd August we submitted for the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Collector of Bellary requesting that he might be informed whether the Cotton procured by Mr. H. Oakes on account of the Bombay Government was to be considered liable to the usual Frontier duties, or whether the exemption which it obtained for a time under a certificate enclosed in the Collector's letter was to have effect.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 23rd August 1821.  
15th, in Cons., 23rd August 1821.

349. We presumed that the payment of the duties in this case must depend upon the terms of the contract with the Bombay Government to whom a reference on the subject would appear to be necessary in order that the point at issue might be decided and some arrangement made for the guidance of the Collector in similar cases for the future.

350. In reply the Honorable the Governor in Council called our attention to Section 21 of the Statute of the late King 53, Cap. 155, and we were informed unless the "duties of Imports and Exports" therein mentioned were understood to mean *Sea duties* only, the investment of Cotton provided for the Bombay Government must be charged with the same duties as if it had been provided for a private merchant.

From the Secy. to Government, 11th, in Cons., 17th Sept. 1821.

351. On the 24th December we laid before the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Collector of Bellary by which it appeared that a reference to the Bombay Government would be necessary for the adjustment of the duty referred to on the Cotton provided by Mr. H. Oakes, late Commercial Resident in Darwar.

To the Chief Secretary, in Cons., 24th December 1821.  
15th, in Cons., 24th December 1821.

352. In reply Government remarked that in our letter of the 23rd of August 1822 on the same subject it was stated that we presumed that the payment of duties

From the Secretary to Government, 8th, in Cons., 14th January 1822.

on Cotton provided in Bellary for the Government of Bombay would depend upon the terms of the contract with that Government to whom a reference was recommended. That in reply we were informed that the point at issue did not appear to turn upon the terms of the contract, but upon the proper construction of a certain Section of an Act of Parliament, that in the letter then under discussion we reported that a reference to the Bombay Government would be necessary for the purpose of procuring payment of the duties in question, but that we gave no opinion with respect to the obligation to levy them before making a reference to the Bombay Government, and that it seemed proper to determine whether there be any point at issue between the two Governments or not. If deemed advisable we were directed to communicate with the Honorable Company's Law Officers respecting the legal question.

To the Chief Secretary, 21st, in Cons., 21st March 1822.  
26th, in Cons., 28th Feby 1822.

353. In explanation we submitted for the information and orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council a communication from the Honorable Company's Solicitor.

354. It appeared to be his opinion that Section 24, Cap 155 of the Act 53, Geo. III, was applicable only to Imports and Exports by sea. The Cotton in question appeared nevertheless to be liable to the usual duties paid on crossing the frontier unless some other arrangement had been made with the Bombay Government.

355. With reference, therefore, to our former letters of the 23rd August and 24th of December last, we suggested that the subject might be communicated to the Bombay Government in order that the duty on the Cotton in question might be adjusted.

356. The Honorable the Governor in Council in reply observed that the Advocate-General had not expressed an opinion on the question whether the 53rd Geo. III, C 185 S. 24 applied only to Imports and Exports *by sea*, and therefore that a further reference to him was necessary. We were informed that that officer should not be required to give an opinion regarding the duties to which any goods might be liable under the General Regulations of Government, but the Governor in Council apprehended that if Cotton provided for the Company's trade be not liable to duty under the Section above referred to, it was entirely exempt from duty agreeably to invariable usage before the passing of the Act of Parliament in question. We were directed to state our opinion on this last point in reporting the opinion of the Advocate-General on the points to be referred to him.

From the Secretary to Government, 9th, in Cons., 15th April 1822.

357. We in consequence submitted for the information and orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Honorable Company's Solicitor, under date the 28th May 1822, transmitting the opinion of the Advocate-General that Section 24, Cap. 55, Act 53, Geo. III, "exclusively applies to goods exported or imported by sea and not to the transit of goods by land."

To the Chief Secy., 3rd, in Cons., 3rd June 1822.

In Cons., 30th May 1822.

358. We further submitted our opinion that as the Cotton in question was obliged to pass the frontier on its transit to Bombay, it thereby became liable to the duty specified in Clause First, Section 14, Regulation I., A. D. 1812.

359. In reply we were informed that as the Advocate-General was of opinion that the 24th Section of the 53rd of Geo. III C. 155 extended only to duties on Imports and Exports by sea, the Honorable the Governor in Council conceived that there was no authority for charging goods belonging to the Company with Frontier duty then any more than these would have been before that Act was passed.

360. Copy of this correspondence was sent to the Collector of Bellary on the 20th June with the necessary instructions.

361. With reference to the previous correspondence on this subject, the Honorable the Governor in Council transmitted to us copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, with a copy of its enclosure, and we were desired agreeably to the rule therein laid down that in future the goods belonging to the Company in its Commercial capacity might be charged with inland as well as with sea duties, notwithstanding the opinion of the Advocate-General at this Presidency that according to the words of the Statute they were liable to the latter duties only.

#### PENSION GRANTED TO THE SONS OF BAPPU ROW.

362. On the 4th December 1821 the Honorable the Governor in Council transmitted for our information and guidance the following Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation in the Department under the same date with a copy of a Despatch from Major-General Sir John Malcolm therein referred to.

363. The Extract was as follows :—“Resolved that Bappu Row be pensioned on his full pay of Rupees 77 per month commencing from the date (15th October 1819) when he quitted Captain Lowe on his return to the Ceded Districts, and that half of that allowance devolve for life to his son or nearest heir after his death.”

364. Copy of this communication was furnished to the Collector of the Zillah of Bellary for his information and guidance on the 7th January 1822.

365. On the 1st August we submitted for the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council a letter with its enclosures from the Collector of Bellary communicating the death of Bappu Row, a pensioner of the Government, with a request that he might be furnished with instructions as to the future disposal of the pension.

366. We stated that the pension was conferred on Bappu Row for political services, that it amounted to 22 Pagodas per mensem, and it was determined by Government that one-half of this amount should devolve for life to his son or nearest heir after his death.

367. We observed that the Collector had stated that Bappu Row, during his lifetime, had distributed among his sons the whole amount of the pension in proportion stated in the margin, and that he had recommended that the distribution should thus continue more particularly as great enmity existed between the elder brothers.

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
|                           | RS. |
| Eldest son Kistna Row ... | 8   |
| 2nd do. Rayasendra Row... | 7   |
| 3rd Chitambara Row ...    | 7   |
|                           | —   |
|                           | 22  |

From the Secy. to Govt.,  
dated 10th, in Cons., 13th Decr.  
1822, with Enclosure A.

Extract from the Minutes of  
Council, dated 4th December  
1821.

To the Chief Secretary to  
Government, in Cons., 1st  
August 1822.  
5th, in Cons., 13th June 1822.

Sec Minutes of Government  
in Political Department, 4th  
December 1821, in Cons., 7th  
January 1822.

368. Our Board in consequence with reference to the original determination of Government recommended that half the pension, which amounted to 11 Pagodas, should be distributed among the sons of Bappo Row as follows :—

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Eldest son ... | 4  |
| 2nd son... ..  | 3½ |
| 3rd son... ..  | 3½ |
|                | —  |
|                | 11 |
|                | —  |

To the Chief Secretary, 25th October, in Cons., 18th November.

369. In reply the Honorable the Governor in Council transmitted for our information the following Extract from the Minutes of Council dated 25th October.

It appearing that the late Bappoo Row had during his lifetime divided among his three sons in certain specified proportions the pension of Rupees 77 per month granted to him under date the 4th December last, the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the moiety of that sum, which, it was resolved under the same date should be continued to his family after his death to devolve to the sons in the same relative proportions as follows :—

|                                |     |     |     |     |           | RS.   | A. | P. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-------|----|----|
| To the eldest son per month... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...       | 14    | 0  | 0  |
| The second „                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...       | 12    | 4  | 0  |
| The third „                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...       | 12    | 4  | 0  |
|                                |     |     |     |     |           | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                |     |     |     |     | Rupees... | 38    | 8  | 0  |

370. Copy of this letter was sent to the Collector of Bellary on the 18th November.

371. Mr. J. Dalzell was appointed Sub-Collector on the 1st February; the Honorable the Governor in Council considered his continuance in the above situation inexpedient under the circumstances noticed in the preceding part of this Report, and he was accordingly directed to repair to the Presidency under date the 17th of December.

From Government, in Cons.,  
11th February 1822.  
From Government, in Dy.  
Cons., 23rd December 1822,

#### CUDDAPAH BALANCES.

372. On the 26th September we submitted to Government an extract from the Proceedings of our Board, under date the 29th August, reporting on the balances which have accrued under the Decennial lease in the District of Cuddapah.

In Dy. Cons., 30th Sept.  
In Cons., 29th August.

373. We stated that the total amount of these balances at the end of Fusly 1230, which was the last year of the lease, was Rupees 2,96,621-7-9, that this sum the Collector had distributed under four heads, viz.—

|                                                                      |     |     |     |     |     | RS.      | A. | P. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|----|
| 1. Balances due from present Renters, i. e., those who were in pos-  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,550   | 12 | 7  |
| session at the end of the lease ...                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |          |    |    |
| 2. Balances due from those who have been thrown into gaol...         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59,594   | 1  | 5  |
| 3. Balances due from former Renters who either made over their rents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |          |    |    |
| to others or whose villages have come under Aumani ...               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,77,122 | 1  | 7  |
| 4. Balances remitted in Doovoor ...                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,354    | 8  | 2  |
|                                                                      |     |     |     |     |     | <hr/>    |    |    |
|                                                                      |     |     |     |     |     | 2,96,621 | 7  | 9  |

that of the balance entered under the first head, Rupees 16,523-10-5 had been collected to the end of October, Rupees 16,418-1-0 were calculated to be recoverable, Rupees 2,674-0-11, and that the Collector recommended to be taken out of the account and Rupees 1,399-1-7 to be remitted, leaving a balance of Rupees 16,535-14-8.

374. We added that of the balances under the 3rd head Rupees 1,77,122-1-7, Rupees 694-6-2 had been collected at the end of October, Rupees 13,489-10-6 were expected to be collected, and that Rupees 13,954-14-6 the Collector had proposed should be taken out of the account, and Rupees 30,748-12-1 be remitted; leaving a balance of Rupees 1,18,234-6-4.

375. We remarked that it was known that the terms of the Decennial Lease Settlement in Cuddapah were very moderate, and it was, therefore, probable that the Renters might have, in general, collected the whole amount of the rent from the inferior Ryots; but still in order to recover the balances due by them, it would in most cases be necessary to proceed to extremities against them, and to distrain their property—such a mode of proceeding could not, we stated, but have an injurious effect on the cultivation, and would cause a reduction of the current revenue, for the Renters were in almost all instances the Potails of the villages and had cultivation of their own to a very considerable extent.

376. We therefore expressed our opinion that the prosperity of the country would be best promoted by granting a liberal remission, and recommended that the whole of the balances, under the 1st and 3rd heads, which might still be outstanding, be relinquished.

377. We added that although the benefits of this remission would not, as could be wished, go direct to the inferior cultivators, they would still be felt by many, and would without doubt give a strong stimulus to industry, and tend to the extension of cultivation.

378. We observed that the 2nd head, which remained to be noticed, exhibited a balance of Rupees 59,594-1-5, that this sum was due from 38 villages in the Talooks of Doopaud, Budwel, Jummalmudgoo, Doovoor, Chitwel, Sidhout, Chinnoor, Camalapore, and Poolivendlah.

379. That the Renters of four villages in this Talook were in Jail, and the sum for which they were confined was Rupees 3,388-15-5, that the first village was Nic-kavmanpully, and the balance due by the Renters was C. Pagodas 666-6-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ . That their collections from the Ryots were C. Pagodas 635-3-13 $\frac{1}{4}$  less than the Government demand, and that the Collector recommended that the demand against them should be only for Dust Bakeer or collection from the Ryots during five years of the lease being C. Pagodas 68-3-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  and for C. Pagodas 36-2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$  due for their own cultivation, being together C. Pagodas 104-5-8—we added, however, that it appeared that they had in the last year of the lease paid to the Sirkar C. Pagodas 55-0-14 $\frac{1}{4}$  more than they collected from the Ryots. We therefore thought that the demand should be limited to the difference between the amount collected by them from the Ryots and their over-payments to Government, viz., C. Pagodas 13-2-7.

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| 68-3-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| 55-0-14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 13-2-7                |

380. We remarked that Jelalah, another village in the Doopaud Talook, was almost entirely composed of garden lands, the produce of it therefore was almost a certain source of emolument, but on account of the great neglect of the Renter, land which would in four Fuslies had produced to the value of C. Pagodas 238-7-13 $\frac{1}{4}$  had been left uncultivated. We stated that the village was assumed in Fusly 1228, since which period it had yielded annually more than the rent.



381. We added that the Collector had proposed that the demand against this Renter should be limited to the amount collected by him from the Ryots, viz., C. Pagodas 39-9-13. We remarked that had this Renter been attentive to his own interest, he might have fulfilled his engagements and derived a profit from his Renter, but as the Collector had stated that the above sum of C. Pagodas 39-9-13 was all that could be realized, we recommended that the demand should be limited accordingly.

382. We stated that the villages of Dossalapullee and Pudmapooram were held by the same Renter Bysanee Kondah Reddy. The balance against this man was for the former village C. Pagodas 119-8-13 $\frac{3}{4}$  and for the latter C. Pagodas 7-9-13. As the amount collected from the Ryots in the latter village exceeded the balance due to the Sirkar, we approved the Collector's recommendation that it might be collected more especially as the security was the Curnum of the village whose particular duty it was to see the dues of Government regularly paid. As the Collector thought, the Renter had not the means of liquidating the arrear in Dassalapallee recommended that it should be remitted.

383. We observed that the balances in this Talook amounted to Rupees 12,306-6-7, and were due from three villages, viz., Cusbah Budwell, Chinnumpully, and Veerapully.

384. That in Cusbah Budwell the first of these villages was a balance of C. Pagodas 2,122-3-15 or Rupees 6,190-5-2, that it appeared that the chief cause of this large outstanding balance was the large amount of the balances due by the Ryots which was C. Pagodas 1,896-9-3 $\frac{1}{11}$ , and the remissions which the Renters had been obliged to make to them to induce them to cultivate. The least sum which the Collector thought the Government should receive was C. Pagodas 853-7-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , being the amount collected from the Ryots by the Renters, their own cultivation and the difference between the balance due to the Sirkar by the Renter and that due to him by the Ryots, but that he recommended that as the securites had the means of paying they should not be released unless they paid C. Pagodas 552-6-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , being the balance of Fusly 1227. We, however, were inclined to think that it would be sufficient if the Renter was called on for the payment of his collections from the Ryots amounting to Rupees 109-4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

385. We stated that the balance against Kona Reddi, Renter of Chinnumpully, was C. Pagodas 457-0-12 $\frac{3}{4}$ , from which being deducted C. Pagodas 421-3-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the difference between the Sirkar demand and his collections from the Ryots, there remained a balance retained by him of C. Pagodas 35-7-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , that the Renter profess to have no property, but was said to have made over a good deal to his brother, and that the Collector recommended that C. Pagodas 50-0-0 be demanded from him before he was released. We, however, recommended that only the payment of the amount of his collections from the Ryots should be required.

386. We added that the village of Veerapully was rented by Obut Roydoo, a relation of a Tahsildar of Budwell, who was dismissed for bribery, that the Collector was of opinion that this district had been very much over-assessed, that the Renter's collections from the Ryots appeared to have been C. Pagodas 1,631-9-7 $\frac{1}{4}$  less than the Circar demand, and that as Obut Row was possessed of no property, and as the assessment of the village was high, that the Collector had proposed that he should be released, in which proposition we fully acquiesced.

Jummelmudgoo,  
Para. 58.

387. We reported that the balances in this Talook, amounting to Rupees 3,189-0-4, were due from the two villages of Pedda Puspoolah and Yenoomoolachintalah.

388. That although on inspection of the accounts of this village, the Renters appeared to have paid much more than they actually received from the Ryots, yet the Collector was of opinion that this was only on account for the Renter and securities being Curnums of the village had been enabled to make out the accounts in such a manner as to exhibit a favorable result to themselves. The Collector had accordingly put them in Jail, and they had already paid C. Pagodas 579-3-9½, leaving only a balance of C. Pagodas 317-5-12 which the securities agreed to pay by the end of Fusly 1231, and that the Collector accordingly recommended that he might be allowed to strike off the interest and batta on the sum due by the Ryots, amounting to C. Pagodas 394-6-2, and to release the Renter, which we were of opinion he should be permitted to do.

389. We added that the Collector had represented the village of Yenoomalachintalah to be a very fine one and to have been well cultivated, and considered the Renter to be perfectly able to pay. We, therefore, recommended that he should not be released until he had liquidated the whole balance due by him to the Sircar, viz., C. Pagodas 423-4-8½. We stated that the amount collected from the Ryots but retained by him was C. Pagodas 402-3-5¼.

Doovoor,  
Para. 61.

390. We reported that the total balance against this Talook was entered at Rupees 15,343-5-3, which was due from 10 villages, viz.,

Villalah.  
Parlapaud.  
Goodipaud.  
Vunnepentah.  
Seevapoor.  
Pottepaud.  
Budrapully.  
Cottapully.  
Kaumanoor.  
Talamarpooram.

391. That of this sum Rupees 7,035-6-11 was due by the Renters of the villages of Parlapaud, Kaumanoor, and Talamarpooram who were released under the Orders of Government, dated \* 27th April, and communicated to the Collector on the 3rd May 1821.

Para. 62.  
\* From the Secy. to Govt.,  
in Cons., 3rd May 1821.

392. That on the balances due by the villages of Vunnepentah, Pottepaud, and Cottapully being Rupees 4,397-12-3, the Collector had already reported, under date the 24th February 1821, and the Orders of Government dated 27th April were forwarded to the Collector on the 3rd May 1821.

In Cons., 27th March 1821.  
In Cons., 3rd May 1821.

393. We stated that it only remained therefore to notice the balance of Rupees 3,910-2-1 or C. Pagodas 1,340-6-2 due from the remaining four villages of Villalah, Goodepau, Sevapoor, and Budrapilly.

394. We observed that the Renter of Vellalah was put in Jail in Fusly 1225, and the village continued under Aumany in 1226 at his responsibility, and the balance of that Fusly was accordingly carried to his account, but in Fusly 1227 the Collector took it under Aumani. As the Collector was of opinion that no payment could be expected from this Renter, and as he appeared by the accounts already to have paid C. Pagodas 457-9- $\frac{1}{4}$  above his actual collections, we considered the Collector's proposition for his release to be perfectly proper and recommended it accordingly.

395. We stated that the accounts of Goodipaud exhibited a net over-payment by the Renter of C. Pagodas 89-0-6 $\frac{1}{4}$  above his ostensible receipts, but that the Collector had stated that the Curnum was reported to have taken the chief management of the village out of the hands of the Renter and he suspected had falsified the accounts, and that on this subject he was about to institute an inquiry, but was of opinion that whatever might be the result of it, the rent of this village could not have been profitable to the Renter himself, and he accordingly recommended that he might be released, to which we fully assented.

396. We remarked that the Collector had stated that the Renters of the village of Sevapoor had suffered a good deal from unfavorable seasons in Fusly 1227, and that there was a large outstanding balance due to them from the Ryots, that nevertheless they appeared to have appropriated to their own use C. Pagodas 28-9-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which the Collector thought should be recovered from them before they were released, in which we coincided.

397. We stated that on taking this village the Renters undertook to liquidate the balance of Rupees 89-9-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  or C. Pagodas 30-7-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  due by the former Renter, which sum as well as the balance remaining due by them the Collector proposed should be remitted when they had paid the amount above-mentioned collected by them from the Ryots of C. Pagodas 28-9-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

398. We observed that the difference between the Circar demand and the settlement made with the Ryots in the village of Budrapully was C. Pagodas 290-6-0, or which amount the Collector considered the loss of 273-8-4 to be attributable to the neglect of the Renters. They appeared, however, to have paid C. Pagodas 19-5-3 more than their actual settlement with the Ryots and 21-7-8 more than they really had collected, and as the Collector considered these accounts correct, we recommended that the balance due to the Sirkar should be remitted.

399. We stated that the only balance in this Talook for which the Renter had been imprisoned, was in the village of Ankiapaud, but as it was represented to have been chiefly owing to the inability of the Ryots to cultivate, we recommended that the demand against the Renter might be limited to the Dust Bakee of C. Pagodas 14-1-1, and that the amount due for his own cultivation being C. Pagodas 14-9-9 which the Collector proposed to collect, should be remitted.

Chitwell  
Paras. 71 to 76

Sidhout, para. 77.

400. The balance of Rupees 7,938-5-10, which had accrued in this Talook, was due from six villages, viz.,

Muddoor.

Kottapaud.

Croomalore.

Ogoor.

Beddacherlah.

Kondoor.

401. It appeared that the Renter of Muddoor had retained C. Pagodas 84-3- $\frac{3}{4}$  actually collected by him from the Ryots in addition to the sum of C. Pagodas 20 due for his own cultivation. The Ryots were, however, indebted to him to the extent of C. Pagodas 31-0-10, which being deducted from the above sums left a balance of C. Pagodas 73-2-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , which we coincided with the Collector in thinking that he ought to be obliged to pay prior to his release, unless he could exhibit any good reason for this amount being also remitted. The total sum due by him to the Sirkar was C. Pagodas 124-7-14 $\frac{3}{4}$  for his present rent in addition to C. Pagodas 140-4-9 $\frac{1}{4}$  due by the former Renter and which the present one engaged to pay.

402. The village of Cottapaud was stated to be very moderately assessed. It suffered from floods in the year 1818 in common with many other villages; but as the Renters had retained a Dust Baku of C. Pagodas 63-5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , we considered the Collector's proposition that this sum should be demanded before he was released to be but equitable.

403. In the village of Croomaloor there was a balance of C. Pagodas 158-2-3 outstanding against the Ryots, and the sum due to the Circar was C. Pagodas 210-3-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ . The Collector recommended that the total amount of over-collections made by the Renter, viz., C. Pagodas 43-1-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ , should be demanded from him, but we considered it proper to set against this sum the amount of his over-payments to the Circar, viz., 25-3-4, which left the net amount collected from the Ryots and retained by him C. Pagodas 17-8- $\frac{1}{4}$  which we thought he should be called upon to pay.

404. We observed that the most substantial of the three Reddies who were the joint Renters of the village of Ogoor was stated by the Collector to have decamped and gone to the Nellore District in which also he had some property. He had there fallen in arrears and been committed to Jail by the Collector of Nellore. The other two were represented to be insolvent, and as we thought that little could be expected from Rama Reddy, a man already in Jail in another District although he was reported to be able to pay the balance, we recommended that the total amount, viz., C. Pagodas 381-8-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , should be remitted.

405. We stated that in the village of Boddukerlah, although the Settlement with the Ryots was C. Pagodas 189-9-14 $\frac{3}{4}$  less than the Sirkar demand against the Renters, yet there was a balance due by them of C. Pagodas 145-6- $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaving the actual collections from the Ryots C. Pagodas 1,869-9-12 $\frac{1}{4}$ . The Renters had, however, paid to the Sirkar C. Pagodas 1,914-3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , being C. Pagodas 74-3-7 $\frac{3}{4}$  more than they collected as the Renters were represented to have no resources, we approved of the Collector's recommendation that the total balance of C. Pagodas 261-2-7 $\frac{1}{2}$  be remitted.

406. We remarked that Wobul Row, the Renter of Condoor, was also the Renter of Veerapully in the Talook of Budwell, and we have already stated that we recommended that he should be released, as he had no funds from which the Collector could realize any more of the demands against him.

Paras. 57 and 89.

407. The balance in this District was stated to be due from five villages.

Chinnoor.

408. Honnapah, the Renter, and Yoganundam, the security in the village of Soonkissalah, were brothers-in-law and were indebted to the Sirkar to the extent of C. Pagodas 520-4-3 either of them the Collector conceived could have paid the balance, but had made over their property in such a way that there was nothing left for the Collector to distrain. They appeared also to have defied the Tahsildar and to have exhibited a spirit of contumacy, and the Collector recommended that they should not be released unless they paid the sum of C. Pagodas 234-2-3½, being the amount of their over-collections from the Ryots. It appeared, however, that they had paid during some years of the lease to the amount of C. Pagodas 96-1-¼ more than their collections. This we stated should be deducted from the above sum of C. Pagodas 234-2-3½, and the demand we thought be limited to the balance being C. Pagodas 138-1-3¼.

409. We stated that in the village of Putta Cuddapah there was a balance due by Haffer Sahib, the Renter, of C. Pagodas 1,504-4-1¼, and although he had kept back the sum of C. Pagodas 1,278-8-2¼ actually collected by him from the Ryots, the Collector recommended that he should only be called upon for C. Pagodas 738-1-15¼, in which we were inclined to agree.

410. We added that the Renter of Umbaveram owed a balance of C. Pagodas 720-8-8¼, but if the difference between the Sirkar demand and his collections from the Ryots be deducted, from this it shewed that he had only in hand C. Pagodas 215-5-9½. The villages were stated to have been highly assessed, and we should have recommended the total sum to be remitted had not the Renter mortgaged his property in order to evade payment. Under the present circumstances approved of, the Collector's proposition to realize C. Pagodas 215-5-9½, the amount collected from the Ryots before he was released.

411. The Renter of the village of Poolloor was also stated to have mortgaged his property; but as he appeared to have employed the money in making payments to the Government to the extent of C. Pagodas 97-0-1½ above his collections from the Ryots, we agreed in opinion with the Collector that he should be released;

412. The Renter of Dooganapully we stated was a defaulter to the extent of C. Pagodas 130-7-2½, but as his village was said to have been over-assessed, and as his payments to Government had rather exceeded than fallen short of his collections from the Ryots, we recommended that the Collector's proposal to release him might be sanctioned.

413. We observed that two of the Renters in the village of Toommalore having died, the demand had fallen more heavily on the rest. The Sirkar demand was C. Pagodas 7,870-8-2½, and the balance due was C. Pagodas 380-1-8¼, but the Renters had paid so much as C. Pagodas 371-7-8¼ above their actual collections from the Ryots, this we thought entitled them to much indulgence, and we accordingly recommended that the Collector's proposition for their release might meet with the favorable consideration of Government.

Canalapore 101.

414. The villages of Villadoorty, Peddanapad, and Wooratoor were stated to be held by one family of Curnums. The two latter villages suffered much from the swelling of the Pangair river and Velladoorty was injured by the heavy rains, the payments of the Renters above their collections amounted in Velladoorty to C. Pagodas 172-0-15, in Peddanapad to C. Pagodas 311-9-0 while in Wooratoor there was a balance of C. Pagodas 9-3-8½, the amount of which had been collected from the Ryots by the Renter. Considering the Collector's statement that these villages were held by one family and the amount of their over-payments, we recommended that the remission of the small amount of balance composed of collections received from the Ryots but retained in this latter village, which the Collector had proposed, should be collected.

415. Kokatum being held by the same Mobul Row who had been twice noticed already, no part of the balance of C. Pagodas 185-1-4½ could we stated be expected to be realized.

416. The village of Alavulpaud in this Talook was stated to have been much depreciated in value by the negligence of the Renters Chinniah and Vobul Reddy, the former of whom had absconded and the latter was in confinement. Poolivendla 103. The balance against it was C. Pagodas 388-2-8, but as the Renters had paid C. Pagodas 51-0-3 above the sum collected by them from the Ryots, we approved the Collector's recommendation to release Vobul Reddy and to endeavour to obtain from Chinniah, who was said to possess property, some kind of settlement should he hereafter make his appearance.

417. We stated that in the village of Patrapully Putnam there was an outstanding balance of C. Pagodas 225-0-¼, that the loss in this village might be chiefly attributed to quarrels between the Renters and the Ryots. The former had, however, paid C. Pagodas 293-7-¼ above their collections, and the Collector proposed that he might be allowed to release them and make the best agreement he could for a part of their balance. We, however, recommended that their release should be unconditional—one of the securities is dead, and the other was both insolvent and had quitted the place.

418. We added that the Collector on making the remission which the Government might be pleased to sanction to the Renters, would be particularly careful to cause them to give a full acquittance to the Ryots, more especially as he was of opinion that they had in some cases allowed the Ryots to fall in arrear hoping to obtain a remission for themselves and then to realize the balances from the Ryots making them a clear profit at the expense of Government.

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE DOOVOOR TALOOK IN THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

419. With reference to a letter from us under date 1st November and its enclosure regarding the reduction made by the Collector of Cuddapah in the teerwahs of the Doovoor Talook, we on the 30th of May laid before the Honorable the Governor in Council a further address from that officer under date 30th ultimo.

420. We stated that as an enclosure in this latter communication Mr. Hanbury had submitted a report bearing date so far back as the 3rd December, the object of which was to explain more particularly the principles he observed in lowering the Survey rates of assessment in the Talook above alluded to, and although he seemed, we observed, to have fallen into some errors in respect to the Duswundum and wet grain lands, we were happy to observe that they were such only as the orders which had been sent to him (copy of which was forwarded for the consideration of Government) would enable him to rectify without difficulty.

To the Chief Secy. to Government, in Cons., 1st November 1821.

To the Chief Secy., in Cons., 30th May 1822.

In Cons., 9th May, 1822.

2 Letters. { To Mr. Hanbury,  
9th, in Cons., 9th  
May 1822.

# MANUAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT & THE YEARLY  
ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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### VOL. II.—APPENDICES,

Containing articles and statements supplementary to the articles in  
Volume I, arranged under general heads.

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MADRAS:  
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1885.

|                                                                         |                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Courts to have no power to appoint, supersede, or control               | India Act XXIV of 1859, s 4       |
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| to be collected by Collector                                            | Mad Reg II of 1803, s 31          |
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|                                                                         | India Act I of 1876, s 16         |
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|                                                                         | Mad Act VIII of 1867, s 8.        |
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| Power to appoint as Presidency Magistrate                                                                                                 | Mad Act VIII of 1867, s 6.           |
| Proventive powers of, as Justice of the Peace                                                                                             | Mad Act VIII of 1867, s 7            |
| Deputy and Assistants to, appointment, removal and powers of                                                                              | Mad Act VIII of 1867, ss 5, 7        |
| Power of, to issue search warrants                                                                                                        | Mad Act VIII of 1867, ss 33, 48, 58. |
| to license sale, possession and conveyance of gunpowder                                                                                   | Mad Act VIII of 1867, ss 46, 47.     |
| to take charge of and deliver movable property of intestate under Rupees 200 to claimant and take security for due administration thereof | Mad Act VIII of 1867, ss 76, 77.     |
| to appoint pounds and pound keepers                                                                                                       | Mad Act VIII of 1867, s 78.          |



|                                                                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Power of, for registration and licensing of hackney carriages and their drivers. | Mad. Act III of 1879.        |
| in reference to property left in hackney carriages ...                           | Mad. Act III of 1879, s. 47. |
| in reference to supply of and levy of charges for Port Police.                   | Mad. Act I of 1881.          |
| as to inquests in ports excluded from Coroner's jurisdiction.                    | India Act IX of 1881, s. 4.  |
| Empowered to make bye-laws, for carrying out objects of Police Act.              | Mad. Act III of 1882.        |

(c) *Nuisances and Miscellaneous Offences.*

|                                                                                                                                         |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bye-laws, making confirmation, publication and penalty for breach of                                                                    | Mad. Act III of 1862.              |
| Various offences and powers of Police in respect of—                                                                                    |                                    |
| Stolen property ... ..                                                                                                                  | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 17, 18. |
| Willful trespass ... ..                                                                                                                 | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 20.      |
| Reputed thieves ... ..                                                                                                                  | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 23.      |
| Carrying arms ... ..                                                                                                                    | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 24.      |
| Taking spirits or drugs into barracks or hospitals or on board vessels of war.                                                          | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 25, 26. |
| Taverns, boarding and lodging houses and refreshment rooms.                                                                             | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 27—29.  |
| Disorderly houses ... ..                                                                                                                | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 30.      |
| Gaming houses, cheating at games and gaming, and cock-fighting in streets.                                                              | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 31—41.  |
| Weights and measures ... ..                                                                                                             | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 44.      |
| Pawnbrokers and money-changers ... ..                                                                                                   | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 42, 43. |
| Gunpowder ... ..                                                                                                                        | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 45—49.  |
| Public nuisances, drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in thoroughfares, &c.                                                             | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 50, 51. |
| Misbehaviour at Police court or station ...                                                                                             | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 51.      |
| Beggars ... ..                                                                                                                          | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 54.      |
| Cruelty to animals ... ..                                                                                                               | Mad. Act VIII of 1866, s. 55.      |
| Impounding stray animals ... ..                                                                                                         | Mad. Act IV of 1879.               |
| Pawnbrokers and money-changers in, not to take pledges from children, and to give information as to stolen property.                    | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 78.      |
| Powers of private persons as to apprehension of offenders ...                                                                           | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, ss. 42, 43. |
| Limitation of time for, notice, tender of amends, and costs in suit or prosecution for thing done by Police, &c., in pursuance of duty. | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 57.      |
| Powers of, as to diseased cattle ... ..                                                                                                 | Mad. Act II of 1866, ss. 15, 16.   |
| to remove obstructions in approaches to Madras pier ...                                                                                 | Mad. Act V of 1863, s. 13.         |

(4) *District Superintendent of Police.*

|                                                                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Appointment and salary of ... ..                                                    | India Act XXIV of 1859, ss. 1, 5.    |
|                                                                                     | India Act V of 1861, s. 4.           |
| Under general control and direction of Magistrate of District ...                   | India Act V of 1861, s. 4.           |
| Investiture of, with power to declare European vagrants, &c.                        | India Act IX of 1874, s. 10.         |
| Empowered to order detention, but not delivery of, letter in Post office.           | India Act X of 1882, s. 95.          |
| to issue warrant for search of gaming-house ...                                     | India Act III of 1867, s. 5.         |
| to regulate public assemblies and processions, and the use of music in the streets. | India Act V of 1861, s. 30.          |
| Appointment, dismissal and punishment of inferior officers by ...                   | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 49.       |
|                                                                                     | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 10.       |
|                                                                                     | India Act V of 1861, s. 7.           |
| Power of, to appoint additional police at request and cost of individual.           | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 13.       |
| for boats in ports, and                                                             | India Act V of 1861, s. 13.          |
| levy charge therefor.                                                               | Mad. Act I of 1881.                  |
| Duty of, in respect of estimates and accounts of cost of Municipal police.          | Mad. Act VII of 1878, s. 6.          |
| Authority of, over village police ... ..                                            | India Act V of 1861, s. 47.          |
| Permission of, or notice to, necessary before resignation of Police officer.        | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 19.       |
| Notice of suit against Police officer to be given to ... ..                         | India Act V of 1861, s. 9.           |
|                                                                                     | India Act V of 1861, s. 42.          |
|                                                                                     | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 53.       |
| Custody of register of members of criminal tribes by ... ..                         | India Act XXVII of 1871, ss. 10, 16. |
| Administration of Police in Military Cantonments vested in,                         | Mad Act I of 1866, s. 12.            |
| subject to control of Commanding Officer.                                           | India Act III of 1880, s. 9.         |

(5) *Disturbed District.*

|                                           |                             |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Quartering of additional police in ... .. | India Act V of 1861, s. 15. |
|                                           | Mad. Act III of 1882, s. 1. |

(6) *European Magistrate.*

|                                                               |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Offences by police above rank of constable to be tried by ... | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 50. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

(7) *General Police Fund.*

|                                                  |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Constitution of, and moneys to be paid to ... .. | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 15. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

(8) *Inspector-General of Police.*

|                                         |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Appointment and powers of ... ..        | India Act XXIV of 1859, ss. 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, |
|                                         | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 4.                     |
|                                         | India Act V of 1861, ss. 4, 5, 7, 12—14.         |
| To fix number of municipal police .. .. | India Act XV of 1873, s. 31.                     |

## PORTS.

(1) *Appointment and limits of.*

|                                                                                                      |                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Inclusion in, of rivers, channels, shores, piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, &c. | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 2, 5.   |
| Limits of, how defined ... ..                                                                        | India Act XII of 1875, s. 5 (a).   |
| jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates within ... ..                                                 | India Act X of 1882, s. 19.        |
| Appointment of, for customs purposes ... ..                                                          | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 11—18. |
| Limits of, for purposes of Port Commissioners Act ... ..                                             | India Act XV of 1879, s. 3.        |

(2) *Rules for Regulation and Management of.*

|                                                                                        |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Applicable to certain specified ports ... ..                                           | India Act XII of 1875, s. 2 (a), sch. I, &c. |
| Power to extend wholly or partially to other ports ... ..                              | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 5, 6, 75.         |
| of Local Government to make ... ..                                                     | India Act XII of 1875, s. 7.                 |
|                                                                                        | Mad. Act II of 1872.                         |
| Rules for the safety of shipping in and preservation of general ... ..                 | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 20—36.            |
| special ... ..                                                                         | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 38—41.            |
| Power to limit, for importation of petroleum ... ..                                    | India Act VIII of 1881, s. 7.                |
| extend, with modifications, rules as to boats and catamarans in Madras roads to other. | India Act IX of 1846, s. 1.                  |

(3) *Offences relating to.*

|                                                                   |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction over and procedure as to ... ..                      | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 66—72, 75. |
|                                                                   | India Act IV of 1877, s. 8.           |
| Penalty for British ship hoisting unlawful colors in ports ... .. | India Act XII of 1875, s. 73.         |
| Ships entering or leaving port, to hoist signals ... ..           | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 62—65.     |

(4) *Miscellaneous.*

|                                                                            |                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rules licensing and regulating cargo boats in ... ..                       | India Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (k).               |
| Stamp duty on delivery order relating to goods lying in ... ..             | India Act I of 1879, ss. 4, 5, sch. I, No. 31. |
| Fire in, provisions as to extinguishing ... ..                             | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 17, 36, 39.         |
| Penalty for discharging firearms in, otherwise than as signal of distress. | India Act XII of 1875, s. 35.                  |
| Registration, &c., of harbour, craft in ... ..                             | India Act XIX of 1838.                         |
| Harbour-master when to be Conservator of ... ..                            | India Act XII of 1875, s. 8 (b).               |

## PORT FUND.

|                                                                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Constitution and accounts of, and charges on ... ..                                   | India Act XII of 1875, s. 47. |
| Unclaimed sale-proceeds of drift seized for damage to Madras pier, to be credited to. | Mad. Act VII of 1871, s. 3.   |

## PORT OFFICERS.

|                                                                                                                                            |                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Conservator of port. Appointment and powers of ... ..                                                                                      | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 8—17, 73. |
| Powers of, to be exercised by other Port officers.                                                                                         | India Act XII of 1875, s. 18.        |
| in reference to levying of damage done by vessels or drift fouling Madras pier.                                                            | Mad. Act V of 1863, ss. 9, 10.       |
|                                                                                                                                            | Mad. Act VII of 1871, ss. 2—6.       |
| Licensing and regulation of boats by, in Madras roads ... ..                                                                               | India Act VI of 1842.                |
| Indemnity to Government for loss or damage caused by default of Port Commissioners and Trustees relieved from liability for acts of ... .. | India Act XI of 1875, s. 19.         |
|                                                                                                                                            | India Act XV of 1879, s. 53.         |

## POST.

(1) *Monopoly of Post Office.*

|                                                                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Exclusive privilege of carrying letters for hire vested in Government of India. | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 5.  |
| Legislatures at Madras not to affect, without Governor-General's sanction.      | 24 and 25 Vic., c. 67, s. 43. |

(2) *Management of Post Office and Powers and Liabilities in respect of Posted Articles.*

|                                                                                                                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Government not responsible for loss of article sent by post ... ..                                                              | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 65.      |
| Power of postal authorities to seize seditious or illegally imported newspapers and books in the.                               | India Act III of 1882, s. 3.       |
| Letter, &c., supposed to contain contraband article or article in contravention of Post office rules, procedure with regard to. | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 60.      |
| Property of articles posted vests in Postmaster-General, for the purpose of bringing charge of offences.                        | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 61.      |
| Production in Criminal Court of letters in ... ..                                                                               | India Act X of 1882, ss. 95, 96.   |
| Rules for management of ... ..                                                                                                  | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 63.      |
| Special rules regarding landing and shipping of mails ... ..                                                                    | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 75.     |
| in Madras ports.                                                                                                                | Mad. Act I of 1881, s. 10.         |
| Registration of, and receipts for, articles sent by post ... ..                                                                 | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 25, 26. |
| Re-delivery of letters and articles once put into the Post office ... ..                                                        | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 27.      |
| Disposal of unclaimed articles ... ..                                                                                           | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 29.      |

(3) *Officers of Post Office.*

|                                                                                                    |                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Appointment and powers of ... ..                                                                   | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 7.     |
| Exempted from service as jurors or assessors ... ..                                                | India Act X of 1882, s. 320 (i). |
| Responsibility of, for loss of article sent by post, only in case of fraud, negligence, or malice. | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 65.    |

(4) *Offences relating to Post Office.*

|                                                                                          |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| By private persons ... ..                                                                | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 42—46. |
| By departmental officials ... ..                                                         | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 47—51. |
| By departmental officials in Native State triable by British Courts.                     | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 59.     |
| Abetment or concealment of ... ..                                                        | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 52.     |
| Triable by Presidency Magistrate wherever committed if witnesses are in Presidency town. | India Act X of 1882, s. 184.      |

(5) *Postage Rates.*

|                                                                     |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Inland, on letters ... ..                                           | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 8.       |
| newspapers and proof-sheets ... ..                                  | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 9—12.   |
| books and packets ... ..                                            | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 13, 17. |
| parcels ... ..                                                      | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 14—18.  |
| articles sent on Her Majesty's service ... ..                       | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 62.      |
| power to direct pre-payment of ... ..                               | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 19.      |
| power to alter ... ..                                               | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 20.      |
| Foreign or sea ... ..                                               | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 21, 22. |
| For redirection ... ..                                              | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 24.      |
| Recovery of, when unpaid from receiver or sender of letter, &c. ... | India Act XIV of 1866, ss. 28, 30. |
| Payable by stamps ... ..                                            | India Act XIV of 1866, s. 35.      |

(6) *Transmission of Process, &c., by Post.*

|                                                                                           |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Notice of dishonor, &c., may be sent by post ... ..                                       | India Act XXVI of 1881, s. 94.            |
| Summons, &c., in civil cases when to be transmitted or served through.                    | India Act XIV of 1882, ss. 85, 88—90, 92. |
| postage charge on, how and when collected.                                                | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 95.             |
| Processes for execution beyond local jurisdiction, may be sent by, to another Magistrate. | India Act X of 1882, ss. 83, 101.         |
| Summons in rent suit for service in foreign territory ... ..                              | India Act XII of 1881, s. 117A.           |
| Notices to, or by Presidency banks, may be sent by letter ... ..                          | India Act XI of 1876, ss. 59, 60.         |

## PRISONERS.

(1) *General.*(a) *Confinement, removal, release, &c.*

|                                                                                  |                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Warrant for, and place of confinement of, by order of Court in Presidency towns. | India Act V of 1871, ss. 4—15.         |
| in Mofussil ... ..                                                               | India Act X of 1882, ss. 383—385.      |
| Removal of, from one prison to another ... ..                                    | India Act V of 1871, ss. 16—20.        |
| Lunatic, removal of, from prison to asylum, and procedure on recovery of.        | India Act X of 1882, ss. 381, 383—385. |
| India Act V of 1871, ss. 30, 32.                                                 | India Act XIV of 1878, s. 6.           |
| India Act V of 1871, s. 31.                                                      | India Act V of 1871, s. 31.            |
| India Act XIV of 1878, s. 6.                                                     | India Act V of 1871, s. 33.            |
| India Act V of 1871, s. 33.                                                      | India Act IX of 1882, s. 2.            |
| India Act IX of 1882, s. 2.                                                      | 32 & 33 Vic., c. 95.                   |
| 32 & 33 Vic., c. 95.                                                             | 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, s. 130.           |

(b) *Exemptions in favour of.*

|                                                                  |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Petition by, exempted from court-fee ... ..                      | India Act VII of 1870, s. 19, xvii. |
| When entitled to obtain copy of proceedings gratis ... ..        | India Act X of 1882, s. 548.        |
| May present petition of appeal to officer of jail ... ..         | India Act X of 1882, s. 420.        |
| Exempted from personal appearance before registering officer ... | India Act III of 1877, ss. 33, 38.  |

(c) *Attendance of, in Court how procured.*

|                                                                                                                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Method of obtaining attendance of—                                                                                             |                                    |
| as witness in civil or criminal court when confined in same province—                                                          |                                    |
| in Mofussil jail less than 100 miles off ... ..                                                                                | India Act XV of 1869, ss. 3—6.     |
| in Mofussil jail more than 100 miles off, or Presidency Jail.                                                                  | India Act XV of 1869, s. 7.        |
| in criminal court when confined in another province.                                                                           | India Act X of 1882, s. 542.       |
| India Act XV of 1869, s. 8.                                                                                                    |                                    |
| as accused ... ..                                                                                                              | India Act XV of 1869, ss. 3, 6.    |
| Commission for examination of, as witness in civil court, when confined—                                                       |                                    |
| in the same province ... ..                                                                                                    | India Act XV of 1869, ss. 12, 14.  |
| in another province ... ..                                                                                                     | India Act XV of 1869, ss. 13, 14.  |
| Service of process issued by criminal court on ... ..                                                                          | India Act XV of 1869, ss. 15, 16.  |
| Deposit of costs before issue by civil court of order for attendance of, as witness.                                           | India Act XV of 1869, s. 17.       |
| Power of Coroner to order attendance of, as witness ... ..                                                                     | India Act IV of 1871, s. 17.       |
| Power of Presidency Magistrate to order attendance of, as accused or witness.                                                  | India Act X of 1882, s. 542.       |
| Order for attendance of, as witness, &c., in court, not to be obeyed when prisoner is sick or under trial, subject to proviso. | India Act XV of 1869, s. 11.       |
| Summons how served on defendant being ... ..                                                                                   | India Act XIV of 1882, ss. 87, 88. |
| Rules regarding strength, cost, and charges of escort for, summoned as witness in court                                        | India Act XV of 1869, s. 18.       |

(d) *Powers of Presidency High Courts in respect of.*

|                                                           |     |                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| To order production of, to be dealt with according to law | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (a). |
| examined as a witness                                     | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (c). |
| tried or examined by court-martial or commissioner.       | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (d). |
| for trial by any court                                    | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (e). |
| on Sheriff's writ of 'cepi corpus.'                       | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (f). |
| release of, improperly detained in custody                | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (b). |

(2) *Special for Madras.*

|                                                                                                |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rules for supervision, employment, custody, dieting, and treatment of.                         | Mad. Act V of 1869, s. 3.             |
| Temporary shelter for, in case of overcrowding or disease                                      | Mad. Act V of 1869, s. 5.             |
| Property of, how dealt with during imprisonment                                                | Mad. Act V of 1869, s. 6.             |
| Classification of                                                                              | Mad. Act V of 1869, s. 7.             |
| Civil, confinement of                                                                          | Mad. Act V of 1869, ss. 7, 8.         |
| Summary punishment of, by Superintendent for certain offences.                                 | Mad. Act V of 1869, ss. 9—11, 18, 19. |
| Attempt to convey spirits, drugs, tobacco, tools, &c., to, whether employed in or out of jail— |                                       |
| penalties for                                                                                  | Mad. Act V of 1869, ss. 14, 15, 17.   |
| rewards for information of                                                                     | Mad. Act V of 1869, s. 16.            |

## PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

|                                                                                      |     |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Defined                                                                              | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 4 (m). |
| Appointment of, either generally or for particular case                              | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 492.   |
| Police officer not below rank of Assistant District Superintendent may be appointed. | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 492.   |
| Power of, to appear and plead without written authority                              | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 493.   |
| Counsel privately instructed to be under direction of                                | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 493.   |
| Withdrawal from prosecution by, and effect thereof                                   | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 494.   |
| Notice to be given to, on application of accused for transfer of case                | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 526.   |
| All cases in Court of Session to be conducted by                                     | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 270.   |
| May be appointed to present appeal from acquittal                                    | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 417.   |
| Entitled to appear and be heard in Appellate Court                                   | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 423.   |

## PUISNE JUDGES.

|                                                                                                                         |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Of Supreme Court at Madras :—                                                                                           |                                |
| Passage-money of ... ..                                                                                                 | 4 Geo. IV, c. 71, s. 12.       |
| Salaries of ... ..                                                                                                      | 6 Geo. IV, c. 85, ss. 1 & 2.   |
| Pensions of ... ..                                                                                                      | 6 Geo. IV, c. 85, ss. 7—11.    |
| Acting as Chief Justices, salaries of ... ..                                                                            | 6 Geo. IV, c. 85, s. 4.        |
| Of High Court, tenure of office, precedence, salaries, allowances,<br>furloughs, pensions, outfit and passage-money of. | 24 & 25 Vic., c. 104, ss. 3—6. |
| Provision for vacancy of office of ... ..                                                                               | 24 & 25 Vic., c. 104, s. 7.    |
| To be Justices of the Peace ... ..                                                                                      | India Act X of 1882, s. 25.    |
| Empowered to hold stock or shares of Presidency Banks.                                                                  | India Act XI of 1876, s. 66.   |
| Exempt from process of arrest or imprisonment issued<br>by Presidency Small Cause Court.                                | India Act XV of 1882, s. 93.   |

## PUNCHAYET.

|                                                            |     |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| May be a Court of Justice within the meaning of Penal Code | ... | India Act XLV of 1860, s. 20. |
| Member of, may be a Judge within the meaning of Penal Code | ... | India Act XLV of 1860, s. 19. |
| assisting Court of Justice, is a public servant            | ... | India Act XLV of 1860, s. 21. |

## PUTTAH.

|                                                          |     |                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|
| Landholders and farmers of revenue how far bound to give | ... | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, ss. 3—10, 13, 36. |
| To be signed and registered by curiums                   | ... | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, s. 6.             |
| Granted at lower rates than ordinary, how far binding—   |     |                                          |
| on Government, on attachment for arrears of revenue.     | ... | Mad. Act II of 1864, s. 32.              |
| on successor of landholder                               | ... | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, s. 11.            |
| Judgment for delivery of, how enforced                   | ... | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, s. 71.            |

## RAILWAY.

(1) *General.*(a) *Railway Administration.*

|                                                  |     |                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|
| Defined                                          | ... | India Act IV of 1879, s. 3.             |
| Duties and powers of, as to opening of railway   | ... | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 5, 21.        |
| furnishing reports and returns of accidents.     | ... | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 6, 7, 22, 23. |
| making bye-laws                                  | ... | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 8, 23.        |
| publishing copy and translation of Act.          | ... | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 9, 23.        |
| detaining and selling goods for payment of fare. | ... | India Act IV of 1879, s. 14.            |
| establishment of gates, fences, bars, &c.        | ... | India Act IV of 1879, s. 52.            |

(b) *Railway Servants.*

|                                                                                                    |     |                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| Defined                                                                                            | ... | India Act IV of 1879, s. 3.      |
| Station-master, &c., duty of, to give notice of accident to nearest Magistrate and police-station. | ... | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 6, 24. |

|                                                                                   |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Deemed public servant within certain sections of Indian Penal Code.               | India Act IV of 1879, s. 27.             |
| Offences by ... ..                                                                | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 24—28.         |
| Punishment for obstructing ... ..                                                 | India Act IV of 1879, s. 38.             |
| Power of, to refuse or stop carriage of dangerous goods ... ..                    | India Act IV of 1879, s. 16.             |
| as to impounding cattle trespassing on railway ... ..                             | India Act IV of 1879, s. 42.             |
| arrest of offenders ... ..                                                        | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 48, 49.        |
| Bond to give information regarding illicit arms, &c., suspected to be in transit. | India Act XI of 1878, s. 28.             |
| Summons to, may be served through head of office ... ..                           | India Act X of 1882, s. 72.              |
| May be excused from attendance as juror or assessor ... ..                        | India Act X of 1882, s. 329.             |
| Salary of, when exempt from attachment ... ..                                     | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 266 (h), expl. |
| Mode of attachment of ... ..                                                      | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 268.           |

(c) *Carriage of property.*

|                                                                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Limitation of liability as to, by special contract in writing ... ..           | India Act IV of 1879, s. 10.      |
| in case of goods of certain description unless value and description declared. | India Act IV of 1879, s. 11.      |
| in case of unbooked luggage ... ..                                             | India Act IV of 1879, s. 12.      |
| Proof of manner of loss not required in suit for damages arising out of.       | India Act IV of 1879, s. 13.      |
| Lien for money due for ... ..                                                  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 14.      |
| Written account of property to be given by sender on demand ... ..             | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 15, 29. |
| Rules relating to carriage of dangerous goods ... ..                           | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 16, 30. |

(d) *Carriage of passengers.*

|                                                                       |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tickets, contents and furnishing of ... ..                            | India Act IV of 1879, s. 17.          |
| to be shown and given up on demand ... ..                             | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 17, 31.     |
| at intermediate stations furnished conditionally on there being room. | India Act IV of 1879, s. 18.          |
| Preferential right of private ticket-holders among themselves ... ..  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 18.          |
| troops, &c. ... ..                                                    | India Act IV of 1849, s. 18.          |
| Fares to be prepaid ... ..                                            | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 19, 31, 32. |
| Power to remove passenger suffering from infectious disease ... ..    | India Act IV of 1879, s. 20.          |
| Offences by passengers ... ..                                         | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 29—40.      |

(e) *Offences, Accidents, &c.*

|                                                                                            |                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Accidents, reports, notice and returns of, to be furnished when and by whom.               | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 6, 7.      |
| Offences relating to, by railway administration ... ..                                     | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 21—23, 52. |
| railway servants ... ..                                                                    | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 8, 24—28.  |
| private persons ... ..                                                                     | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 29—47.     |
| juvenile offenders ... ..                                                                  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 44.         |
| arrest without warrant for ... ..                                                          | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 48, 49.    |
| jurisdiction over, and place of trial for ... ..                                           | India Act IV of 1879, s. 50.         |
| not to bar operation of other laws ... ..                                                  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 51.         |
| triable by Presidency Magistrate, wherever committed, if witnesses are in Presidency Town. | India Act X of 1882, s. 184.         |
| Cattle-trespass on railway ... ..                                                          | India Act IV of 1879, ss. 42, 52.    |
| Elephants in vicinity of, power to kill, &c., without license ... ..                       | India Act VI of 1879, s. 3 (b).      |
| Appointment of additional police in the neighbourhood of ... ..                            | India Act V of 1861, s. 14.          |
|                                                                                            | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 41.       |

(f) *Miscellaneous.*

|                                                                                                                  |                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Power of Government to establish telegraph on land of ... ..                                                     | India Act I of 1876, ss. 6, 12.  |
| Power to run locomotives ... ..                                                                                  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 4.      |
| Power of Government to make rules ... ..                                                                         | India Act IV of 1879, s. 52.     |
| declare what officer shall exercise powers of Local Government.                                                  | India Act IV of 1879, s. 53.     |
| extend Act to tramways worked by steam.                                                                          | India Act IV of 1879, s. 54.     |
| Mortgagees of, not entitled to sue for foreclosure or sale ... ..                                                | India Act IV of 1882, s. 67 (c). |
| Power to include Railway Station within municipality ... ..                                                      | India Act XV of 1873, s. 5.      |
|                                                                                                                  | India Act VII of 1874, s. 4.     |
|                                                                                                                  | India Act III of 1867, s. 2.     |
| Provisions regarding gaming-houses when applicable to Railway Station.                                           |                                  |
| Inclusion of, in customs zone ... ..                                                                             | India Act VIII of 1875, s. 6.    |
| Incorporated by Act of Parliament or Indian Act, and unregistered cannot be wound up under Indian Companies Act. | India Act X of 1866, s. 213.     |
| Power for guaranteed company to enter into working agreements.                                                   | 42 & 43 Vic., c. 41, s. 1.       |
| to make agreements with Secretary of State as to telegraphs.                                                     | 42 & 43 Vic., c. 41, s. 2.       |
| additional powers of, as to bridges, ferries, roads, &c.                                                         | 42 & 43 Vic., c. 41, s. 3.       |

(2) *Special for Madras.*

|                              |                                             |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Act for incorporating ... .. | 16 & 17 Vic., C. XLVI (local and personal). |
| amended ... ..               | 17 & 18 Vic., C. XXIX (local and personal). |

(3) *Guaranteed Railway.*

|                                                                                                         |                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Powers of, to raise money by issue of debenture stock ... ..                                            | 31 & 32 Vic., c. 26.             |
| Power to enter into working agreements and to make agreements with Secretary of State as to telegraphs. | 42 & 43 Vic., c. 41, ss. 1, 2.   |
| Powers as to bridges, ferries, roads, &c., exercisable with sanction of Secretary of State for India.   | 42 & 43 Vic., c. 41, s. 3.       |
| Registration and transfer of shares, stock, &c., of ... ..                                              | 36 & 37 Vic., c. 43.             |
| Trust-moneys may be invested in debentures, stock or shares of.                                         | India Act II of 1882, s. 20 (c). |

## REGISTER OF REVENUE-PAYING LANDS.

|                                                                   |        |                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| To be kept up by Collector in form prescribed by Board of Revenue | ...    | Mad. Reg. XXVI of 1802, s. 2.     |
| Transfers of land to be registered in                             | ... .. | Mad. Reg. XXV of 1882, s. 8.      |
|                                                                   |        | Mad. Reg. XXVI of 1882, ss. 2, 3. |
|                                                                   |        | Mad. Act I of 1876.               |
| of portion of permanently-settled estates, registration of—       |        |                                   |
| application for and procedure for assessment of land              | ...    | Mad. Act I of 1876, ss. 1-3.      |
| revenue thereon.                                                  |        |                                   |
| effect of, on liability of portions of estate                     | ... .. | Mad. Act I of 1876, s. 4.         |
| suits to declare or contest right to                              | ... .. | Mad. Act. I of 1876, ss. 5, 6.    |

## REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

|                                                                        |        |                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Land revenue by Collector of District, Madras                          | ... .. | Mad. Reg. II of 1803, ss. 13-31, 38-44.           |
| How obtained by Collector for purposes of apportionment of assessment. |        | Mad. Reg. XXV of 1802, s. 9.                      |
|                                                                        |        | Mad. Act II of 1864, s. 45.                       |
| Court fee on plaint, &c., in suit to cancel or alter entry in          | ... .. | India Act VII of 1870, s. 6, sch. II, No. 17, ii. |
| Court-fee for copy of                                                  | ... .. | India Act VII of 1870, s. 6, sch. I, No. 9.       |

## REVENUE OFFICERS.

(1) *General.*

|                                                                 |        |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|
| When exempted from service as juror or assessor                 | ... .. | India Act X of 1882, s. 320 (e).       |
| Powers of, for determination of disputes regarding boundaries   | ... .. | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816.                 |
|                                                                 |        | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 10-25.   |
| Powers of, to enforce construction and maintenance of boundary- |        | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 2-8, 30. |
| marks.                                                          |        |                                        |
| Natives employed as, bound to report certain matters to police  | ..     | India Act X of 1882, s. 45.            |
|                                                                 |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1830, s. 3.             |
| Bound to assist in enforcing law relating to opium              | ... .. | India Act I of 1878, ss. 14, 15, 17.   |
| salt officers                                                   | ... .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 23.             |

(2) *Special for Madras.*

|                                                            |        |                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|
| Empowered to summon persons to appear or produce documents |        | Mad. Act III of 1880, s. 1.            |
| for any authorized inquiry.                                |        | Mad. Act IV of 1871, s. 43.            |
| Subordination of, to Board of Revenue                      | ... .. | Mad. Reg. I of 1803, ss. 4, 5, 31, 33. |
|                                                            |        | Mad. Reg. II of 1803, ss. 5, 6.        |

## REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

|                                                                         |        |                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Settlement officer, powers of, in relation to fixing boundaries and     |        | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816.                        |
| boundary-marks.                                                         |        | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 2-8, 10-25, 30. |
| Director of, appellate and controlling powers of                        | ... .. | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 2, 26, 31.      |
| Deputy Director of, powers of                                           | ... .. | India Act XXVIII of 1860, s. 31.              |
| Officers of, subject to provisions of Regulations IX of 1822 and XII of |        | India Act XXVIII of 1860, s. 32.              |
| 1823.                                                                   |        |                                               |

## RYOTWARRY TENURE.

|                                                               |        |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Local rate to be entered in puttah of lands held on           | ... .. | Mad. Act IV of 1871, ss. 38, 46.  |
|                                                               |        | Mad. Act I of 1878, s. 4.         |
| Landholders under, when empowered to take summary proceedings |        | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, ss. 1, 13. |
| for recovery of rent.                                         |        |                                   |

## SALT.

(1) *General Provisions.*

|                                                         |        |                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Right of Government to revenue from, reserved           | ... .. | Mad. Reg. XXV of 1802, s. 4. |
| Commissioner of Salt Revenue, appointment and powers of | ...    | Mad. Act VI of 1878, s. 1.   |
| Collectors, permission to withdraw powers of            | ... .. | Mad. Act VI of 1878, s. 2.   |

(2) *Monopoly.*

|                                                                    |        |                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Manufacture, sale, transit and export prohibited except on account |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, s. 3.       |
| or with permission of Government.                                  |        |                                  |
| Rate of payment and advances for, and quantum and places of        | ...    | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, ss. 4, 5.   |
| No proceedings to compel, but misrasy manufacturers to forfeit     |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, ss. 6, 7.   |
| rights on refusal to continue.                                     |        |                                  |
| Clandestine, liability of landholders, farmers, and managers for   |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, s. 13.      |
| conivance at, and for not giving information of.                   |        |                                  |
| Importation by land, otherwise than by permission of Government    |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, s. 3.       |
| prohibited.                                                        |        |                                  |
| Price of sale of salt by Government                                | ... .. | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, s. 11.      |
|                                                                    |        | India Act XII of 1882, ss. 7, 8. |
| Redress for acts ordered by Government or Board of Revenue how     |        | Mad. Reg. I of 1805, s. 21.      |
| obtained.                                                          |        |                                  |

(3) *Excise.*

|                                               |        |                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Duty. Power to levy, by way of excise         | ... .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871.             |
| Method of levying                             | ... .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 11.      |
|                                               |        | India Act XII of 1882, s. 31.    |
| Bond for payment of                           | ... .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 19, 21. |
| Drawback of, on exportation and bond therefor | ... .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 20, 21. |

|                                                                                                 |       |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Licenses for manufacture —                                                                      |       |                                       |
| Grant, contents, registry, and refusal of                                                       | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 3, 6, 7.     |
| Compensation on refusal of, in what cases and under what procedure awardable.                   | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 6, 8, 26—41. |
| Unlicensed manufacture                                                                          |       |                                       |
| Penalties for                                                                                   | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 4.            |
| Duty of landholders and servants of Government or Court of Wards to give information regarding. | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 5.            |
| Place of storage, supervision, and preventive stations                                          | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 9, 10, 12.   |
| Importation by land or sea, power to restrict                                                   | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 13, 14.      |
| Confiscation of                                                                                 | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 26.            |
| Cognizance of offences                                                                          | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 23.           |
| Suit or prosecution for thing done in pursuance of law—                                         |       |                                       |
| Restrictions on                                                                                 | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 42.           |
| Special plea allowed in                                                                         | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 43.           |
| Extent of Act and repeal of salt monopoly wherever extended                                     | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, ss. 1, 45.       |

(1) *Punishment and Detection of Offences.*

|                                                                                      |       |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Search for and seizure of contraband salt and arrest of offenders.                   | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, ss. 3—8.      |
| warrant for, when to be issued                                                       | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 3.         |
| search without                                                                       | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 4.         |
| Report of seizure to superior officer                                                | .. .. | Mad. Act IV of 1882, s. 1.        |
| by Inspector to Magistrate confers jurisdiction                                      | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 5.         |
| Custody by police of articles seized                                                 | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 18.        |
| Procedure upon arrest and admission to bail                                          | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 21.        |
| Period of detention of accused                                                       | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, ss. 9, 12.    |
| Summons to, and examination of, witnesses                                            | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 20.        |
| Dispensing with attendance of witnesses                                              | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 13—15, 19. |
| Production of documents                                                              | .. .. | Mad. Act IV of 1882, s. 2.        |
| Summons to persons suspected of offences against Salt laws                           | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 16.        |
| Officers of Police, Salt, Land Revenue and Customs Departments to assist each other. | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 17.        |
| Penalties for refusing to assist                                                     | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 22.        |
| for vexatious seizure and arrest                                                     | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 23.        |
| for breach of Act                                                                    | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 25.        |
| of rules                                                                             | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 24.        |
| Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to                                    | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 26.        |
| Power to Government to make rules                                                    | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 23.        |
| Promulgation and force of rules                                                      | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 27.        |
| Saving of existing rules                                                             | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 29.        |
|                                                                                      | .. .. | Mad. Act I of 1882, s. 29A.       |
|                                                                                      | .. .. | Mad. Act IV of 1882, s. 3.        |

## SEA CUSTOMS.

(1) *Tariff, Duties, and Drawbacks.*

|                                                                                          |       |                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Duty leviable on what goods                                                              | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 20.                                |
| on goods partially composed of dutiable articles                                         | .. .. | India Act XI of 1882, s. 3, schs. II & III.                   |
| goods derelict jetsam, flotsam, and wreck                                                | .. .. | India Act VII of 1878, s. 21.                                 |
| re-imported articles of country produce                                                  | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 27.                                |
| Duty leviable on pepper exported from Cochin                                             | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 25, 26.                           |
| goods crossing frontiers of foreign European settlements on coast line of Madras.        | .. .. | India Act XI of 1882, s. 4.                                   |
| salt, salted fish, opium, spirits carried from one port in British India to another.     | .. .. | India Act XI of 1882, s. 5.                                   |
| importation of salt into Madras                                                          | .. .. | India Act XI of 1882, ss. 2, 7.                               |
| spirit rendered unfit for human consumption                                              | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 20.                                |
| timber                                                                                   | .. .. | Mad. Act VI of 1871, s. 14.                                   |
| warehoused goods                                                                         | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 155, 167, No. 61.                 |
| Exemptions from, either general or special, power to make                                | .. .. | India Act VII of 1878, s. 39(b).                              |
| of goods belonging to Government                                                         | .. .. | India Act XII of 1881.                                        |
| of passengers' baggage                                                                   | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 2.                                 |
| of re-imported articles of country produce                                               | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 20.                                |
| of stores for use on ship                                                                | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 21.                                |
| Drawback when and to what extent allowed—                                                |       | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 23, 26.                           |
| on re-export generally                                                                   | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 28, 112.                          |
| on export of spirit manufactured in British India                                        | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 42, 43, 49, 50, 117, Nos. 10, 12. |
| Tariff values, power to fix and alter                                                    | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 150.                               |
| Duty and tariff valuation, effect on contracts, &c., of alteration of.                   | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 22.                                |
| Ascertainment of, and settlement of disputes regarding value of goods and amount of duty | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 37, 38.                           |
| Abatement of duty when allowed on damaged goods                                          | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 29—35, 155, 195.                  |
| not allowed on damaged wine, spirits or beer.                                            | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 33—35.                            |
| Payment and refund of duties, &c., erroneously remitted or levied.                       | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 35.                                |
| Power to give credit for, and keep account current of, duties and charges.               | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 39, 40.                           |
|                                                                                          | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 41.                                |

(2) *Officers, Offices, &c.*

|                                                                           |       |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|
| Appointment, suspension, and dismissal of                                 | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 6, 7.              |
| Performance of duties of, by Collector of district where no custom-house. | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 8.                  |
| Rules regulating powers and duties of                                     | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 9.                  |
| Exemption of, from service on jury or inquest or as assessors             | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 10.                 |
| Chief officer of, duties of, in regard to native passenger ships          | .. .. | India Act VIII of 1876, ss. 5, 21, 29, 41, 14. |

|                                                                                                           |     |     |     |     |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Collector of, to collect port dues                                                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XII of 1875, s. 48.       |
| power of, to distrain and sell ship for arrears of port dues.                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XII of 1875, ss. 52, 54.  |
| to collect coast light dues                                                                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act IX of 1879, ss. 3, 7-13.  |
| to have charge of European spirits imported into Madras town by land.                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XIX of 1852, s. 11.       |
| To assist in arresting witnesses in inquiries respecting misconduct, &c., of masters of merchant vessels. | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act IV of 1875, s. 15.        |
| Prize-ship when delivered to principal                                                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 & 28 Vic., c. 25, s. 16.         |
| Powers of, to board vessels in ports                                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XII of 1875, s. 16.       |
|                                                                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 67, &c. |
|                                                                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VII of 1871, s. 81.       |
| to detain and search emigrant vessels to prevent illegal embarkation.                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act V of 1877, s. 47.         |
| in relation to seizure, &c., of salt illegally transported                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XVI of 1879, s. 6.        |
| Appointment of customs houses                                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 11(f).   |

(3) *Importation and Exportation.*(a) *General Rules and Provisions.*

|                                                                                                 |     |     |     |     |                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Prohibitions and restrictions                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 18, 19, 167, No. 8.       |
|                                                                                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act III of 1882, s. 3.                          |
| Shipping and landing of goods, general rules regarding                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 67-80, 167(24)-(32), 196. |
| of passengers' baggage and mails                                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 70, 75.                   |
| Appointment of ports, wharves, warehousing ports, warehouses and landing and boarding stations. | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 11-17, 167, Nos. 2-7.     |
| Wharfage fees when and how chargeable                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 199.                       |

(b) *Importation.*

|                                                                                  |     |     |     |     |                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Import, manifest, contents and delivery of                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 53-60, 167(13)-(20), (33), (35).          |
| Unshipping, landing, entry inwards, and custody of goods                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 81-88, 167 (33)-(39).                     |
| Clearance of goods for home consumption                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VII of 1878, s. 89.                                         |
| Warehousing bond, pass, and warrant                                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 90-96, 109, 120, 121, 167(38), (41)-(43). |
| of arms, ammunition, and military stores only with sanction of Local Government. | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XI of 1878, s. 7.                                           |
| Warehoused goods—                                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... |                                                                       |
| Access of Customs Collector and owner to                                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 97-100, 167(44)-(47).                     |
| Payment of rent and dues on                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 101.                                       |
| Removal of, from one warehouse to another                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 102-109.                                  |
| Sorting, repacking, mixing, and taking samples of                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 100, 167(47).                              |
| Clearance of, for home consumption, exportation, or use as ships' stores.        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 110-117, 120.                             |
| Duty when payable on                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 110, 118, 119.                            |
| Allowance on removal in case of wine, spirits, beer and salt                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 116, 117.                                 |
| Remission of duties on, when lost or destroyed                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 100, 122, 206.                            |
| Compensation when claimable for loss or damage to                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 123, 167, 206 (48), (49).                 |
| Duty on, and expenses of payment of, how enforced                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 119, 126.                                 |
| Transshipment of goods without payment of duty—                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... |                                                                       |
| allowed at Madras                                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 128.                                       |
| at other ports on delivery of bond                                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 128.                                       |
| in case of vessel returning to port or putting into another port.                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 141.                                       |
| special rules regarding                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 129-135, 167(54).                         |
| of arms, ammunition, and military stores, power to prohibit.                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XI of 1878, s. 10.                                          |

(c) *Exportation.*

|                                                                                              |     |     |     |     |                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shipment of stores                                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 28.                              |
| Drawback, time to claim and declaration as to                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 45, 51, 52.                     |
| Port clearance when and how granted                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 61-66, 167(16), (17) (21)-(23). |
| in case of native passenger ships                                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1876, ss. 9, 26.                          |
| without production of certificate of shipping master.                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act I of 1859, ss. 31, 32.                            |
| not to be granted till payment of port tolls, dues and rates.                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XII of 1875, s. 53.                               |
|                                                                                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XV of 1879, s. 40.                                |
| till payment of coast light dues                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act IX of 1879, ss. 5, 11.                            |
| without certificate as to provision of signals and lights.                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VII of 1880, s. 83.                               |
| Export, manifest, delivery and contents of                                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 63(a), 167, No. 16.             |
| Order for entry outwards to be obtained before lading                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 61, 136, 167(55).               |
| to be refused in case of default as to statement of marking of load lines.                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VII of 1880, s. 35.                               |
| Clearance of goods for export generally                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 137, 139, 167 (37), (56).       |
| additional charge on, after grant of port clearance except in the case of treasure or opium. | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 139.                             |
| Bond when required on exportation                                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 138, 144-150.                   |
| Rules regarding unshipping or relanding of goods after clearance or during repairs.          | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 140-143, 154, 167 (57)-(60).    |

(4) *Coasting Trade.*

|                                          |     |     |     |     |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------|
| Appointment of ports specially for       | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 12.            |
| Inapplicability of certain provisions to | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 156.           |
| Power to make regulations for            | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 157, 167(62). |



|                                                                                                                   |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Coasting vessels. Delivery of manifest and granting of port clearance to, at first, intermediate and final ports. | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 158-161, 167 (63)-(65). |
| Discharge of cargo from ... ..                                                                                    | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 162, 163.               |
| Special rules as to marking, &c., of load lines on ...                                                            | India Act VII of 1880, ss. 38-40.                   |
| Grant and revocation of general pass for ... ..                                                                   | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 164, 167(65).           |
| Cargo books to be kept by masters of ... ..                                                                       | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 165, 169(67)-(70).      |
| Power to board and examine ... ..                                                                                 | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 166, 167(71).           |

(5) *Offences and Legal Proceedings.*

|                                                                                                             |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Smuggling and other breaches of customs law, penalties for ...                                              | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 167.                    |
| Confiscation of what articles allowable for offences against customs law.                                   | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 168.                    |
| Powers of customs officers as to—                                                                           |                                                    |
| search for and seizure of things liable to confiscation ...                                                 | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 169-172, 178-181, 194. |
| arrest of offenders ... ..                                                                                  | India Act VII of 1878, ss. 173-177, 181.           |
| adjudication of confiscations and penalties ... ..                                                          | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 182-184.               |
| levy of penalty for departure without port clearance from, or failure to bring to, at another customs port. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 185.                    |
| Award of penalty by customs officer not to interfere with punishment under other law.                       | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 186.                    |
| Offences not cognizable by customs officer triable summarily by Magistrate.                                 | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 187.                    |
| Appeal from and revision of orders passed by customs officers ...                                           | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 188-191.               |
| Power to detain goods in respect of which penalty has been awarded, or other goods of same owner.           | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 192.                    |
| Enforcement of payment of penalties ... ..                                                                  | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 193.                    |
| Search warrant when and by whom to be issued in case of customs offence.                                    | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 172.                    |
| Procedure of police in respect of smuggled articles seized on suspicion of being stolen.                    | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 180.                    |
| Compensation for loss or injury claimable only on proof of neglect or wilful act.                           | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 197, 206.              |
| Notice of, and limitation of time for, proceedings other than suit.                                         | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 198.                    |

(6) *Miscellaneous and Local.*

|                                                                          |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Expenses incidental to compliance with customs law to be borne by owner. | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 196.             |
| Documents. Duplicates of, when and how granted ... ..                    | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 200.             |
| Amendment of, when and how allowed ... ..                                | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 201.             |
| Custom house agent. Persons admissible as ... ..                         | India Act VIII of 1878, ss. 4, 5, 202, 302. |
| Publication of rules, &c. ... ..                                         | India Act VIII of 1878, s. 204.             |

## SHERIFF.

|                                                                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fees of, for execution of mofussil process ... ..                             | India Act VIII of 1852, ss. 1-7. |
| Liability of, for escape of prisoner arrested on mofussil process ...         | India Act VIII of 1852, s. 5.    |
| To bring up body before Court to which writ of 'habeas corpus' is returnable. | 31 Car. II, c. 2, s. 1.          |
| Registration of document executed by, in official capacity. ...               | India Act III of 1877, s. 88.    |
| Fees to ... ..                                                                | 24 & 25 Vic., c. 104, s. 15.     |
| Production of prisoners on writ of 'cepi corpus' by ... ..                    | India Act X of 1882, s. 491 (f). |
| Military officer not to be ... ..                                             | 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, s. 146.     |

## SHERISTADARS.

|                                                                    |                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| When authorized to conduct investigations under Reg. IX of 1822 .. | Mad. Reg. VII of 1828, s. 4. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|

## SPECIAL AGENCIES.

(1) *Godavery Agency.*

|                                                                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Defined ... ..                                                              | India Act XIV of 1874, s. 1, sch. I. |
| Settlement of boundaries of ... ..                                          | India Act XV of 1874, s. 2, sch. VI. |
| Declaration as to enactment in force in ... ..                              | India Act XIV of 1874, s. 8.         |
| Power to extend enactments to ... ..                                        | India Act XIV of 1874, ss. 3, 4.     |
| appoint officers for, and regulate their procedure ...                      | India Act XIV of 1875, s. 5.         |
| appoint place of imprisonment and transportation for offenders punished in. | India Act XIV of 1874, ss. 6, 7, 11. |
|                                                                             | India Act XIV of 1874, s. 9.         |

(2) *Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies.*

|                                                                                                                         |                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Excepted from Madras Civil Courts Act ... ..                                                                            | India Act III of 1873, s. 1.      |
| Administration of civil and criminal justice and superintendence of revenue in certain tracts of, vested in Collectors. | India Act XXIV of 1839, ss. 2, 3. |
| Power to issue rules for guidance of Collectors, and to provide for appeals and committals to High Court.               | India Act XXIV of 1839, ss. 4-6.  |
| Powers of Collectors to commit State offenders to prison ..                                                             | India Act XXIV of 1839, s. 7.     |
| Power to alter limits of excepted tracts of ... ..                                                                      | India Act XXIV of 1839, s. 8.     |

## SUB-COLLECTOR.

|                                                                  |                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| In charge of division, powers of Collector exercisable by ... .. | Mad. Reg. VII of 1828, s. 3 (1). |
| Power of Collector to delegate any powers to ... ..              | Mad. Reg. VII of 1828, s. 3 (2). |
| to control, in exercise of power ... ..                          | Mad. Reg. VII of 1828, s. 3 (3). |

## SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

|                                                                           |                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Number of, and locality of court of ... ..                                | India Act III of 1873, ss. 4, 5.         |
| Appointment, suspension, and removal of ... ..                            | India Act III of 1873, ss. 6, 8, 18, 19. |
| Power to appoint commission for inquiry into misconduct of ... ..         | India Act XXXVII of 1850, s. 24.         |
| Jurisdiction of, local limits of ... ..                                   | India Act III of 1873, s. 10.            |
| original ... ..                                                           | India Act III of 1873, s. 12.            |
| appellate ... ..                                                          | India Act III of 1873, s. 13.            |
| Ministerial officers of Courts of, removal, transfer and duties of ... .. | India Act III of 1873, ss. 22—24 (a).    |
|                                                                           | India Act XIX of 1877, ss. 2, 3.         |
|                                                                           | India Act III of 1873, s. 30.            |
| Temporary discharge of duties of District Judges by ... ..                | India Act III of 1873, s. 25.            |
| Subject to control of District Court ... ..                               | India Act III of 1873, ss. 13, 27.       |
| Investiture of, with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes ... ..      | India Act III of 1873, s. 28.            |

## SUNNUD I MILKEUT ISTIMRAR.

|                                                                                         |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Grant and effect of ... ..                                                              | Mad. Reg. XXV of 1802, s. 3. |
| Terms of, to be observed in proceedings for recovery of arrears of land revenue. ... .. | Mad. Act II of 1864, s. 6.   |

## SURVEY.

(1) *Survey and Measurement.*

|                                                  |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Of land, powers of Revenue officers as to ... .. | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816.                          |
|                                                  | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 2, 8, 10, 25, 30. |
| Forest Settlement officer as to ... ..           | Mad. Act V of 1882, s. 9 (a).                   |

(2) *Survey Records.*

|                                                                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Exempted from registration, but for certain purposes to be deemed registered. ... .. | India Act III of 1877, s. 90. |
| Inspection and copies of ... ..                                                      | India Act III of 1877, s. 91. |

(3) *Boundaries.*

|                                                                                                                    |                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Of Presidencies, divisions, provinces and territories, power to alter, for purposes of Indian Councils Act. ... .. | 24 & 25 Vic., c. 66, s. 47.           |
| Disputes regarding, powers of revenue survey officers for determination of. ... ..                                 | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816.                |
|                                                                                                                    | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 10—25.  |
| appellate and controlling powers as to .. ..                                                                       | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 25, 26. |
| Powers of revenue officer for entry for inspection of .. ..                                                        | India Act XXVIII of 1860, s. 28.      |
| Decree in suit relating to immovable property to identify property by reference to. ... ..                         | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 207.        |
| Mischief by destroying or moving marks of .. ..                                                                    | India Act XLV of 1860, s. 434.        |
| interposition of police to prevent .. ..                                                                           | India Act X of 1832, s. 152.          |
| Of scheduled districts, settlements of .. ..                                                                       | India Act XIV of 1874, s. 8.          |

(4) *Boundary-Mark.*

|                                                                                 |                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Of forest, moving, destroying or defacing, punishment for .. ..                 | India Act VII of 1878, s. 62 (e).      |
| Construction, maintenance of—                                                   |                                        |
| Powers of revenue officers to enforce, and liability of landholders for. ... .. | India Act XXVIII of 1860, ss. 2—8, 30. |
| Penalty for, and information regarding erasing or removing, &c. ..              | India Act XXVIII of 1860, s. 9.        |
|                                                                                 | Mad. Act V of 1882, s. 50 (d).         |

## TAHSILDARS.

|                                                                                                              |                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Engagement by sub-renter or person in charge of licensed still or shop to be executed in presence of. ... .. | Mad. Act III of 1864, ss. 8, 9.       |
| Power of, to entertain claim relating to village cess on reference from Collector. ... ..                    | Mad. Act IV of 1864, s. 8.            |
| To exercise powers of Collector under License Act subject to control of, and appeal to, Collector. ... ..    | Mad. Act III of 1878, ss. 16, 27.     |
| To conduct sales of movable property for arrears of land revenue ... ..                                      | Mad. Act II of 1864, ss. 9, 22.       |
| Empowered to sell property distrained for arrears of rent or revenue subject to control of Collector. ... .. | India Act VII of 1839, ss. 2—4.       |
| attached by Collector in proceedings for recovery of public money, &c., from defaulters. ... ..              | Mad. Reg. IX of 1822, s. 10.          |
| Fees or commission for sale by, to be credited to Government ... ..                                          | India Act VII of 1839, s. 5.          |
| Empowered to delegate powers of sale to subordinates ... ..                                                  | India Act VII of 1839, s. 6.          |
| When authorized to conduct investigations under Reg. IX of 1882 ... ..                                       | Mad. Reg. VII of 1826, s. 4.          |
| Duty of, to execute decrees in cases of disputes regarding boundaries, irrigation, &c. ... ..                | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, ss. 5 (5), 10. |
| Power of, to call for forced labour to prevent inundation by breach of embankment. ... ..                    | India Act I of 1858, ss. 1, 5.        |

## VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

|                                                                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Appointment of Vice-Admirals, Judges, Registrars and Marshals ... ..        | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, ss. 3—6.   |
| Confirmation of past proceedings ... ..                                     | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, s. 8.      |
| Protection of officers of ... ..                                            | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, s. 9.      |
| Power of Her Majesty to establish and alter rules and tables of fees ... .. | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, ss. 14—19. |
| Oaths in, and penalty for false swearing ... ..                             | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, s. 20.     |
| Hearing of cross-causes in ... ..                                           | 26 & 27 Vic., c. 24, s. 21.     |

|                                                                      |                                                   |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction of                                                      | as to offences against, and ships detained under, | 26 & 27 Vic, c. 24, ss 10-13. |
|                                                                      | Foreign Enlistment Act                            | 33 & 34 Vic, c 90, ss 30, &c. |
|                                                                      | in certain maritime cases                         | 2 & 3 Wm IV, c 51, s. 6.      |
| Judicial acts of surrogates of, rendered valid                       |                                                   | 56 Geo III, c 82              |
| Act to regulate practice and fees in                                 |                                                   | 2 & 3 Wm IV, c 51, ss 1-4.    |
| Time allowed for appeals against decrees and orders of               |                                                   | 30 & 31 Vic, c 45, s 18       |
| Appointment of assessors for assistance of                           |                                                   | India Act VII of 1830, s 85.  |
| Limitation of appeals from decrees of                                |                                                   | 5 Geo IV, c 113, s 9          |
| Appeals from, to Queen in Council                                    |                                                   | 3 & 4 Wm IV, c 41, s 2.       |
|                                                                      | Limitation of time for                            | 26 & 27 Vic, c 24, s 22       |
| Jurisdiction of High Court as                                        |                                                   | 26 & 27 Vic, c 24, s 23       |
| Saving of powers of Admiralty                                        |                                                   | 24 & 25 Vic, c 104, s 9       |
| Jurisdiction of, in suits for bottomry, damage by collision, wrecks  |                                                   | 26 & 27 Vic, c 24, s 7.       |
| of Admiralty, pilotage, salvage                                      |                                                   | 2 & 3 Wm IV, c 51, s 6.       |
| Suits in, for contempt of authority in breach of regulations for sea |                                                   | 2 & 3 Wm IV, c 51, s. 6       |
| service                                                              |                                                   |                               |
| Jurisdiction and constitution of in respect of vessels engaged in    |                                                   | 26 & 27 Vic, c 24, s 22       |
| slave trade                                                          |                                                   | 36 & 37 Vic, c. 59.           |
|                                                                      |                                                   | 42 & 43 Vic, c 38             |

## VILLAGE CESS

|                                                                      |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Power to levy, rate of, and mode of recovery of                      | Mad Act IV of 1864, ss 2-4.   |
| Application of, to payment of certain village servants               | Mad Act IV of 1864, ss. 5, 7. |
| Suits regarding enjoyment of, liability to or rate of, cognizable by | Mad Act IV of 1864, s 8.      |
| Collector and not by Civil Court                                     |                               |
| Orders of Collector regarding, subject to appeal to Board of Revenue | Mad Act IV of 1864, ss 9, 10. |
| To be levied only in districts to which Act extended                 | Mad. Act IV of 1864, s. 11.   |

## VILLAGE HEADMEN

|                                                                      |                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Included among village servants employed on revenue or police duties | Mad. Act IV of 1864, s 7           |
| Information to be communicated and assistance to be given by, to     | Mad Reg XI of 1816, ss 8, 9.       |
| each other and to police                                             |                                    |
| Power of, to search, seize and arrest under Salt Laws Amendment Act  | Mad Act I of 1832, s 6             |
| Jurisdiction of, to try petty offences of assault, affray and abuse  | Mad Reg XI of 1816, s 10           |
| of theft                                                             | Mad Reg IV of 1821, s 6            |
| to search for stolen property                                        | Mad Reg XI of 1816, s 11.          |
| to hold inquest on dead body and arrest suspected                    | Mad. Reg XI of 1816, s 13          |
| murderer.                                                            |                                    |
| as to offences by village police                                     | India Act XXIV of 1859, s 50       |
| Punishments awarded by, how registered and reported                  | Mad Reg XI of 1816, ss 10, 14      |
|                                                                      | Mad Reg IV of 1821, s 6            |
| Duties of, under Abkarry Law to search and seize implements for      | Mad. Act III of 1864, ss 24B, 24C. |
| distillation and illicit liquors and to assist Abkarry officers      | Mad Act V of 1879, s 4 (vi)        |
| Jurisdiction and procedure of, not affected by Code of Criminal      | India Act X of 1882, s 1 (c)       |
| Procedure                                                            |                                    |
| Power of, to call for forced labour to prevent inundation by breach  | India Act I of 1850, ss 1, 5       |
| of embankment of river, canal, or aqueduct                           |                                    |
| to hold inquest                                                      | India Act X of 1882, s 174.        |

## VILLAGE MOONSIFS

|                                                                          |                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Heads of villages constituted                                            | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 2, 3                    |
| Jurisdiction of, as Judge                                                | Mad. Reg IV of 1816, ss 5-8                    |
| as arbitrator                                                            | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 27, 28                  |
| not affected by Mofussil Court of Small Causes                           | India Act XI of 1865, s 12                     |
| and procedure of, not affected by Code of Civil Procedure                | India Act XIV of 1882, s 6 (c)                 |
| Plaint in suits before, contents of                                      | Mad Reg IV of 1816, s 11                       |
| exempt from court fee                                                    | India Act VII of 1870, s 19 (5)                |
| Attendance before, how procured of defendant                             | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 12, 17                  |
| witnesses                                                                | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 15, 16                  |
| Duty of, to cause attendance of witnesses, &c, before village punchayets | Mad Reg V of 1816, ss 4, 5                     |
| Power of, to appoint village punchayets for trial of certain suits       | Mad Reg V of 1816, s 2                         |
|                                                                          | Mad Reg XII of 1816, ss 5, 6                   |
| General rules of procedure in suits before                               | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 13, 14, 18              |
| Examination of witnesses before                                          | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 15, 16                  |
| Decree                                                                   | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 20, 21, 24              |
| Contents of, and delivery of copies of                                   | Mad Reg IV of 1816 ss 23, 29-31                |
| Time for, and manner of execution of, by attachment and sale             | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 4, 29                   |
| How and by whom set aside                                                | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 15, 16, 19, 25, 30 (6). |
| Contempts of, how punishable                                             | Mad Reg IV of 1816, s 9                        |
| Persons authorized to plead before                                       | Mad Reg XIV of 1816, s 39                      |
|                                                                          | India Act I of 1846, s 13                      |
| Prosecution of, for corruption, &c                                       | Mad Reg IV of 1816, s 35                       |
| Duty of curnums to assist                                                | Mad Reg IV of 1816, ss 10, 21, 30, 31, 39      |

## VILLAGE POLICE

|                                                                |                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) General                                                    |                                   |
| Petition, complaint, &c, to, relating to offence exempted from | India Act VII of 1870, s 19, xvi. |
| court fee.                                                     |                                   |
| Jurisdiction of village headmen as to offences by              | India Act XXIV of 1859, s 50.     |
| (2) Special for Madras                                         |                                   |
| Included in General Police Force                               | India Act XXIV of 1859, s. 1.     |

## VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

|                                                                                                      |     |                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------|
| Number and composition of, and decision of, according to majority                                    | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 3.                  |
| Member of, liable to prosecution for corruption                                                      | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 18.                 |
| punishment for refusal to serve as                                                                   | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 3 (2).              |
| Jurisdiction of, in what suits on agreement of parties                                               | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 2, 12.              |
| in disputes on reference from Collector regarding boundaries, occupation, irrigation, &c., of land.  | ... | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, ss. 2, 5, 6, 11.     |
| not affected by Mofussil Court of Small Causes                                                       | ... | India Act XI of 1865, s. 12.                |
| and procedure of, not affected by Code of Civil Procedure                                            | ... | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 6 (c).            |
| Procedure, attendance of parties, and examination and attendance of witnesses before.                | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, ss. 4, 5, 10.          |
| Decree of, contents of, and delivery of copies of                                                    | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, ss. 7-9.               |
| provision for signing on difference of opinion between members of punchayet.                         | ... | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, ss. 6-8.             |
| how and by whom set aside                                                                            | ... | India Act VIII of 1840.                     |
| execution of                                                                                         | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 11.                 |
| when absolutely final                                                                                | ... | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, s. 9.                |
| Duty of curum to assist                                                                              | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, ss. 16, 17.            |
| Contempts of, how punishable                                                                         | ... | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, s. 10.               |
| Persons authorized to plead before, and fees allowed to pleaders, &c.                                | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 11 (5).             |
| Assessment by, of damages to be paid by member of village community for refusal of customary labour. | ... | Mad. Reg. XII of 1816, s. 9 (2).            |
|                                                                                                      | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, ss. 4, 8-10, 20.       |
|                                                                                                      | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, s. 5.                  |
|                                                                                                      | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1816, ss. 4 (3), 11, 13, 17. |
|                                                                                                      | ... | Mad. Reg. XIV of 1816, s. 39.               |
|                                                                                                      | ... | India Act I of 1846, s. 13.                 |
|                                                                                                      | ... | India Act I of 1858, s. 6.                  |

## VILLAGE SERVANTS.

Employed in revenue or police duties :—

|                                                                   |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fees or dues payable for, recoverable as arrears of land revenue. | Mad. Act II of 1864, s. 52.    |
| Fees for, abolished                                               | Mad. Act IV of 1864, ss. 1, 6. |

## VILLAGE WATCHMAN.

|                                                |     |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| Bound to report certain matters to police      | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 45.                  |
|                                                | ... | India Act VII of 1878, s. 78.                |
|                                                | ... | India Act XVI of 1873, s. 8.                 |
|                                                | ... | India Act XVIII of 1876, s. 34.              |
| Powers of, in relation to impounding of cattle | ... | India Act I of 1871, ss. 3, 10, 11.          |
| Duty of, in regard to criminal tribes          | ... | India Act XXVII of 1871, ss. 18 (2), 21, 22. |
|                                                | ... | India Act VII of 1876, s. 2.                 |
| Application of village-cess to payment of      | ... | Mad. Act IV of 1864, ss. 5-7.                |

## WARDS' ESTATES.

|                                                                                                            |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction of, not affected by powers of Civil Court in regard to custody and guardianship of minors.    | India Act IX of 1861, s. 7.                              |
| Payment into, of legacy immediately payable to minor under its charge.                                     | India Act X of 1865, s. 308.                             |
| Collector on behalf of, may apply for inquiry into lunacy of person possessed of property in the mofussil. | India Act V of 1881, s. 127.                             |
| When must be authorized to take charge of estate of lunatic                                                | India Act XXXV of 1858, s. 9.                            |
| When may assume charge of property of lunatic subject to jurisdiction of High Court.                       | India Act XXXIV of 1858, s. 24.                          |
| Not to appoint guardian of person of such lunatic                                                          | India Act XXXIV of 1858, s. 24.                          |
| When must be appointed curator in cases of succession                                                      | India Act XIX of 1841, s. 16.                            |
| When may apply for relief in cases of wrongful possession on succession.                                   | India Act XIX of 1841, s. 2.                             |
| Native officer of, bound to report certain matters to police                                               | India Act X of 1882, s. 45.                              |
| Guardian or manager of, saved from general rules respecting suits by or against minors and lunatics.       | India Act XIV of 1882, s. 464.                           |
| Lessees of, not entitled to transfer interest under lease                                                  | India Act IV of 1882, s. 108 (3).                        |
| Board of Revenue constituted                                                                               | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 2.                               |
| Appeal from orders of, to High Court, when allowed                                                         | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 24 (4).                          |
| Powers of, extend only to property paying revenue                                                          | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 2.                               |
| sanction of Government required to exercise of                                                             | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 2.                               |
| Power of, to assume charge of estates at any time during minority                                          | Mad. Reg. X of 1831, s. 2 (2).                           |
| Procedure in order to taking charge of estates of females and minors                                       | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, ss. 3, 4, 6, 7.                     |
| Powers and duties of Collectors as agents for                                                              | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, ss. 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16-18, 21, 22. |
| Appeal from orders of Collector to, when allowed                                                           | India Act XXI of 1855, ss. 1-9.                          |
| Managers of estates, appointment of, security to be furnished by, and duties and powers of.                | India Act XXI of 1855, s. 10.                            |
| to have power to proceed summarily for recovery of arrears of rent.                                        | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, ss. 8-15.                           |
| Guardians, appointment and removal of, security to be given by, remuneration and duties of.                | Mad. Act VIII of 1865, s. 85.                            |
| Collectors, managers, and guardians, liable for fraud or other misconduct.                                 | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, ss. 18-23.                          |
| Wards, lauds of, not answerable for payment of revenue                                                     | India Act XXI of 1855, ss. 5-7.                          |
| payment of debts of                                                                                        | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, ss. 6, 24, 26, 27.                  |
| to be sued only through guardian                                                                           | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 14.                              |
| not to adopt without consent of Court                                                                      | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 17.                              |
|                                                                                                            | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 23.                              |

|                                                                                               |     |     |     |     |                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Minor wards, education of, and of brothers of                                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 25.<br>Mnd. Reg. V of 1804, s. 21 (9), (10).<br>India Act XXI of 1855, ss. 1-8.<br>India Act XXI of 1855, s. 9. |
| abetment of marriage of, and of brothers and sisters of,<br>without sanction, how punishable. |     |     |     |     |                                                                                                                                         |
| Estates under, leases, and transfers of, subject to sanction                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mad. Reg. V of 1804, s. 15.                                                                                                             |
| Saving of jurisdiction of, under India Act XXI of 1855                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act IX of 1861.                                                                                                                   |

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

|                                                                                                                                               |     |     |     |     |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary and local standards of                                                                                                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXXI of 1871, ss. 2-7, 11 (c), (d).        |
| Standards of, to be kept by Magistrate of District                                                                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 17.                     |
| Units of                                                                                                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXXI of 1871, s. 3.                        |
| Power to prescribe use of, by Government offices, Municipal bodies,<br>and Railway Companies.                                                 |     |     |     |     | India Act XXXI of 1871, ss. 8, 9, 11 (h), 12,<br>13. |
| Wardens, appointment and duties of                                                                                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXXI of 1871, ss. 10, 11, 14, 15.          |
| penalty for counterfeiting mark used by                                                                                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXXI of 1871, s. 16.                       |
| Power to make rules regarding magnitude, denomination, dimension,<br>verification, marking, &c., of weights, measures, and weighing machines. |     |     |     |     | India Act XXXI of 1871, ss. 4, 11, 12.               |
| Tables of equivalents, publication and effect of                                                                                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXXI of 1871, s. 17.                       |
| False, fraudulent use or possession of, punishment for                                                                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XLV of 1860, ss. 264-266.                  |
| triable summarily                                                                                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act X of 1882, s. 260 (b).                     |
| making or selling                                                                                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XLV of 1860, s. 267.                       |
| power of officer in charge of police station to inspect and<br>seize.                                                                         |     |     |     |     | India Act X of 1882, s. 153.                         |
| Definition of tolah and seer for purposes of Excise Act                                                                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | India Act XXII of 1881, s. 3 (i), (j).               |
| Powers of police in respect of, in Presidency towns                                                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mad. Act VIII of 1867, s. 44.                        |

## APPENDIX No. LV.

## LOCATION OF REVENUE OFFICERS, FROM COLLECTOR TO DEPUTY TAHSILDAR, WITH PARTICULARS REGARDING THEIR CHARGES.

| District     | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers. | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Head quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindari Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindari tracts or Muttahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Talookeries, and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts.                  | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub Magistrate only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments.                                 | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindari tracts, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto                   | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of the Panches ending with Fy 1302 (30th June 1883). | Remarks. |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1            | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 5                                                                           | 6                                     | 7                                                                                                    | 8        |
| Anantapur.   | Collector, Anantapur (Anantapuram, Tel Anantapur*)                   | 1 Anantapur (Anantapuram, Tel Anantapur*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ACS. 868                                                                    | 91,816                                | RS. 1,16,610                                                                                         |          |
|              | Head Assistant Collector Pennakondah (Pennakonda, Tel).              | 1. Pennakondah (Pennakonda, Tel), Rupees 150.<br>2 Hindoopore (Hindupuram, Tel Hindupur*), Rupees 150<br>3 Madakasira (Madakasira, Can), Rupees 150<br>4 Dharmavaram* (Dharmavaram, Tel), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Bookkapatam (Bukkapatnam, Tel Bukkapatnam*), Rupees 70.<br>.. ..<br>....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 655<br>425<br>362                                                           | 73,023<br>73,270<br>55,113            | 1,00,239<br>1,14,938<br>85,081                                                                       |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Calyandroog (Kalyanadurgam, Tel Kalyandurg*), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,192                                                                       | 97,106                                | 1,19,903                                                                                             |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2,634                                                                       | 298,512                               | 4,20,161                                                                                             |          |
|              | General Deputy Collector, Gooty* (Gutti, Tel)                        | 1 Gooty* (Gutti, Tel), Rupees 200<br>2 Tadpatry (Tadipati, Tel Tadpatry*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ooravakondah (Uravakonda, Tel), Rupees 70<br>Yandey (Yadiki, Tel), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,010<br>591                                                                | 110,597<br>98,961                     | 1,91,350<br>1,66,056                                                                                 |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,601                                                                       | 209,561                               | 3,57,406                                                                                             |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5,103                                                                       | 599,889                               | 8,94,177                                                                                             |          |
|              | Collector, Chittoor (Chittūr, Tel. Chittoor*).                       | 1. Chittoor (Chittūr, Tel Chittoor*), Rupees 175. This talook includes the Polhems of Nairaganti (Nairaganti, Tel Nairaganti*) Bnngaur (Bangūr, Tel), Toomba (Tumba, Tel), and Goodipatty (Gudipati, Tel)<br>2 Chundiagherry (Chundigam, Tel), Rupees 150. This talook includes the Polhems of Collooi (Kallūru, Tel) and Poocherla (Pulcherla, Tel).<br>3 Palmanur (Palmanūr, Tam Palmanūr*), Rupees 150<br>4 Poonganoor (Punganūr, Tel Punganūr*) Zamm dairy. | .. ..<br>Calastrey (Kalahasti, Tel), Rupees 100 Mag<br>Nairamamam (Nairamamam, Tel Nairamamam*), Rupees 100. Mag.<br>Thirupatty (Thirupathi, Tam Thirupathi*), Rupees 70<br>Poonganore (Punganūr, Tel. Punganūr*), Rupees 100 Mag.<br>Vencatagherrycottah (Venkatagirikōta, Tel), Rupees 70. | 771<br>548<br>439<br>674                                                    | 171,907<br>93,151<br>41,815<br>72,143 | 2,15,751<br>84,748<br>66,154<br>66,859                                                               |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2,432                                                                       | 379,016                               | 4,33,512                                                                                             |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                             |                                       |                                                                                                      |          |
| Arcot, North |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                             |                                       |                                                                                                      |          |
|              |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                             |                                       |                                                                                                      |          |

| District                    | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers. | Tahsildaries The name of the Cusbah or Head quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourhoods, and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildaries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointment its | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts | Population of ditto | Land Revenue Demand of ditto being the Average of five Pa-lies ending with Purly 1292 (30th June 1833) | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1                           | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5                                                                     | 6                   | 7                                                                                                      | 8       |
| Arcot, North - (Continued). | Sub Collector, Vellore* (Vélár, Tam).                                | 1 Arcot* (Árkádu, Tam), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 432                                                                   | 147,388             | 3,12,863                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 2 Vellore* (Vélár, Tam), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Vellore* (Vélár, Tam) Town, Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 454                                                                   | 170,216             | 1,85,081                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 3 Goodiyattam (Gudiyátam, Tam Gudiyátam*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Cungoondy (Kangundi,* Tel) Mag                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 446                                                                   | 154,646             | 2,26,125                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 4 Cungoondy (Kangundi,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 346                                                                   | 45,184              | 22,959                                                                                                 |         |
|                             | Head Assistant Collector, Rani-pett (Rámpéttai, Tam)                 | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,678                                                                 | 517,434             | 7,47,028                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 1 Wallajahpett (Válásá-péttai, Tam Wálajá-pet*), Rupees 250 This talook includes the Mittah of Aigilavaudy (Aigilavádi, Tam)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | { Arconum (Árkkónam, Tam Arkónam*), Rupees 70<br>Maderpauk (Mátharpáukam, Tam), Rupees 70<br>Tittany (Tiruttani, Tam Tittani*), Rupees 100. Mag                                                                                                                | 484                                                                   | 109,177             | 3,73,231                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 2 Calastry (Kálalasti,* Tel) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 874                                                                   | 118,022             | 1,75,003                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 3 Calvetnugger (Káivétina-garam, Tel Káivetna-gai*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 943                                                                   | 275,830             | 1,79,862                                                                                               |         |
|                             | General Deputy Collector, Arnee (Árani, Árni*).                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,301                                                                 | 593,029             | 7,28,096                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 1 Wandiwash* (Vandaváshi, Tam), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 466                                                                   | 148,100             | 3,19,830                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 2 Poloor (Pólar, Tam Pólar*), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Arnee (Árani, Tam Árni*), Rupees 70 Mag                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 443                                                                   | 106,818             | 1,83,274                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 3 Arnee (Árani, Tam Árni*) Jagheer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 183                                                                   | 73,417              | 5,086                                                                                                  |         |
|                             | Total                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,092                                                                 | 328,335             | 5,08,190                                                                                               |         |
|                             | Grand Total ..                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7,503                                                                 | 1,817,814           | 24,16,826                                                                                              |         |
| Arcot, South.               | Collector, Cuddalore* (Kúdalár, Tam)                                 | 1 Cuddalore* (Kúdalár, Tam), Rupees 225 This talook includes the Mittahs of Alagumuttam (Alagumuttam, Tam), Chinnappanickan-poli (Chinnappanayak-kambálaiyam, Tam), Nadoo Veeraputt (Nadu-viappattu, Tam)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Panrooty (Pannurutti, Tam Panruti*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 459                                                                   | 298,523             | 3,91,548                                                                                               |         |
|                             | Sub-Collector, Tindivanam* (Tam.)                                    | 1 Tindivanam* (Tam), Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { Jinjee (Shenji, Tam Ginjee*), Rupees 70<br>Mecunum (Marakkannam, Tam), Rupees 70<br>Chengam* (Shengam, Tam), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                       | 816                                                                   | 264,261             | 4,92,603                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 2 Trinomallee (Tiruvannámalai,* Tam), Rupees 150 This talook includes the Mittah of Vettavalam (Lari)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 914                                                                   | 153,222             | 2,27,018                                                                                               |         |
|                             |                                                                      | 3 Villuopooram (Villuppuram, Tam Villuppuram*), Rupees 250 This talook includes the Mittah of Munda-cuputt (Mandagupputtu, Tam)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Vinnoro (Vanú, Tam), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 508                                                                   | 243,896             | 4,52,288                                                                                               |         |
|                             | Total                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,265                                                                 | 661,379             | 11,71,807                                                                                              |         |

| District.                 | Designation and Head-<br>quarter Station of<br>Revenue Divisional<br>Officers               | Tahsildarries. The name of the<br>Cushah or Head-quarter Station<br>gives the name to the charge.<br>The figures show the monthly<br>Pay of the Tahsildars. When<br>Zemindary Tracts are not<br>included in the limits of any<br>talook, these also are shown.<br>A few principal Zemindarries or<br>Mittahs are mentioned, although<br>included within a talook. The<br>entries opposite the Neighbouries,<br>and in the case of the Gonyam<br>Mittahs, are of territorial tracts | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-<br>Magistracies set opposite the<br>talooks in which they are<br>included, or with which they are<br>administratively connected.<br>Mag - Sub-Magistracies only<br>without revenue functions. The<br>figures show the monthly Pay of<br>the Appointments. | Area in<br>Square<br>Miles<br>of the<br>Talooks,<br>Zemindar-<br>ries, and<br>Total<br>Districts. | Population<br>of ditto | Land<br>Revenue<br>Demand of<br>ditto, being<br>the Average<br>of five Fyuses<br>ending with<br>Fyusly 1292<br>(30th June<br>1893). | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1                         | 2                                                                                           | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5                                                                                                 | 6                      | 7                                                                                                                                   | 8        |
| Arcot, South—(Continued). | Head Assistant<br>Collector, Vrid-<br>dhachallam (Vi-<br>rutāṇṇalam, Tam<br>Viddhāchalam*). | 1 Vridhachellam (Vrutā-<br>ṇṇalam, Tam. Vrid-<br>dhāchalam*), Rupees<br>200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Tittagoody (Tittakkudi,<br>Tam Titagudi*), Rupees<br>70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | ACS<br>566                                                                                        | 187,068                | 3,56,255                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Chidambaram* (Sitham-<br>baram, Tam), Rupees<br>250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | { Bhoovangherry (Puvanak-<br>kiri, Tam Bhuvam-<br>giri*), Rupees 70<br>Munnargoody (Mannāṇṇu-<br>di, Tam Mannāṇṇu-<br>di*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                  | 393                                                                                               | 265,250                | 6,70,996                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 959                                                                                               | 452,318                | 10,27,251                                                                                                                           |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                     |          |
|                           | General Deputy<br>Collector, Tiru-<br>kōyilūr, (Tiruk-<br>kōyilūr, Tam<br>Tirukōyilūr*)     | 1 Tirukōyilūr (Tirukkōy-<br>ilūr, Tam Tirukōyilūr*),<br>Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ooloonoonpett (Ulundurp-<br>ettai, Tam Ulundurpet*),<br>Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 580                                                                                               | 206,489                | 3,62,732                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Chittoorichy (Kallakku-<br>rchi, Tam Kallakku-<br>chi*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 607                                                                                               | 196,029                | 3,03,071                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,187                                                                                             | 402,518                | 6,65,803                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4,873                                                                                             | 1,814,738              | 32,59,511                                                                                                                           |          |
|                           | Collector, Bellary*<br>(Ballāri, Tel.).                                                     | 1 Bellary* (Ballāri, Tel.),<br>Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | { Bellary* (Ballāri, Tel.), Ru-<br>pees 100 Mag.<br>Snoogoopta (Shnuguppa,<br>Tel Snuguppa*), Ru-<br>pees 70                                                                                                                                                                            | 925                                                                                               | 118,747                | 2,44,311                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Royadhoog (Rāyadurgam,<br>Tel Rāyadurg*),<br>Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ... .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 898                                                                                               | 83,799                 | 1,33,998                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,823                                                                                             | 232,546                | 3,78,339                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                   |                        |                                                                                                                                     |          |
| Bellary                   | Head Assistant<br>Collector, Hospett<br>(Hospete, Can<br>Hospet*)                           | 1 Hospett (Hospēte, Can<br>Hospet*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Cumpley (Kampali, Tel. Kam-<br>pli*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 480                                                                                               | 85,500                 | 1,45,590                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Harpanahally (Harapan-<br>halli, Can Harpana-<br>halli*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 631                                                                                               | 70,620                 | 1,04,158                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 3 Hoornahadgally (Hūv-<br>nahadgalli, Can Hūv-<br>nahadgalli*), Rupees<br>150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 534                                                                                               | 75,572                 | 1,27,965                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 4 Coodhgy (Kāḍḍigi,* Tel.),<br>Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 830                                                                                               | 71,366                 | 95,640                                                                                                                              |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2,184                                                                                             | 306,058                | 4,73,353                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           | General Duty De-<br>puty Collector,<br>Adony (Āḍavani,<br>Tel Āḍam*).                       | 1 Auloor (Āḷūru, Tel. Āḷāi*),<br>Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 616                                                                                               | 65,586                 | 2,31,064                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Adony (Āḍavani, Tel<br>Adam*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Yemmiganore (Yemmiga-<br>nūru, Tel Yemmiganūr*),<br>Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 787                                                                                               | 122,085                | 1,95,462                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1,133                                                                                             | 187,671                | 4,26,526                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 5,710                                                                                             | 726,275                | 12,78,218                                                                                                                           |          |
| Conara South              | Collector, Mangal-<br>ore* (Mangalūru,<br>Can).                                             | 1 Mangalore* (Mangalūru,<br>Can), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | { Amundivry (Amundivi,<br>Mal.), Rupees 70.<br>Buntwal (Bantvāl, Can<br>Bantval*), Rupees 70.<br>Mangalore* (Mangalūru,<br>Can), Rupees 100 Mag                                                                                                                                         | 620                                                                                               | 252,721                | 3,17,633                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 1 Oodpy (Uḍipi,* Can),<br>Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Canical (Kārkala, Can)<br>Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 787                                                                                               | 237,132                | 3,27,448                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             | 2 Coondaporo (Kundīpa-<br>ra, Can Coondapoor*),<br>Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 512                                                                                               | 115,113                | 2,09,686                                                                                                                            |          |
|                           |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1,299                                                                                             | 352,515                | 5,37,136                                                                                                                            |          |



| District.                      | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                                    | Tahsildaries The name of the Cutch or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mittals are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Nalagheries, and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts | Deputy Tahsildaries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts | Population of ditto | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fusties ending with Fustiy 1252 (30th June 1853) | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1                              | 2                                                                                                       | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 5                                                                     | 6                   | 7                                                                                                        | 8       |
| Canara, South.<br>(Continued). | General Deputy Collector, Poottoor (Pattāra, Can.).                                                     | 1. Cassergode (Kásaragódu, Can Kásaragód*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Neeleshwar (Níleshwara, Can ), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ACS. 1,032                                                            | 243,881             | Rs. 2,45,451                                                                                             |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Ooppinangady (Uppinangadi,* Can ), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Beltanguddy (Beltangadi, Can ), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 951                                                                   | 110,367             | 1,44,280                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,983                                                                 | 354,248             | 3,89,731                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 3,902                                                                 | 959,514             | 12,74,500                                                                                                |         |
|                                | Collector, Sydapett (Shatháppettai, Tam Saidápet*)<br>Sub Collector, Chingleput* (Shengalppattu, Tam ). | 1. Trivellore (Tiruvallúr,* Tam ), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Sattivaid (Shattiyavédu, Tam ), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 507                                                                   | 143,324             | 2,74,820                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 1. Chingleput* (Shengalppattu, Tam.), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 436                                                                   | 117,218             | 1,90,183                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Madhantacam (Mathuandagam, Tam Madurantakam*), Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ootnamallore (Uttanamé-rú, Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 696                                                                   | 223,067             | 4,06,478                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 3. Conjeevaram* (Káñjippuram, Tam.), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | { Conjeevaram* (Káñjippuram, Tam ), Rupees 100<br>Shicopematoire (Shiippe-<br>rumbáthú, Tam. Shicop-<br>rumbudú*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                | 514                                                                   | 185,649             | 3,85,954                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1,646                                                                 | 525,234             | 9,82,615                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | General Deputy Collector, Sydapett (Shatháppettai, Tam. Saidápet*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Poonamallee* (Pávanunda-nall, Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 340                                                                   | 204,580             | 2,59,935                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Poonany (Ponnáí,* Tam ), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 317                                                                   | 107,543             | 2,06,311                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 657                                                                   | 312,123             | 4,66,246                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2,840                                                                 | 981,381             | 17,23,681                                                                                                |         |
| Chingleput                     | Collector, Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam )                                                              | 1. Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam ), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | { Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam ), Rupees 70.<br>Mettupolhem (Métuppalai-<br>yam, Tam Mettupálai-<br>yam*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                        | 801                                                                   | 267,804             | 3,21,759                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                       |                     |                                                                                                          |         |
|                                | Sub Collector, Erode* (Iródu, Tam ).                                                                    | 1. Erode* (Iródu, Tam ), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Peondoray (Peandurai,* Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 598                                                                   | 195,669             | 3,61,797                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Dhazupooram (Tálap-puram, Tam Dhánapu-<br>ram*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Orungyam (Kángyam,<br>Tam. Kángyam*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 836                                                                   | 195,232             | 3,31,934                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 3. Caroor (Karú,* Tam ), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Aravacomchy (Aravá-<br>kurú, Tam. Aravakur-<br>ch*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                               | 612                                                                   | 177,155             | 2,80,859                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 4. Bhawany (Paván, Tam Bhavám*), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 721                                                                   | 94,123              | 1,07,979                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2,767                                                                 | 662,179             | 10,85,569                                                                                                |         |
|                                | Head Assistant Collector, Pollachy (Polláçç, Tam. Polláçch*)                                            | 1. Pulladam (Palládam,* Tam.) Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Avanashy (Avanási, Tam Avanásu*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 742                                                                   | 213,391             | 2,59,220                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Pollachy (Polláçç, Tam Polláçh*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 603                                                                   | 172,909             | 2,24,272                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 3. Oodamalpett (Udamalpettai, Tam Udamalpet*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 542                                                                   | 112,572             | 2,04,043                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,977                                                                 | 438,872             | 7,87,535                                                                                                 |         |
|                                | General Deputy Collector, Suttimangalam (Shattiyamangalam, Tam Satyamangalam*)                          | 1. Suttimangalam (Shattiyamangalam, Tam Sityamangalam*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Talavandy (Tálavádú,* Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,180                                                                 | 151,313             | 3,13,124                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Collegaul (Kollegálam, Tam Kollegai*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,076                                                                 | 77,522              | 86,571                                                                                                   |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2,256                                                                 | 228,835             | 3,99,695                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7,894                                                                 | 1,657,630           | 25,91,861                                                                                                |         |
| Coimbatore                     | Collector, Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam )                                                              | 1. Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam ), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | { Combatores* (Kóyamut-túr, Tam ), Rupees 70.<br>Mettupolhem (Métuppalai-<br>yam, Tam Mettupálai-<br>yam*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                        | 801                                                                   | 267,804             | 3,21,759                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                       |                     |                                                                                                          |         |
|                                | Sub Collector, Erode* (Iródu, Tam ).                                                                    | 1. Erode* (Iródu, Tam ), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Peondoray (Peandurai,* Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 598                                                                   | 195,669             | 3,61,797                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Dhazupooram (Tálap-puram, Tam Dhánapu-<br>ram*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Orungyam (Kángyam,<br>Tam. Kángyam*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 836                                                                   | 195,232             | 3,31,934                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 3. Caroor (Karú,* Tam ), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Aravacomchy (Aravá-<br>kurú, Tam. Aravakur-<br>ch*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                               | 612                                                                   | 177,155             | 2,80,859                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 4. Bhawany (Paván, Tam Bhavám*), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 721                                                                   | 94,123              | 1,07,979                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2,767                                                                 | 662,179             | 10,85,569                                                                                                |         |
|                                | Head Assistant Collector, Pollachy (Polláçç, Tam. Polláçch*)                                            | 1. Pulladam (Palládam,* Tam.) Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Avanashy (Avanási, Tam Avanásu*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 742                                                                   | 213,391             | 2,59,220                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Pollachy (Polláçç, Tam Polláçh*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 603                                                                   | 172,909             | 2,24,272                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 3. Oodamalpett (Udamalpettai, Tam Udamalpet*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 542                                                                   | 112,572             | 2,04,043                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,977                                                                 | 438,872             | 7,87,535                                                                                                 |         |
|                                | General Deputy Collector, Suttimangalam (Shattiyamangalam, Tam Satyamangalam*)                          | 1. Suttimangalam (Shattiyamangalam, Tam Sityamangalam*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Talavandy (Tálavádú,* Tam ), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,180                                                                 | 151,313             | 3,13,124                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         | 2. Collegaul (Kollegálam, Tam Kollegai*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,076                                                                 | 77,522              | 86,571                                                                                                   |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2,256                                                                 | 228,835             | 3,99,695                                                                                                 |         |
|                                |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7,894                                                                 | 1,657,630           | 25,91,861                                                                                                |         |

| District  | Designation and Headquarters Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                   | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Headquarters Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mitthas are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourhoods, and in the case of the Gannam Malhahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto.                                           | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Years ending with Fasly 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks                                                                               |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | 2                                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5                                                                      | 6                                                              | 7                                                                                                      | 8                                                                                     |
| Cuddapah. | Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel.).<br>Sub-Collector, Madanapully (Madanapalle, Tel.) | 1. Royachoty (Ráyatsóti, Tel. Ráyachoti*), Rupees 175<br>2. Kadry (Kadri, Tel.), Rupees 175.<br>3. Volpand (Váyalpádu, Tel. Váyalpád*), Rupees 175.<br>4. Madanapully (Madanapalle, Tel.), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ..<br>...<br>Pecan (Piléru, Tel. Pilé*), Rupees 70<br>Total                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ACS.<br>..<br>998<br>1,165<br>831<br>836<br>3,830                      | ..<br>..<br>92,541<br>116,252<br>104,462<br>106,215<br>419,470 | ..<br>..<br>1,19,462<br>1,25,440<br>1,49,928<br>1,63,928<br>5,58,758                                   |                                                                                       |
|           | Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel.)                                     | 1. Jamma'mudoogoo (Jam-madamadu, Tel.), Rupees 200<br>2. Poddootore (Prodduturu, Tel. Proddutur*), Rupees 175.<br>3. Poohvendla (Pulivendla, Tel. Pulivendla*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ..<br>..<br>Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 616<br>487<br>701<br>1,804                                             | 91,958<br>90,653<br>95,617<br>278,228                          | 2,09,577<br>1,93,806<br>1,73,638<br>5,77,021                                                           |                                                                                       |
|           | General Deputy Collector, Sidhout (Siddhivattam, Tel. Siddhavattam*)                   | 1. Bidwai (Badvélu, Tel. Bidvel*), Rupees 150<br>2. Sidhout (Siddhivattam, Tel. Siddhavattam*) Rupees 150<br>3. Poollampett (Pullampeta, Tel. Pullampet*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ..<br>..<br>Chitwai (Chitvélu, Tel. Chitvé), Rupees 70<br>Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                             | 755<br>610<br>979<br>2,344                                             | 82,445<br>59,076<br>134,366<br>275,887                         | 1,25,861<br>97,805<br>2,03,595<br>4,27,261                                                             |                                                                                       |
|           | Assistant Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel.)                                          | 1. Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel.), Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | { Kamalanpootam (Kamalanpattam, Tel. Kamalanpattam*) Rupees 70<br>Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                        | 760                                                                    | 147,453                                                        | 2,46,652                                                                                               |                                                                                       |
|           |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 8,738                                                                  | 1,121,038                                                      | 18,09,692                                                                                              |                                                                                       |
|           | Collector, Chittoor (Chittur, Tel. Chittur*)                                           | 1. Palore (Paláru, Tel. Paláru*), Rupees 175<br>2. Hoornu (Hurnu, Tel.) Zemindary<br>3. Chittoor (Chittóru, Tel. Chittóru*) Zemindary<br>4. Budy (Budi, Tel. Budy*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ..<br>..<br>..<br>..<br>Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 21<br>9<br>231<br>47<br>311                                            | 5,605<br>3,787<br>55,211<br>13,928<br>78,531                   | 553<br>1,163<br>18,975<br>4,457<br>25,148                                                              |                                                                                       |
|           |                                                                                        | 1. Pondakkhoi (Pondákhólu, Tel.), Malhah Tracts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 33<br>37<br>70                                                         | 1,736<br>2,949<br>5,670                                        | ..<br>..<br>..                                                                                         |                                                                                       |
|           |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 381                                                                    | 84,201                                                         |                                                                                                        |                                                                                       |
|           | Principal Assistant Collector, Chittoor (Chittur, Tel.)                                | 1. Chittoor* (Chittóru, Tel.), Rupees 175<br>2. Shreecoor (Shreecoor, Tel.) of Vizianagaram* (Vizianagaram, Tel.) Zemindary<br>3. Chittoor (Chittóru, Tel.) Zemindary<br>4. Moonigavada (Moonigavada, Tel.) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | { Narasimhapur (Narasimhapur, Tel. Narasimhapur*) Rupees 70<br>Chittoor (Chittóru, Tel.), Rupees 100                                                                                                                                                           | 412<br>177<br>49<br>49                                                 | 161,609<br>18,283<br>8,054<br>4,125                            | 2,70,067<br>..<br>4,048<br>3,978                                                                       |                                                                                       |
|           |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                                                |                                                                                                        | The extent and outgo of this Mitthah area are included in the Goomsoor talook.        |
|           |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                                                |                                                                                                        | The revenue is included in that of the Vizianagaram Zemindary, Vizianagaram District. |

| District.           | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.       | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cutch or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Nellores, and in the case of the Ganjam Malihahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistrates set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected, Mag. = Sub-Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fyees ending with Fyul 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1                   | 2                                                                          | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 5                                                                       | 6                    | 7                                                                                                     | 8        |
| Ganjam—(Continued). | Principal Assistant Collector, Chicacolo* (Shrikakulam, Tel.)—(Continued). | 5. Gottipully (Gottipalli, Tel.) and Yembaram (Yembaramu, Tel.), Zemindarries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ACS.<br>49                                                              | 5,348                | RS.<br>4,049                                                                                          |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 6. Pautatekkaly (Pata-tekka, Tel.) Zemindary estates.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 14,617               | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 7. Ragoonathapooram, (Raghnadhapuramu, Tel. Raghnadhapuramu*), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 15,419               | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 8. Temboor (Temburu, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 3,786                | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 9. Nowgaum (Naugamu, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 2,032                | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 10. Nandigaum (Nandigamu, Tel. Nandigamu*), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 10,702               | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 11. Talagaum Talagamu, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 12,388               | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 12. Bharanigaum (Bharinigaumu, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 178                                                                     | 36                   | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 13. Penta (Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 634                  | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 14. Chinnaury Gokarnapully (Chinnarigokarnapalli, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 35                   | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 15. Khallada (Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 1,807                | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 16. Bejjipully (Bejjipalli, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 185                  | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 17. Potoolor (Potokuru, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 44                   | ...                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 18. Tarlah (Tarla, Tel.), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 52                                                                      | 27,035               | 4,000                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 19. Saunkipully (Saunkipalli, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                       | 851                  | 869                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 20. Consoolacottore (Konusolakotturu, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 12                                                                      | 606                  | 393                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 21. Talipetti (Tarpeta, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                       | 394                  | 255                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 22. Chinnatoongam (Chinnatungamu, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                       | 416                  | 425                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 23. Peddatoongam (Peddatungamu, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 16                                                                      | 433                  | 424                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 24. Talavalasa (Tel.), or Talabhadra, (Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                       | 295                  | 424                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 25. Jarjanjy (Jarjanji, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 23                                                                      | 1,627                | 1,002                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 26. Yellamanchili (Yellamanchili, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1                                                                       | 508                  | 654                                                                                                   |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 27. Boddalum (Boddamu, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 13                                                                      | 217                  | 89                                                                                                    |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 28. Bolamarapavalasa (Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 21                                                                      | 705                  | 1,013                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 29. Gopalpore (Gopakapuramu, Tel. Gopalpur*) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 5                                                                       | 5,480                | 3,699                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 30. Chittivasa (Chittivalasa, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 71                                                                      | 5,094                | 2,071                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 31. Oolam (Urkamu, Tel. Urukamu*), Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 15                                                                      | 11,536               | 13,580                                                                                                |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 32. Danta (Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 41                                                                      | 3,420                | 2,309                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 33. Tilaury (Tilari, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 15                                                                      | 6,832                | 3,654                                                                                                 |          |
|                     |                                                                            | 34. Sowdaum (Saudamu, Tel. Savudam) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 21                                                                      | 1,164                | 686                                                                                                   |          |

| District | Designation and Headquarters Station of Revenue Divisional Officers  | Tahsildaries. The name of the Cutch or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these are also shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mitahs are mentioned although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourhoods are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildaries and Sub Magistrates set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts | Population of ditto | Land Revenue Demand of ditto being the Average of five Festivals ending with Fush 1292 (30th June 1883) | Remarks                                                                           |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5                                                                     | 6                   | 7                                                                                                       | 8                                                                                 |
| Cuddapah | Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel)                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ACS                                                                   |                     | RS                                                                                                      |                                                                                   |
|          | Sub Collector, Madanapully (Madanapalle, Tel)                        | 1 Royachoty (Rāyachōti, Tel Rāyachoti*) Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Pochan (Pileru, Tel Piler*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 998                                                                   | 92,541              | 1,19,462                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 2 Kadu (Kadu, Tel), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1,165                                                                 | 116,252             | 1,25,440                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 3 Vailpadi (Vāyalpādi, Tel Vāyalpādi*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 831                                                                   | 104,462             | 1,49,928                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 4 Madanapully (Madanapalle, Tel), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 836                                                                   | 106,215             | 1,63,928                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,830                                                                 | 419,170             | 5,58,758                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          | Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel)                    | 1 Jannalimudugoo (Jannalimudugoo, Tel), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Chitvel (Chitvelu, Tel Chitvel), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 616                                                                   | 91,958              | 2,09,577                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 2 Poddootu (Poddootu, Tel Poddootu*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 487                                                                   | 90,653              | 1,93,806                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 3 Poolvendu (Poolvendu, Tel Poolvendu*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 701                                                                   | 95,617              | 1,73,638                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1,804                                                                 | 278,228             | 5,77,021                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          | General Deputy Collector, Sidhouth (Siddhuvattam, Tel Siddhuvattam*) | 1 Buduval (Buduvola, Tel Buduvola*) Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Chitvel (Chitvelu, Tel Chitvel), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 755                                                                   | 82,445              | 1,25,861                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 2 Sidhouth (Siddhuvattam, Tel Siddhuvattam*) Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 610                                                                   | 59,076              | 97,805                                                                                                  |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 3 Poolampett (Poolampett, Tel Poolampett*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 979                                                                   | 144,366             | 2,03,595                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2,344                                                                 | 275,887             | 4,27,261                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          | Assistant Collector, Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel)                         | 1 Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel), Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Cinnampooram (Kinnampooram, Tel Kinnampooram*) Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                                | 760                                                                   | 117,453             | 2,46,652                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Tel), Rupees 100                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                       |                     |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8,738                                                                 | 1,121,038           | 18,09,692                                                                                               |                                                                                   |
| Goomsoor | Collector, Chittoor (Chittoor, Tel Chittoor*)                        | 1 Palu (Palu, Tel Palu*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 21                                                                    | 5,605               | 553                                                                                                     |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 2 Hoomu (Hoomu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 9                                                                     | 3,787               | 1,163                                                                                                   |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 3 Chittoor (Chittoor, Tel Chittoor*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 231                                                                   | 55,311              | 18,975                                                                                                  |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 1 Budy (Budy, Tel Budy*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 47                                                                    | 13,928              | 4,457                                                                                                   |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 311                                                                   | 78,531              | 25,148                                                                                                  |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 1 Pondakholl (Pondakholl, Tel), Mahab Tracts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                       | 1,766               |                                                                                                         | The extent and cutchobuddy of this Mitah are included in the Goomsoor talook      |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 33                                                                    | 2,949               |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 37                                                                    | 955                 |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 70                                                                    | 5,670               |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 381                                                                   | 81,201              |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          | Principal Assistant Collector, Chittoor* (Chittoor, Tel)             | 1 Chittoor* (Chittoor, Tel) Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Narasimhapett (Narasimhapett, Tel Narasimhapett*) Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                             | 412                                                                   | 164,609             | 2,70,067                                                                                                | The revenue is included in that of the Vinnamagram Zemindary Vinnamagram District |
|          |                                                                      | 2 Shreecooram (Shreecooram, Tel) of Vinnamagram* (Vinnamagram, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 171                                                                   | 18,283              |                                                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 3 Chittoor (Chittoor, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 49                                                                    | 8,051               | 4,018                                                                                                   |                                                                                   |
|          |                                                                      | 4 Mungavara (Mungavara, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 49                                                                    | 4,125               | 3,978                                                                                                   |                                                                                   |

| District            | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers    | Tahsildarries The name of the Cushtah or Head quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mitahs are mentioned although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbouries, and in the case of the Ganjam Mitahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistrates not opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five flushes, ending with Fyaly 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1                   | 2                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 5                                                                      | 6                    | 7                                                                                                         | 8       |
| Ganjam—(Continued). | Principal Assistant Collector, Chicacole* (Sikakulam, Tel)—(Continued) | 5 Gottipully (Gottipalli, Tel) and Yembaram (Yembarāma, Tel), Zemindarries                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ACS<br>49                                                              | 5,348                | RS<br>4,049                                                                                               |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 6 Pautatekkaly (Pata-<br>tekkah,* Tel) Zemindary estates                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 14,617               |                                                                                                           |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 7 Ragoonathapooram, (Raghenádhapuram, Tel Raghunátha puram*), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 15,419               | ...                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 8 Tembooi (Tembóru Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 3,786                | .                                                                                                         |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 9 Nowgaun (Naugāmu, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 2,032                |                                                                                                           |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 10 Nundigaun (Nandigāmu, Tel Nandigām*), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 10,702               |                                                                                                           |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 11 Talagaun (Tahgāmu, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 178                                                                    | 12,338               | ..                                                                                                        |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 12 Bhaanigaun (Bhaanigāmu, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 36                   | .                                                                                                         |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 13 Penta (Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 631                  |                                                                                                           |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 14 Chinnaury Gokarnapully (Chinnāringokarnapalli, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 35                   | ...                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 15 Khallada (Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 1,807                | ...                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 16 Bejipully (Bejipalli, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 185                  | .                                                                                                         |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 17 Potooloon (Potulūru, Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 44                   | ..                                                                                                        |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 18 Tailah (Taila,* Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 52                                                                     | 27,035               | 4,000                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 19 Saukipully (Sākipalli, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 851                  | 869                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 20 Consolacottolo (Konusalahotturu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 606                  | 393                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 21 Tailpett (Tailpeti, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 394                  | 255                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 22 Chinnatoongam (Chinnatungamu, Tel) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 416                  | 425                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 23 Peddatoongam (Peddatungamu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 433                  | 424                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 24 Tilahasa (Tel), or Talabhadra, (Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ?                                                                      | 295                  | 424                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 25 Jajrayy (Jajrayi, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2?                                                                     | 1,627                | 1,002                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 26 Yellamanchily (Yellamanchili, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1                                                                      | 508                  | 654                                                                                                       |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 27 Boddam (Boddāmu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1?                                                                     | 217                  | 89                                                                                                        |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 28 Belmaripalivalasi (Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2?                                                                     | 705                  | 1,043                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 29 Gopalpore (Gopālpurāmu, Tel Gopālpur*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5                                                                      | 5,430                | 3,609                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 30 Chittavalasi (Chittivalasa, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 7?                                                                     | 5,001                | 2,071                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 31 Oorlam (Uilāmu, Tel Uilāma*) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 15?                                                                    | 11,536               | 13,580                                                                                                    |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 32 Danta (Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4?                                                                     | 3,420                | 2,709                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 33 Tilam (Tilui, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 15?                                                                    | 6,832                | 3,651                                                                                                     |         |
|                     |                                                                        | 34 Sowdam (Srudāmu, Tel Srudam) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2?                                                                     | 1,164                | 686                                                                                                       |         |

| District              | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers | Tahsildarries The name of the Cusbah or Head quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindarry Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mahals are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Talukberries and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub Magistrates set opposite the talooks in which they are included or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto | Land Revenue Demand of ditto being the Average of two Fusties ending with Fusty 1202 (30th June 1883) | Remarks                                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                     | 2                                                                   | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5                                                                      | 6                   | 7                                                                                                     | 8                                                       |
| Ganjam -- (Continued) | Senior Assistant Collector, Bero-hampore* (Berhampuramu, Tel)       | 35 Akkavalasa (Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Pulakumedy (Pulakumedi,* Tel), Rupees 100                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ACS 1                                                                  | 931                 | Rs 278                                                                                                | The revenue is included in that of Pulakumedy Zemindary |
|                       |                                                                     | 36 Santa Lutchmepooram (Santa Lakshmi-puram, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 76                                                                     | 569                 | 1,192                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 37 Talasunoodiam (Talasunoodiamu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 13                                                                     | 862                 | 2,363                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 38 Soosarama (Susvamu, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4                                                                      | 321                 | 333                                                                                                   |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 39 Rajapooram (Rajapuram, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 76                                                                     | 198                 | 76                                                                                                    |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 40 Sidibehera Cottam (Sidibehera Kottam, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3                                                                      | 119                 | 102                                                                                                   |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 41 Zonnarpand (Drona-padu Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 5                                                                      | 72                  | 92                                                                                                    |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 42 Mooligam (Mulgama, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 13                                                                     | 737                 | 571                                                                                                   |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 43 Pulakumedy (Pulakumedi,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 639                                                                    | 240,980             | 87,825                                                                                                |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 44 Pulakumedy (Pulakumedi,* Tel) Mahal Tracts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 351                                                                    | 39,152              |                                                                                                       |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,769 5                                                                | 612,635             | 4,69,662                                                                                              |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 1 Berhampore* (Berhampuramu, Tel) Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Berhampore* (Berhampuramu, Tel), Rupees 70<br>Mag<br>Ganjam* (Ganjamu, Tel), Rupees 70<br>Ichipora (Ichapuramu, Tel Ichapuri*) Rupees 100<br>Poonashottapora (Poonashottapuramu, Tel Poonashottapuri*) Rupees 100                                           | 521                                                                    | 271,147             | 3,42,226                                                                                              | The Survey area is that of the whole Zemindary          |
|                       |                                                                     | 2 Atogadab (Atogoda On Atogudi*) consists of Colady (Koladi, Tel) and Bondicandy (Bondikandi, Tel) Mittis Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 265                                                                    | 58,372              | 59,929                                                                                                |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 3 Peddi Kumedy (Peddi Kumedi,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 195                                                                    | 48,275              | 23,323                                                                                                |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 4 Cheekaty (Chikati,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 109                                                                    | 45,636              | 33,913                                                                                                |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 5 Sooragay (Suaragi,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 75                                                                     | 15,212              | 3,545                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 6 Jundi (Dzund, Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 38                                                                     | 6,881               | 2,025                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 7 Jundita* (Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 101                                                                    | 22,784              | 7,384                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 8 Buvah (Bhuva,* Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8                                                                      | 4,654               | 7,800                                                                                                 |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 9 Pettah (Peta Tel), Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        | 4,171               |                                                                                                       |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 10 Mundisa (Mundisi,* Tel Mandisa*) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 132                                                                    | 35,532              | 14,035                                                                                                |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     | 11 Boodamasinghy (Buda-dashingi Tel) Zemindary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ranagheer (Ranaguri, Tel) Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 22                                                                     | 4,031               | 525                                                                                                   | The revenue is included in that of the Zemindaries      |
|                       |                                                                     | 12 Peddi Kumedy (Peddi Kumedi,* Tel) Sooragay (Suaragi,* Tel), Boodamasinghy (Buda-dashingi Tel) Jundi (Dzund Tel), Jundita* (Tel), and Mundisa (Mundisi Tel Mandasa*) Mahals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 157                                                                    | 35,160              |                                                                                                       |                                                         |
|                       |                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total                                                                  | 1,923               | 552,487                                                                                               | 1,91,705                                                |

| District.           | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                                                                          | Tahsildarries The name of the Cusbah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neelgherries, and in the case of the Ganjam Malahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fushes ending with Fusly 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks.                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                   | 2                                                                                                                                             | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5                                                                       | 6                    | 7                                                                                                       | 8                                                                                                                                   |
| Ganjam—(Continued). | General Deputy Collectors, Russellcondah (Rasulukonda, Russellkonda,* Tel.).                                                                  | 1 Goomsoor (Ghumsarā, Tel. Goomsur*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sooradah (Suradā,* Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ACS. * 1,121                                                            | 174,013              | 1,99,909                                                                                                | *This includes the area of Pondakholl Mittah.<br>† The area is included in the Zemindarry given in the Senior Assistant's Division. |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 2 Atagadah (Atogodo, Oor. Atagadā*), Mittah Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | †                                                                       | 42,531               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 3 Dhauracote (Dhārākōta, Tel. Dhārākōt*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 125                                                                     | 24,347               | 25,025                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 4 Shergadah (Shérugadā, Tel. Sérgadā*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 24                                                                      | 11,562               | 5,822                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 5 Chinna Kimeddy (Chinna Kimedī,* Tel.) or Pertaubgherry (Pratāpagiri, Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 189                                                                     | 35,954               | 20,827                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 6 Aska* (Ashukā, Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Aska* (Ashukā, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 21                                                                      | 7,923                | 4,849                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 7 Devabhoomy (Devabhāmi,* Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         | 6,037                | 5,188                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 8 Coorla (Kurā,* Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         | 4,189                | 5,428                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 9 Bodagooda (Bodaguda, Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 141                                                                     | 14,670               | 4,230                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,621                                                                   | 321,231              | 2,71,278                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     | Special Assistant Agent, Russellcondah (Rasulukonda, Tel. Russellkonda*) in the low country, and Balligooda (Balliguda,* Tel.) in the Malahs. | 1 Chocapaud (Chokapādu, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 98                                                                      | 7,377                | ..                                                                                                      | The revenue of Bodagooda Malahs is included in that shown for Bodagooda Zemindarry.                                                 |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 2 Bodagooda (Bodaguda, Tel.) Malahs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 309                                                                     | 15,341               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 3 Goomsoor (Ghumsarā, Tel. Goomsur*) Malahs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Oodayagherry (Udayaghi,* Tel.), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 322                                                                     | 55,154               | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 4 Chinna Kimeddy (Chinna Kimedī,* Tel.) Malahs inclusive of Cuttingia (Kattungiyā, Tel.) Dainagabady (Dainagabadi, Tel.), Chundiagherry (Chandragiri, Tel.), Ramagherry (Rāmaghi, Tel.), Enicote (Birikēta, Tel.), Chundiputti (Chandipatti, Tel.), and Ryepore (Rāpūr, Raipur*).                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,975                                                                   | 101,178              | 50                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,704                                                                   | 179,050              | 50                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | Grand Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 8,326 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>                                       | 1,749,604            | 12,50,843                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                     |
| Godavery.           | Collector, Cocanada* (Kākināda, Tel.)                                                                                                         | 1. Peddapore (Peddāpuramu, Tel. Peddapuram*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Prodipadoo (Prodipadu, Tel.) or Yeleshwaram (Yelēshwaram, Tel.), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                                      | 552                                                                     | 124,314              | 2,33,003                                                                                                | No revenue for Chinna Kimeddy Malahs                                                                                                |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 2. Pittapore (Piṭhāpuramu, Tel. Piṭhāpuram*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 203                                                                     | 68,161               | 2,78,689                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 3 Cocanada* (Kākināda, Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Cocanada* (Kākināda, Tel.) Division, Rupees 100<br>Cocanada* (Kākināda, Tel.) Town Rupees 70 Mag                                                                                                                                                                | 190                                                                     | 101,075              | 42,084                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 4. Toony (Tuni,* Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 320                                                                     | 66,544               | 43,753                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,262                                                                   | 360,094              | 5,97,529                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     | Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry* (Rājahmēndiavaram, Tel.).                                                                                         | 1 Rajahmundry* (Rājahmēndiavaram, Tel.), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Cottapully (Kōtipalli, Tel. Kottapalle*) or Gokaveram (Gōkavarāmu, Tel.) or Raghooodevapooram (Raghudēvapuramu, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                              | 1,301                                                                   | 145,952              | 1,53,765                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 2. Amalaupooram (Amalāpuramu, Tel. Amalāpuram*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 506                                                                     | 227,157              | 5,94,336                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | 3 Ramchendrapooram (Rāmachandrapuramu, Tel. Rāmachandrapuram*), Rupees 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Alamore (Ālamūru, Tel.) or Ramchendrapooram (Rāmachandrapuramu, Tel. Rāmachandrapuram*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                              | 400                                                                     | 220,780              | 8,65,814                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                                                                                                                                               | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,207                                                                   | 593,889              | 16,13,915                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                     |

| District.             | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers. | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cushtah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindarry Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neigherries, and in the case of the Ganjam Malhubs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto.                     | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fyulies ending with Fyul 1292 (80th June 1880). | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1                     | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5                                                                      | 6                                        | 7                                                                                                       | 8        |
| Godavery—(Continued). |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | ACS.                                                                   |                                          | RS.                                                                                                     |          |
|                       | Head Assistant Collector, Elloor* (Elláru, Tel.).                    | 1. Elloor* (Elláru, Tel.), Rupees 175.<br>2. Yernagoodem (Yernagoodem, Tel. Yernagoodem*), Rupees 150.<br>3. Tancokoo (Tanuku,* Tel.), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Chintalapooddy (Chintalapúdi, Tel.), Rupees 70<br>Polavaram (Pólavaram, Tel.), Rupees 100.<br>Pentapaud (Pentapádu, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                          | 729<br>1,107<br>371                                                    | 149,308<br>159,364<br>188,306            | 2,48,659<br>2,01,914<br>7,08,744                                                                        |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2,207                                                                  | 496,978                                  | 11,54,317                                                                                               |          |
|                       | General Deputy Collector, Narsapore (Narasápuramu, Tel. Narsápu*)    | 1. Narsapore (Narasápuramu, Tel. Narsápu*), Rupees 225.<br>2. Bhicmavaram (Bhimavaram, Tel. Bhimavaram*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Shivacode (Shivakódu, Tel.), Rupees 70.<br>.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 437<br>321                                                             | 200,153<br>108,599                       | 6,16,630<br>4,41,266                                                                                    |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 758                                                                    | 308,752                                  | 10,57,896                                                                                               |          |
|                       | Special Assistant Agent, Coonavarani (Kónavarani, Tel.).             | 1. Bhadrachellam (Bhadráchalam, Tel. Bhadráchalam*) Zemindarry Talook                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 911                                                                    | 35,656                                   | 20,628                                                                                                  |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Grand Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 7,315                                                                  | 1,795,369                                | 44,44,285                                                                                               |          |
|                       | Collector, Masulipatnam* (Masulípatnam, Tel.).                       | 1. Goodiranda (Gudiváda* Tel.), Rupees 200.<br>2. Bunder (Bandaru, Tel. Bandar*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Koicalore (Kaikalúra, Tel.), Rupees 70<br>{ Avanigadda, Rupees 70<br>Bunder (Bandaru, Tel. Bandar*) Town and Port, Rupees 70 Mag. }                                                                                                                            | 596<br>778                                                             | 99,233<br>175,482                        | 4,86,997<br>2,69,854                                                                                    |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1,374                                                                  | 274,715                                  | 7,56,851                                                                                                |          |
|                       | Sub-Collector, Goontoor (Guntúru, Tel. Guntú*)                       | 1. Baupatla (Bápatla,* Tel.), Rupees 225<br>2. Goontoor (Guntúru, Tel. Guntú*), Rupees 225<br>3. Sattenapally (Sattēnappallē,* Tel.), Rupees 175<br>4. Repally (Rápallē,* Tel.), Rupees 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ponnoc (Ponnúru, Tel.), Rupees 70.<br>{ Goontoor (Guntúru, Tel. Guntú*), Rupees 70 Mag<br>Mangalagheery (Mangalagheery,* Tel.), Rupees 70<br>...<br>Tenally (Tenálu, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                         | 679<br>500<br>714<br>614                                               | 151,736<br>136,083<br>110,290<br>184,340 | 5,91,131<br>4,13,340<br>3,71,586<br>7,35,830                                                            |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2,537                                                                  | 582,449                                  | 21,11,887                                                                                               |          |
| Kistna.               | Head Assistant Collector, Bozvada (Bedaváda, Tel. Bozváda*).         | 1. Nundigama (Nandigáma,* Tel.), Rupees 150.<br>2. Bezvada (Bedaváda, Tel. Bezváda*), Rupees 150<br>1. Noozveed (Nóživida, Tel. Nózvid*) Zemindarry.<br>2. Vissanapett (Vissanapéta, Tel.) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Jaggayapett (Jaggayapéta, Tel. Jaggayapet*), Rupees 70.<br>..<br>Noozveed (Nóživida, Tel. Nózvid*), Rupees 100.<br>Vissanapett (Vissanapéta, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                | 679<br>428<br>694<br>324                                               | 107,288<br>82,895<br>125,165<br>54,401   | 1,87,764<br>1,56,494<br>1,76,424<br>20,916                                                              |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2,124                                                                  | 369,749                                  | 5,41,589                                                                                                |          |
|                       | General Deputy Collector, Vinucondah (Vinukonda,* Tel.).             | 1. Naisanowpott (Naisanavupéta, Tel. Naisanavpet*), Rupees 200<br>2. Palnad (Pálnádu, Tel. Pálnád*), Rupees 200<br>3. Vinucondah (Vinukonda,* Tel.), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ..<br>Toomaraoto (Tumarakóta, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 712<br>1,057<br>666                                                    | 128,791<br>125,796<br>66,977             | 3,36,424<br>3,27,814<br>1,29,707                                                                        |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2,435                                                                  | 321,567                                  | 7,93,945                                                                                                |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Grand Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8,471                                                                  | 1,548,480                                | 42,10,030                                                                                               |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                          |                                                                                                         |          |
|                       |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                          |                                                                                                         |          |



| District.                                   | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                         | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neilgherries, and in the case of the Ganjam Maliahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistacies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistacies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments.                                                                              | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fusties ending with Fusly 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks.               |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1                                           | 2                                                                                            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 5                                                                       | 6                    | 7                                                                                                        | 8                      |
| Kurnool.                                    | Collector, Kurnool* (Karnūlu, Tel.).                                                         | 1. Nundicotore (Nandikōtū-kūru, Tel. Nandikōtkur*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Atmacore (Ātmakūru, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ACS. 1,323                                                              | 72,741               | 1,83,295                                                                                                 | Excludes Bunganapully. |
|                                             | Head Assistant Collector, Nundiaul (Nandyāla, Tel. Nandyāl*).                                | 1. Nundiaul (Nandyāla, Tel. Nandyāl*), Rupees 200.<br>2. Sirwail (Chiruvella, Tel. Sirvel*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Callwa (Kālava, Tel.), Rupees 70.<br>.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 894<br>623                                                              | 78,282<br>57,197     | 1,87,411<br>1,51,163                                                                                     |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1,517                                                                   | 135,479              | 3,38,574                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             | General Deputy Collector, Cumbum* (Kambhamu, Tel.).                                          | 1. Cumbum* (Kambhamu, Tel.), Rupees 150.<br>2. Marcapore (Mārkāpuram, Tel. Mārkāpur*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .....<br>.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,044<br>1,110                                                          | 109,851<br>84,018    | 1,37,313<br>76,798                                                                                       |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2,154                                                                   | 193,899              | 2,14,111                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             | General Deputy Collector, Pyaupaly (Pyāpali, Tel.).                                          | 1. Patticoudah (Patikonda, Tel.) Rupees 175.<br>2. Coileoontla (Kōyilakuntla, Tel. Koilkuntla*), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Pyaupaly (Pyāpali, Tel.), Rupees 70.<br>Owk* (Auku, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,134<br>571                                                            | 105,438<br>76,206    | 1,80,600<br>2,31,840                                                                                     |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1,705                                                                   | 181,734              | 4,12,440                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             | Assistant Collector, Kurnool* (Karnūlu, Tel.).                                               | 1. Ramalcottah (Rāmalla-kōta, Tel. Rāmalla-kōt*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Kurnool* (Karaūlu, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 834                                                                     | 94,698               | 1,45,217                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Grand Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 7,533                                                                   | 678,551              | 12,93,637                                                                                                |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 29                                                                      | 405,848              | 76,801                                                                                                   |                        |
| Madras.                                     | Collector, Madras* (Shennappattanam, Tam.).                                                  | 1. Madras* (Shennappattanam, Tam.), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Chiunammannore (Shin-nammannūr, Tam. Chiunammannūr*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,169                                                                   | 232,123              | 2,50,584                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             | Collector, Madura* (Mathurai, Tam.).                                                         | 1. Periyacoolam (Periyakulam, Tam. Periyakulam*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Nilacottah (Nilakkōttai, Tam.), Rupees 70.<br>Vedasundoor (Vēdasandār, Tam.), Rupees 70.<br>Kodaykarnal (Kodikkānal, Tam. Kodaikānal*) Hills, Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1,071<br>910                                                            | 301,783<br>171,515   | 3,51,951<br>2,32,734                                                                                     |                        |
| Sub-Collector, Dindigul* (Tindukkal, Tam.). | 1. Dindigul* (Tindukkal, Tam.), Rupees 200.<br>2. Pulney (Parhani, Tam. Palni*), Rupees 150. | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,981                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                                          | 476,298                |
| Madura.                                     | Head Assistant Collector, Ramnaud (Rāmanāthapuram, Tam. Ramnad*).                            | 1. Ramnaud (Rāmanāthapuram, Tam. Ramnad*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Tirooshooly (Tiruccuzhi, Tam. Tirushali*), Rupees 100.<br>Moothocoolatore (Muthukkulattūr, Tam. Muthukulattūr*), Rupees 70.<br>Ramnaud (Rāmanāthapuram, Tam. Ramnad*), Rupees 100.<br>Trivathanny (Tiruvādhurai, Tam.), Rupees 70.<br>Shivagunga (Shivakkangai, Tam. Sivaganga*), Rupees 100.<br>Tripatore (Tirupattūr, Tam.), Rupees 100. | 2,112                                                                   | 476,268              | 3,40,279                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                                          | 3,663                  |
|                                             | Assistant Collector, Madura* (Mathurai, Tam.).                                               | 1. Mailoor (Mēlūr, Tam. Melūr*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 628                                                                     | 132,537              | 2,25,120                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             | General Deputy Collector, Madura* (Mathurai, Tam.).                                          | 1. Madura* (Mathurai, Tam.), Rupees 225.<br>2. Tiroomungalam (Tirumangalam, Tam.), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Madura* (Mathurai, Tam.), Rupees 100<br>Oosilamputti (Usilambatti, Tam.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 335<br>625                                                              | 215,333<br>203,693   | 2,51,401<br>3,37,000                                                                                     |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 960                                                                     | 419,026              | 5,88,401                                                                                                 |                        |
|                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8,401                                                                   | 2,168,680            | 22,78,267                                                                                                |                        |

| District. | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.   | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cutch or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindarry Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mitahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neilgherries, and in the case of the Ganjam Maliahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fyals ending with Fyul 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks.                                                                   |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | 2                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5                                                                       | 6                    | 7                                                                                                     | 8                                                                          |
| Malabar.  | Collector, Calicut* (Kozhikkôta, Mal.).                                | 1. Calicut* (Kozhikkôta, Mal.), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Calicut* (Kozhikkôta, Mal.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 339                                                                     | 205,962              | 1,81,635                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 2. Cochin* (Kocçi, Mal.) ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Anjengo* (Anchinual, Mal.), Rupees 70. Mag. Tungacherry (Tankaççeri, Mal. Tankachéri*), Rupees 70. Mag.                                                                                                                                                         | 2                                                                       | 21,360               | 17,147                                                                                                |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 341                                                                     | 227,322              | 1,48,782                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | Sub-Collector, Tellicherry* (Talachshori, Mal.).                       | 1. Chiracal (Chirakkal, Mal. Chirakal*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Cannanore* (Kannûra, Mal.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 648                                                                     | 272,669              | 2,18,382                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 2. Cottayam (Kôttayam, Mal.), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Taliparamba* (Talipparamba, Mal.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 462                                                                     | 165,775              | 1,03,722                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 3. Coorombranand (Kurumbbranâta, Mal. Kurumbbranâd*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Cootaparamba (Kûttaparamba, * Mal.), Rupees 70. Quilandy (Koyilândi, Mal. Quilandi*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                | 538                                                                     | 261,024              | 2,12,597                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,648                                                                   | 699,468              | 5,34,701                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | Head Assistant Collector, Palghat (Pâlakâtû, Mal. Pâlgbat*).           | 1. Palghat (Pâlakâtû, Mal. Pâlgbat*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Alatore (Âlattûrn, Mal. Âlatûr*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 613                                                                     | 342,454              | 2,82,061                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | Special Assistant Collector, Malapporam (Malappuram, Mal. Malapuram*). | 1. Yornand (Êranâta, Mal. Êrnâd*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Tiroorangaudy (Tirûrananâti, Mal. Tirurangûdi*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 811                                                                     | 296,143              | 1,99,726                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 2. Valavanand (Valluvanâta, Mal. Walawanâd*).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Cherpalcherry (Cherppulashshêri, Mal. Cherpalcheri*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                | 963                                                                     | 308,102              | 2,42,592                                                                                              |                                                                            |
| Nellore.  |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,774                                                                   | 604,245              | 4,42,318                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | General Deputy Collector, Ponnany (Ponnâni, Mal. Ponâni*).             | 1. Ponnany (Ponnâni, Mal. Ponâni*), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | { Chowghant (Châvakkâtû, Mal. Châvakâd*), Rupees 70. Vetatapoodiyangaudy (Vetattapputiyanâti, Mal. Vetatapudiyangâdi*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                              | 390                                                                     | 392,654              | 3,12,464                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | General Deputy Collector, Manantoddy* (Mânantôti, Mal.).               | 1. Wynand (Yayanâta, Mal. Wynad*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Vythery (Vaithiri, Mal. Vayitri*), Rupees 125.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 999                                                                     | 88,091               | 1,03,025                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Grand Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5,765                                                                   | 2,354,234            | 18,23,351                                                                                             |                                                                            |
|           | Collector, Nellore* (Nellûru, Tel.).                                   | 1. Nellore* (Nellûru, Tel.), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | { Alloor (Allûru, Tel. Allûr*), Rupees 70. Nellore* (Nellûru, Tel.), Rupees 70. Mag.                                                                                                                                                                            | 638                                                                     | 163,740              | 5,23,968                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 2. Goodoor (Gûdûrn, Tel. Gûdûr*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | { Kotah, Rupees 70. Poloor (Pôlûru, Tel. Pôlûr*), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 910                                                                     | 125,453              | 3,20,356                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,548                                                                   | 289,193              | 8,44,344                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           | Sub-Collector, Ongole* (Vangôlu, Tel.).                                | 1. Ongole* (Vangôlu, Tel.), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | { Addanki (Addanki, * Tel.), Rupees 70. Darshy (Darishi, Tel. Darshi*), Rupees 100. Podily (Podile, Tel. Podili*), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                  | 797                                                                     | 188,593              | 3,48,224                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 2. Cundocore (Kandukûru, Tel. Kandukûr*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 787                                                                     | 126,757              | 2,73,094                                                                                              |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 3. Canigherry (Kanigiri, * Tel.), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,014                                                                   | 108,761              | 49,589                                                                                                |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 4. Darshy (Darishi, Tel. Darshi*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 616                                                                     | 68,164               | ...                                                                                                   |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        | 5. Podily (Podile, Tel. Podili*) Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 564                                                                     | 55,592               | ...                                                                                                   |                                                                            |
|           |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 3,778                                                                   | 547,867              | 6,70,907                                                                                              | The revenue of Darshy and Podily is included under Ven- catagherry Estate. |

| District.            | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers. | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cashah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neilgherries, and in the case of Ganjam Malahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto.          | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Flushes ending with Early 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1                    | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5                                                                       | 6                             | 7                                                                                                        | 8        |
| Nellore—(Continued). | Head Assistant Collector, Nellore* (Nellūru, Tel.).                  | 1 Cauvaly (Kāvali,* Tel.), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ACS. 548                                                                | 72,913                        | RS. 1,65,811                                                                                             |          |
|                      |                                                                      | 2 Oodayaghorry (Udayagiri, Tel.), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .. .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 850                                                                     | 86,326                        | 65,243                                                                                                   |          |
|                      |                                                                      | 3. Atmacore (Ātmakūru, Tel. Ātmakū*), Rupees 175.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 688                                                                     | 87,752                        | 2,20,622                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2,036                                                                   | 246,991                       | 4,51,676                                                                                                 |          |
|                      | General Deputy Collector, Naidoopeṭṭ (Nāyudupēṭa, Tel. Nāyudupēṭ*).  | 1. Raupore (Rāpūru, Tel. Rāpū*), Rupees 150.<br>2. Vencatagherry (Venkatagui,* Tel.) Zemindarry.<br>3. Poloor (Pōlūru, Tel. Pōlū*), Zemindarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Vencatagherry (Venkatagui,* Tel.), Rupees 100.<br>.....<br>.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 596<br>426<br>355                                                       | 49,774<br>41,915<br>44,496    | 11,935<br>...<br>3,74,347                                                                                |          |
|                      |                                                                      | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,377                                                                   | 136,185                       | 3,86,282                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8,739                                                                   | 1,220,236                     | 23,53,209                                                                                                |          |
| Neilgherries         | Collector, Ootacamund* (Ottagamandu, Tam.).                          | 1. Todanaud (Tōdanādu, Tam. Tōdanād*) Tract<br>2. Coondah (Kūndai, Tam. Kūndahs*) Tract.<br>3. Merkoonaud (Mērkunādu, Tam. Mērkunād*) Tract.<br>4. Parangmaud (Paranginādu, Tam. Paranginād*) Tract                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ootacamund* (Ottagamandu, Tam.), Rupees 100.<br>.. .<br>.....                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 386<br>101<br>93                                                        | 26,824<br>1,411<br>12,740     | 40,376                                                                                                   |          |
|                      |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Coonoor* (Kūnnūr, Tam.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 137                                                                     | 21,619                        |                                                                                                          |          |
|                      |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 717                                                                     | 65,594                        | 40,376                                                                                                   |          |
|                      |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 210                                                                     | 25,440                        | 24,829                                                                                                   |          |
|                      | Head Assistant Collector, Devalah (Dēvāla, Mal. Devāla*).            | 1. South-East Wynaud (Vayanādu, Mal. Wynaad*).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Goodalora (Kūdalūr, Tam. Gūdalūr*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 957                                                                     | 91,034                        | 65,205                                                                                                   |          |
| Salem.               | Collector, Salem* (Shēlam, Tam.).                                    | 1. Salem* (Shēlam, Tam.), Rupees 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Raipore (Rāsippuram, Tam.), Rupees 70<br>Salem* (Shēlam, Tam.), Rupees 100<br>Shevancy Hills* (Shēvāiyanmalai, Tam.), Rupees 150.<br>Taramungalam (Tāramangalam, Tam.), Rupees 70<br>.....                                                                     | 1,071                                                                   | 327,178                       | 4,04,414                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | 2. Ahtoor (Āttū, Tam. Atū*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 839                                                                     | 158,554                       | 2,06,107                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,910                                                                   | 485,732                       | 6,10,721                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | 1. Oosoor (Hosūru, Can. Hosū*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Dencanicottah (Tenganikottai, Tam. Denkanikōṭa*), Rupees 70<br>Pennagalam (Pennāgalam, Tam.), Rupees 70<br>.. .                                                                                                                                                | 1,221<br>933<br>657                                                     | 131,770<br>135,826<br>120,925 | 1,59,518<br>1,57,615<br>1,49,578                                                                         |          |
|                      | Sub-Collector, Oosoor (Hosūru, Can. Hosū*)                           | 2. Dhamapoory (Thamappur, Tam. Dhampur*), Rupees 175<br>3. Krishnagheriy (Kūttinakkū, Tam. Krishnagū*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2,861                                                                   | 388,256                       | 4,67,011                                                                                                 |          |
|                      | Head Assistant Collector, Tirupatore (Tirupattū, Tam. Tirupattū*)    | 1. Tirupatore (Tirupattū, Tam. Tirupattū*), Rupees 200                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Vaniyambady (Vānyambādi,* Tam.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 742                                                                     | 169,977                       | 1,62,784                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      | 2. Ootancary (Ūttangarai, Tam. Ūttankarai*), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Haroon (Aīūr, Tam.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 910                                                                     | 109,156                       | 1,05,788                                                                                                 |          |
|                      |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Total .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1,662                                                                   | 279,433                       | 2,68,572                                                                                                 |          |

| District.      | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers. | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mitabs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neilgherries, and in the case of the Ganjam Mahals, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistrates set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistrates only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments.                                    | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto.                                     | Land Revenue Demand of ditto being the Average of five Panches ending with Fasal, 1292 (30th June 1893). | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1              | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 5                                                                       | 6                                                        | 7                                                                                                        | 8        |
| Salem—(Contd.) | General Deputy Collector, Namacull (Námakkal, Tam Námakkal*)         | 1. Namacull (Námakkal, Tam. Námakkal*), Rupees 225.<br>2. Tiruchongode (Tiruchengodu, Tam. Tiruchen gód*), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Paramatty (Paramatti, Tam.), Rupees 70<br><br>Shunkeriyaalooog (Shanga gunttinnakkam, Tam. San- karidiug*), Rupees 70                                                                                                                                                                            | 714<br><br>637                                                          | 254,577<br><br>191,328                                   | 3,43,905<br><br>3,18,071                                                                                 |          |
|                |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1,351                                                                   | 445,905                                                  | 6,61,976                                                                                                 |          |
|                |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7,729                                                                   | 1,599,595                                                | 20,08,080                                                                                                |          |
|                | Collector, Tanjore* (Tanjávári, Tam.)                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ...                                                                     | ...                                                      | ...                                                                                                      |          |
|                | Sub Collector, Combaconam (Kumbagónam, Tam. Kumbakónam*)             | 1. Combaconam (Kumba- gónam, Tam. Kumba- kónam), Rupees 250.<br>2. Mayavaram (Máya- vaaram, * Tam.), Rupees 225<br>3. Shiyally (Shiyázhí, Tam. Shiyáli*), Rupees 150                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | { Combaconam (Kumbagó- nam, Tam. Kumbakó- nam), Rupees 100<br>Tiruvadammaroothore (Tiruvadammaruthúr, Tam. Tiruvadammaru- dú*), Rupees 70<br>Tirunkebar* (Tirangam- bádi, Tam.), Rupees 70.<br>...<br>Total ...                                                                                  | { 314<br><br>332<br><br>159<br><br>805                                  | { 370,373<br><br>238,994<br><br>114,041<br><br>7,237,587 | { 7,96,783<br><br>5,82,476<br><br>2,76,235<br><br>9,65,511                                               |          |
| Tanjore        | Head Assistant Collector, Negapatam* (Nigup- pattanam, Tam.)         | 1. Negapatam* (Nágap- pattanam, Tam.), Rupees 250<br>2. Nannilam (Nannilam, * Tam.), Rupees 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | { Negapatam* (Nágappatta- nam, Tam.), Rupees 100<br>Tiruvavoor (Tiruválar, * Tam.), Rupees 70<br>Coovavusal (Kudavásal, Tam.), Rupees 70<br><br>Total                                                                                                                                            | { 239<br><br>279<br><br>518                                             | { 216,867<br><br>220,202<br><br>437,069                  | { 4,04,301<br><br>7,48,689<br><br>11,52,990                                                              |          |
|                | General Deputy Collector, Munnargoody (Munnárgudi, Tam. Munnárgudi*) | 1. Munnargoody (Munnárgudi, Tam. Munnárgudi*), Rupees 200<br>2. Tiruparappundi (Tirutta- ruppundi, Tam. Tiruta- rapúndi*), Rupees 225                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Needamungalam (Nída- mangalam, * Tam.), Rupees 70<br>Vedamanyam (Vétháramyam, Tam.), Rupees 70<br><br>Total                                                                                                                                                                                      | 281<br>466<br>750                                                       | 181,650<br>168,103<br>3,49,753                           | 4,09,210<br>3,29,404<br>7,38,614                                                                         |          |
|                | General Deputy Collector, Tanjore* (Tanjávári, Tam.)                 | 1. Tanjore* (Tanjávári, Tam.), Rupees 250                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | { Tanjore* (Tanjávári, Tam.), Rupees 100<br>Tiruvady (Tiruváti, Tam. Tiruváti*), Rupees 70<br>Vullam (Vallam, * Tam.), Rupees 70.<br>Arutalur (Arundárgi, Tam. Arundárgi*), Rupees 70.<br><br>Grand Total                                                                                        | { 672<br><br>909<br><br>3,654                                           | { 375,086<br><br>244,717<br><br>2,130,383                | { 6,11,853<br><br>1,83,167<br><br>13,42,118                                                              |          |
|                | Assistant Collector, Tanjore* (Tanjá- vári, Tam.)                    | 2. Pattacottah (Pattuk- kottai, Tam. Patu- kota*), Rupees 175                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                         |                                                          |                                                                                                          |          |
|                | Sub Collector, Tuticorin* (Tuttuk- kudi, Tam.)                       | 1. Ottipidauram (Óttippi- dái am, Tam. Otapi- dái am*), Rupees 150<br><br>2. Tencary (Tengalai, Tam. Tenlárai*), Rupees 250                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | { Tuticorin* (Túttukudi, Tam.), Rupees 100.<br>Vilathicolam (Viláttik- kulam, Tam. Vilatik- ulam*), Rupees 70.<br>Coolasickkharaputnam (Kulaségarappattanam, Tam. Kulaségharapat- nam*), Rupees 100.<br>Shivavaccontam (Shirí- vakkundam, Tam. Shi- vakanthram*), Rupees 70 Mag.<br><br>Total .. | { 1,075<br><br>553<br><br>1,628                                         | { 260,797<br><br>288,110<br><br>552,907                  | { 2,94,806<br><br>5,05,245<br><br>8,00,051                                                               |          |

| District.              | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                  | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindarries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neighbourries, and in the case of the Gaujan Maliahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talooks in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub-Magistracies only without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindarries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto.                       | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Fyales ending with Fyaly 1292 (30th June 1883). | Remarks. |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1                      | 2                                                                                     | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5                                                                       | 6                                          | 7                                                                                                       | 8        |
| Tinnevely—(Continued). | Head Assistant Collector, Shermadevy (Shermathévi, Tam. Shermádevi*).                 | 1. Nangoonairy (Nángá-néri, Tam. Nángunéri*), Rupees 200.<br>2. Tencavasy (Tengási, Tam. Tenkási*), Rupees 175.<br>3. Ambasamoodram (Ambásamutirram, Tam. Ambásamudram*), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Radhaupooram (Ráthápuram, Tam. Rádhápuram*), Rupees 70.<br>.....<br>.....<br>Total ...                                                                                                                                                                          | ACS.<br>665<br>361<br>569<br>1,595                                      | 174,347<br>140,405<br>165,152<br>479,904   | RS.<br>2,94,511<br>2,25,097<br>3,97,495<br>9,17,103                                                     |          |
|                        | General Deputy Collector, Shreevillipootore (Shirivillipputtár, Tam. Srivilliputur*). | 1. Shreevillipootore (Shirivillipputtár, Tam. Srivilliputur*), Rupees 200.<br>2. Shautore (Sháttár, Tam. Sáttár*), Rupees 150.<br>3. Shunkaraneinarcoil (Shangaranayinárk-kóvil, Tam. Sankarainainárkcoil*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Watap (Varttiraiyiruppa, Tam. Varttiráiyiruppa*), Rupees 70.<br>Viroothooputty (Virnthupatti, Tam. Virudupati*), Rupees 70.<br>.....<br>Total ...                                                                                                               | 571<br>548<br>712<br>1,831                                              | 163,608<br>150,886<br>181,064<br>495,558   | 3,22,673<br>2,20,069<br>2,44,215<br>7,86,957                                                            |          |
|                        | Assistant Collector, Tinnevely* (Tirunelveli, Tam.).                                  | Tinnevely (Tirunelveli, Tam.), Rupees 225.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Palamcottah* (Pálayangóttai, Tam.), Rupees 100.<br><br>Grand Total ...                                                                                                                                                                                          | 327<br>5,381                                                            | 171,378<br>1,699,747                       | 2,94,105<br>27,98,216                                                                                   |          |
|                        | Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly* (Tiruçcináppalli, Tam.).                           | 1. Trichinopoly* (Tiruçcináppalli, Tam.), Rupees 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | {Laulgoody (Lálukkudi, Tam. Lálgudi*), Rupees 100.<br>Trichinopoly* (Tiruçcináppalli, Tam.), Rupees 100.<br>Mag.                                                                                                                                                | 536                                                                     | 355,918                                    | 4,37,546                                                                                                |          |
|                        | Head Assistant Collector, Moosiry (Musiri, * Tam.).                                   | 1. Moosiry (Musiri, * Tam.), Rupees 225.<br>2. Coolitalay (Kulittalai, Tam. Kulitalai*), Rupees 200.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Toorayore (Turaiyúr, * Tam.), Rupees 100.<br>Manapauray (Manappárai, Tam. Manapárai*), Rupees 70.<br>Total ...                                                                                                                                                  | 763<br>909<br>1,672                                                     | 257,668<br>201,990<br>459,658              | 3,46,713<br>2,26,452<br>5,73,165                                                                        |          |
|                        | General Deputy Collector, Ariyaloor (Ariyalúr, * Tam.).                               | 1. Perambalore (Perumbalár, * Tam.), Rupees 175.<br>2. Oodayarpolliem (Udayárpálayam, Tam. Udayárpálayam*), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....<br>Keelpalooore (Kízhappaluvár, Tam. Kilpaluvúr*), Rupees 70.<br>Total ..<br>Grand Total ...                                                                                                                                                              | 673<br>761<br>1,434<br>3,312                                            | 172,251<br>247,176<br>419,457<br>1,250,331 | 2,64,837<br>2,51,130<br>5,94,967<br>52,56,781                                                           |          |
|                        | Collector, Vizagapatam* (Vishákha-patnamu, Tel.).                                     | 1. Vizagapatam* (Vishákha-patnamu, Tel.) Zemindary.<br>2. Srungavarapocote (Srungavarapukóta, Tel.) Zemindary Hill Tracts of Srungavarapocote (Srungavarapukóta, Tel.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Vizagapatam* (Vishákha-patnamu, Tel.), Rupees 100.<br>Srungavarapocote (Shringavarapukóta, Tel.), Rupees 100.<br>Total ..                                                                                                                                       | 142<br>102<br>216<br>460                                                | 85,437<br>126,601<br>3,152<br>215,229      | ...<br>...<br>...<br>.                                                                                  |          |
|                        | Principal Assistant Collector, Narsapatani (Narasapatnamu, Tel. Narsapatnam*).        | 1. Golcondah (Golgonda, Tel. Golgonda*), Rupees 150.<br>2. Sarwasiddhi (Sarvasiddhi, * Tel.), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | .....<br>...<br>Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 161<br>347                                                              | 97,748<br>131,754                          | 89,770<br>1,36,208                                                                                      |          |
|                        |                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         |                                            |                                                                                                         |          |
|                        |                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         |                                            |                                                                                                         |          |

| District.                 | Designation and Head-quarter Station of Revenue Divisional Officers.                            | Tahsildarries. The name of the Cusbah or Head-quarter Station gives the name to the Charge. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Tahsildars. When Zemindary Tracts are not included in the limits of any talook, these also are shown. A few principal Zemindaries or Mittahs are mentioned, although included within a talook. The entries opposite the Neeldarries, and in the case of the Ganjam Malahs, are of territorial tracts. | Deputy Tahsildarries and Sub-Magistracies set opposite the talook in which they are included, or with which they are administratively connected. Mag. = Sub Magistrate only, without revenue functions. The figures show the monthly Pay of the Appointments. | Area in Square Miles of the Talooks, Zemindaries, and Total Districts. | Population of ditto. | Land Revenue Demand of ditto, being the Average of five Panches ending with Fush 1282 (30th June 1883). | Remarks.                                                        |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                         | 2                                                                                               | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 5                                                                      | 6                    | 7                                                                                                       | 8                                                               |
| Vizagapatnam—(Continued). | Principal Assistant Collector, Narasapatnam (Narasapatnam, Tel. Narasapatnam*)<br>—(Continued). | 3. Veeravilly (Vīravilli, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Veeravilly (Vīravilli, Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 504                                                                    | 176,052              | ...                                                                                                     | Includes Mad-gole.                                              |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 4. Ankapully (Anakāpulle,* Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ankapully (Anakāpulle,* Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 313                                                                    | 181,637              | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Hill Tracts Veeravilly (Vīravilli, Tel.) and Golcondah (Golugonda, Tel. Golgonda*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,452                                                                  | 26,059               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2,777                                                                  | 563,250              | 2,25,978                                                                                                |                                                                 |
|                           | Senior Assistant Collector, Parvatipore (Pārvatīpuram, Tel. Pārvatīpuram*)                      | 1. Bobbili (Bobbili,* Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Bobbili (Bobbili,* Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 227                                                                    | 139,971              | ...                                                                                                     | Includes Pan-churpenta.                                         |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 2. Saulore (Sālūru, Tel. Sālūr*) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Saulore (Sālūru, Tel. Sālūr*), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 64                                                                     | 80,831               | .                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Agency Tracts of Saulore (Sālūru, Tel. Sālūr*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 158                                                                    | 3,069                | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 3. Parvatipore (Pārvatīpuram, Tel. Pārvatīpuram*) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Parvatipore (Pārvatīpuram, Tel. Pārvatīpuram*), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 91                                                                     | 111,019              | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Agency Tracts of Parvatipore (Pārvatīpuram, Tel. Pārvatīpuram*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 311                                                                    | ..                   | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Agency talooks of—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                        |                      |                                                                                                         |                                                                 |
|                           | General Deputy Collector, Vizianagaram* (Vijayanagaram, Tel.)                                   | 4. Goonapore (Gūnapuram, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Goonapore (Gūnapuram, Tel.), Rupees 150.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3,000                                                                  | 37,552               | ..                                                                                                      | Constituted into separate talook in November 1882.              |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 5. Royagooda (Rāyagudda, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Royagooda (Rāyagudda, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                        | 153,649              | .                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 6. Bissemcuttack (Bishomokotoko, Oor.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Bissemcuttack (Bishomokotoko, Oor.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                        | 68,859               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Rented.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3,851                                                                  | 594,983              | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 1. Palcondah (Pālakonda, Tel. Pālkonda*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Palcondah (Pālakonda, Tel. Pālkonda*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 165                                                                    | 200,232              | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Agency Tracts of Palcondah (Pālakonda, Tel. Pālkonda*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 266                                                                    | 9,098                | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           | Special Assistant Agent, Coraputt (Kōrāpatti, Tel.)                                             | 2. Cheepoorpully (Chīpurupalle,* Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Cheepoorpully (Chīpurupalle,* Tel.), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 535                                                                    | 138,896              | ...                                                                                                     | This division was newly formed in June 1883.                    |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 3. Bimhpatam* (Bhīmunipatnam, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Bimhpatam* (Bhīmunipatnam, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 211                                                                    | 106,267              | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 4. Vizianagaram* (Vijayanagaram, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Vizianagaram* (Vijayanagaram, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 267                                                                    | 147,210              | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 5. Gajapatnugger (Gajapatnagar, Tel. Gajapatnagar*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Gajapatnugger (Gajapatnagar, Tel. Gajapatnagar*), Rupees 70.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 348                                                                    | 116,771              | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1,792                                                                  | 718,174              | .                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Agency talooks of—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                        |                      |                                                                                                         |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 1. Jeypore* (Jayapuram, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Cotepaud (Kotapādu, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 8,500                                                                  | 116,117              | ...                                                                                                     | Separated from Coraputt talook in November 1882.                |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 2. Navarangapore (Navarangapuram, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Navarangapore (Navarangapuram, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        | 93,502               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 3. Mulakhangerry (Malakhangerry, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Mulakhangerry (Malakhangerry, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                        | 22,558               | ...                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 4. Coraputt (Kōrāpatti, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Coraputt (Kōrāpatti, Tel.), Rupees 100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        | 157,171              | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | 5. Pottinghy (Pottāngi, Tel.) Zemindary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Pottinghy (Pottāngi, Tel.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                        | .                    | ..                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8,500                                                                  | 389,318              |                                                                                                         |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Grand Total ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 17,380                                                                 | 2,181,284            | 2,25,978                                                                                                |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                        | ..                   | 12,09,363                                                                                               |                                                                 |
|                           |                                                                                                 | Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 17,380                                                                 | 2,481,284            | 14,35,341                                                                                               | Zemindary revenue for which talookwar particulars are not known |

## APPENDIX No. LVI.

## REVENUE AND PERCENTAGE PER POPULATION IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING INDIA, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

| Countries.         | Population.   | Revenue.                                                                          |               | Rate per Head. |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                    |               | Items.                                                                            | Amount.       |                |
| 1. France ... ..   | 37,672,048... |                                                                                   | FRANCS.       | RS.            |
|                    |               | Direct taxes ... ..                                                               | 421,084,415   |                |
|                    |               | Domains and forests ... ..                                                        | 55,570,306    |                |
|                    |               | Indirect taxes—                                                                   |               |                |
|                    |               | Enregistrement ... ..                                                             | 574,091,000   |                |
|                    |               | Stamps ... ..                                                                     | 159,415,000   |                |
|                    |               | Customs ... ..                                                                    | 322,481,000   |                |
|                    |               | Excise, railway and other indirect taxes—                                         | 861,597,400   |                |
|                    |               | Sugar ... ..                                                                      | 179,236,000   |                |
|                    |               | Wine ... ..                                                                       | 152,549,000   |                |
|                    |               | Posts and telegraphs ... ..                                                       | 166,408,000   |                |
|                    |               | Algeria indirect taxes ... ..                                                     | 21,101,000    |                |
|                    |               | Tax on personal property ... ..                                                   | 50,124,000    |                |
|                    |               | Repayment by railways ... ..                                                      | 34,900,000    |                |
|                    |               | Various receipts ... ..                                                           | 104,543,722   |                |
| 2. United Kingdom. | 35,241,482... | Total Ordinary Receipts ...                                                       | 3,103,700,843 | 37·7           |
|                    |               | Special Receipts ...                                                              | 451,725,326   |                |
|                    |               | Total ...                                                                         | 3,558,426,169 |                |
|                    |               |                                                                                   | POUNDS.       |                |
|                    |               | Customs ... ..                                                                    | 19,749,000    |                |
|                    |               | Excise ... ..                                                                     | 26,765,000    |                |
|                    |               | Stamps ... ..                                                                     | 11,510,000    |                |
|                    |               | Land tax ... ..                                                                   | 1,010,300     |                |
|                    |               | House duty ... ..                                                                 | 1,785,000     |                |
|                    |               | Property and income tax ... ..                                                    | 10,265,000    |                |
|                    |               | Post Office ... ..                                                                | 7,740,000     |                |
|                    |               | Telegraph service ... ..                                                          | 1,750,000     |                |
|                    |               | Crown lands ... ..                                                                | 380,000       |                |
|                    |               | Interest on advances for local works, and on purchase money of Suez canal shares. | 1,185,000     |                |
| 3. Italy ... ..    | 28,459,451... | Miscellaneous ... ..                                                              | 4,380,000     | 24·5           |
|                    |               | Total ...                                                                         | 86,549,000    |                |
|                    |               |                                                                                   | 86,54,90,000  |                |
|                    |               |                                                                                   | LIRE.         |                |
|                    |               | State property ... ..                                                             | 25,847,015    |                |
|                    |               | Direct taxes ... ..                                                               | 383,951,027   |                |
|                    |               | Stamps ... ..                                                                     | 58,400,000    |                |
|                    |               | Registration ... ..                                                               | 55,700,000    |                |
|                    |               | Succession duties ... ..                                                          | 30,000,000    |                |
|                    |               | Railway tax ... ..                                                                | 16,411,900    |                |
|                    |               | Various ... ..                                                                    | 24,460,000    |                |
|                    |               | Indirect taxes ... ..                                                             | 407,599,245   |                |
|                    |               | State lottery ... ..                                                              | 72,500,000    |                |
|                    |               | Fines ... ..                                                                      | 2,000         |                |
| 3. Italy ... ..    | 28,459,451... | Public services ... ..                                                            | 115,623,175   | 21·7           |
|                    |               | Repayments ... ..                                                                 | 19,030,852    |                |
|                    |               | Rents, interests, deposits, &c. ...                                               | 91,693,991    |                |
|                    |               | Miscellaneous ... ..                                                              | 8,828,470     |                |
|                    |               | Total Ordinary Revenue ...                                                        | 1,313,047,705 |                |
|                    |               | Sale of State and Ecclesiastical property, &c. ...                                | 21,172,005    |                |
|                    |               | New loans ... ..                                                                  | 28,151,705    |                |
|                    |               | Railway construction ... ..                                                       | 89,233,807    |                |
|                    |               | Various ... ..                                                                    | 7,750,445     |                |
|                    |               | Total Extraordinary Revenue ...                                                   | 149,313,962   |                |
|                    |               | Total ...                                                                         | 1,462,361,667 |                |
|                    |               |                                                                                   | 61,77,44,460  |                |

| Countries    | Population | Revenue                                      |               | Rate per Head |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|              |            | Items                                        | Amount        |               |
| 4 Belgium .. | 5,585,846  |                                              | FRANCS        | RS            |
|              |            | Land taxes                                   | 23 272,900    |               |
|              |            | Personal taxes                               | 16,854 000    |               |
|              |            | Trade licenses                               | 6,338,000     |               |
|              |            | Mines ..                                     | 300,000       |               |
|              |            | Customs                                      | 22,200,000    |               |
|              |            | Succession duties ..                         | 19,360,000    |               |
|              |            | Excise ..                                    | 32,996,500    |               |
|              |            | Registration duties and fines                | 23,000,000    |               |
|              |            | Stamps                                       | 5,800,000     |               |
|              |            | Railways                                     | 119,300,000   |               |
|              |            | Telegraphs                                   | 2,880,000     |               |
|              |            | Post Office                                  | 8,303,400     |               |
|              |            | Domains forests, &c                          | 2,965,000     |               |
|              |            | Various State dues ..                        | 5 957,000     |               |
|              |            | Repayments                                   | 3 319,627     |               |
|              |            | Other receipts                               | 9,832,500     |               |
|              |            | Total                                        | 302,745,927   | 12,10,98,370  |
| 5 Prussia    | 27,279,111 |                                              | MARK          |               |
|              |            | Ministry of agriculture, domains and forests | 81,089,924    |               |
|              |            | Ministry of finance                          | 37 1 128,888  |               |
|              |            | Ministry of public works                     | 612 263,163   |               |
|              |            | Ministry of justice                          | 7,319,800     |               |
|              |            | Ministry of the interior                     | 4,320,841     |               |
|              |            | Ministry of commerce and industry            | 321,800       |               |
|              |            | Ministry of public worship and instruction   | 2,850,042     |               |
|              |            | Ministry of foreign affairs                  | 8,070         |               |
|              |            | Ministry of war                              | 1,755         |               |
|              |            | Total                                        | 1,083,057,883 | 54,15,28,940  |
| 6 Spain      | 16,634,315 |                                              | PESETAS       |               |
|              |            | Direct taxes                                 | 239 290 000   |               |
|              |            | Indirect taxes                               | 152,829,000   |               |
|              |            | Customs                                      | 123 808,000   |               |
|              |            | Registration, stamps and monopolies          | 251 290,000   |               |
|              |            | Revenue from national property               | 13 944 886    |               |
|              |            | Treasury receipts                            | 21,210,000    |               |
|              |            | Total                                        | 802 876,886   | 32,09,50,750  |
| 7 Greece     | 1,679,775  |                                              | DRACHMÆ       |               |
|              |            | Direct taxes and usufruct                    | 9,375,000     |               |
|              |            | Pastures                                     | 210 000       |               |
|              |            | Cattle &c, &c                                | 3 200,000     |               |
|              |            | Licenses                                     | 1 600,000     |               |
|              |            | Farmhouse tax                                | 1,400,000     |               |
|              |            | Income of Banks ..                           | 300,000       |               |
|              |            | Indirect taxes—                              |               |               |
|              |            | Customs                                      | 23 700,000    |               |
|              |            | Stamps ..                                    | 6,540,000     |               |
|              |            | Miscellaneous receipts                       | 685,000       |               |
|              |            | Articles of consumption                      | 9,410 000     |               |
|              |            | Consular duties                              | 650,000       |               |
|              |            | State Establishments—                        |               |               |
|              |            | Mintage                                      | 190 000       |               |
|              |            | Post Office                                  | 1,200,000     |               |
|              |            | Telegraphs                                   | 1,220,000     |               |
|              |            | Printing Office                              | 7,000         |               |
|              |            | Royalties and State domains                  | 4,175,447     |               |
|              |            | Sale of State property                       | 4,040,460     |               |
|              |            | Miscellaneous                                | 3,151 703     |               |
|              |            | Ecclesiastical revenues                      | 369,000       |               |
|              |            | Closed accounts                              | 1,620 000     |               |
|              |            | Renewing receipts from closed accounts       | 90,000        |               |
|              |            | Total                                        | 73,113,610    | 2,92,45,440   |
| 8 Portugal   | 4,160,315  |                                              | POUNDS        |               |
|              |            | Direct taxes                                 | 1 387,790     |               |
|              |            | Stamp and register duties                    | 763,777       |               |
|              |            | Indirect taxes and customs                   | 3,884,700     |               |
|              |            | National domains and miscellaneous receipts  | 65,573        |               |
|              |            | Repayments and sundries                      | 238 069       |               |
|              |            | Total                                        | 6,939,909     | 693 99,090    |
|              |            |                                              |               | 16 6          |



| Countries      | Population. | Revenue                                          |                        | Rate per Head |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
|                |             | Items.                                           | Amount                 |               |
| 9. Denmark     | 1,969,039   | Domains, surplus of                              | KRONER<br>1,132,198    | Rs<br>15 1    |
|                |             | Interest of reserve fund and State assets        | 5,485,303              |               |
|                |             | Direct taxes                                     | 9,267,900              |               |
|                |             | Stamp duty                                       | 2,475,009              |               |
|                |             | Duty on inheritance and transfer of property     | 1,073,000              |               |
|                |             | Law fees                                         | 2,014,000              |               |
|                |             | Customs and excise on distilleries               | 27,356,000             |               |
|                |             | Surplus on posts and telegraphs                  | 105,396                |               |
|                |             | Surplus from State salaries                      | 820,000                |               |
|                |             | Revenue from furors                              | 61,072                 |               |
|                |             | Revenue from sinking fund, deposits and pensions | 1,579,161              |               |
| 10. Russia ... | 85,058,415  | Miscellaneous                                    | 1,715,109              | 13 7          |
|                |             | Total                                            | 53,681,148             |               |
|                |             | Direct taxes                                     | ROUBLES<br>137,130,359 |               |
|                |             | Indirect taxes                                   | 411,711,377            |               |
|                |             | Mint, mines, post and telegraphs                 | 27,750,516             |               |
|                |             | State domains                                    | 48,688,961             |               |
|                |             | Miscellaneous receipts                           | 74,185,963             |               |
|                |             | Revenue of Transcaucasia                         | 7,772,831              |               |
|                |             | Total Ordinary Revenue                           | 707,573,007            |               |
|                |             | Recettes d'ordre                                 | 5,974,581              |               |
|                |             | Extraordinary receipts                           | 62,957,835             |               |
| 11. Turkey     | 42,214,350  | Total                                            | 778,505,423            | 3 8           |
|                |             | Tributes &c                                      | POUNDS<br>1,143,720    |               |
|                |             | Ceded revenues—                                  |                        |               |
|                |             | Tobacco, salt, stamps, excise, &c                | 1,983,116              |               |
|                |             | Customs                                          | 1,992,800              |               |
|                |             | Dimes                                            | 5,000,000              |               |
|                |             | Veighi (personal tax)                            | 2,250,000              |               |
|                |             | Sheep tax and pig tax                            | 1,658,440              |               |
|                |             | Military exemption                               | 460,000                |               |
|                |             | Posts and telegraphs                             | 220,000                |               |
| 12. India ..   | 198,755,993 | Tapon (transfer and registration of property)    | 200,000                | 3 3           |
|                |             | Forests                                          | 60,700                 |               |
|                |             | Judicial taxes                                   | 100,000                |               |
|                |             | Receipts of ministries                           | 802,230                |               |
|                |             | Sundry taxes and revenues                        | 479,700                |               |
|                |             | State properties                                 | 52,000                 |               |
|                |             | Total                                            | 16,313,006             |               |
|                |             | Land revenue                                     | POUNDS<br>21,793,000   |               |
|                |             | Opium                                            | 9,200,000              |               |
|                |             | Salt                                             | 6,167,000              |               |
|                |             | Stamps                                           | 3,127,000              |               |
|                |             | Excise                                           | 3,023,000              |               |
|                |             | Provincial rates                                 | 2,688,000              |               |
|                |             | Customs                                          | 1,255,000              |               |
|                |             | Assessed taxes, forest tribute, &c               | 2,441,000              |               |
|                |             | Post office, telegraph, and mint                 | 1,670,000              |               |
|                |             | Civil departments                                | 1,402,000              |               |
|                |             | Miscellaneous                                    | 1,269,000              |               |
|                |             | Productive works                                 | 10,608,000             |               |
|                |             | Non productive works                             | 865,000                |               |
|                |             | Army services                                    | 865,000                |               |
|                |             | Total                                            | 67,274,000             |               |
|                |             |                                                  | 67,274,000             |               |

## APPENDIX No. LVII.

## AMOUNT AND INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &amp;c., ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION.

| Districts                                      | Amount of payments to Government including charges for water | Amount of loc. l. rates and cesses paid on land. | Total of the two preceding columns | Amount of rent including loc. l. cesses paid by cultivators | Percentage of agricul. trusts on total population | Average incidence of amount of payments specified in column 1 per acre of revenue paying cultivated area. | Average incidence of amount of payments specified in column 1 per acre of revenue paying cultivated area. | Average incidence of loc. l. rates and cesses (column 2) per acre of cultivated land | Average incidence of rent (column 4) paid per cultivated acre. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                | 1                                                            | 2                                                | 3                                  | 4                                                           | 5                                                 | 6                                                                                                         | 7                                                                                                         | 8                                                                                    | 9                                                              |
| Anantpur { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari     | RS 863,170<br>53,891                                         | RS 1,71,114<br>53,065                            | RS 10,37,284<br>1,37,850           | RS 10,37,284<br>2,95,064                                    | 14                                                | RS. A P<br>0 14 4<br>0 3 7                                                                                | RS. A P<br>1 1 5<br>0 6 7                                                                                 | RS. A P<br>0 3 6<br>0 2 9                                                            | RS. A P<br>1 4 11<br>0 14 11                                   |
| Total                                          | 9,47,061                                                     | 2,28,082                                         | 11,75,143                          | 13,72,348                                                   |                                                   | 0 11 4                                                                                                    | 0 15 3                                                                                                    | 0 3 3                                                                                | 1 3 3                                                          |
| Bollary { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari      | 11,47,854<br>1,18,512                                        | 1,05,782<br>63,079                               | 13,44,636<br>2,11,591              | 13,43,616<br>1,32,812                                       | 40                                                | 0 14 4<br>0 1 1                                                                                           | 1 2 0<br>0 7 4                                                                                            | 0 3 2<br>0 2 1                                                                       | 1 5 8<br>0 14 3                                                |
| Total                                          | 12,66,366                                                    | 2,78,861                                         | 15,35,227                          | 17,76,428                                                   |                                                   | 0 11 4                                                                                                    | 0 15 9                                                                                                    | 0 2 10                                                                               | 1 3 3                                                          |
| Chingleput { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari   | 16,76,116<br>1,11,147<br>1,06,215                            | 1,87,117<br>10,171<br>1,58,945                   | 18,13,583<br>2,01,618<br>1,30,040  | 18,14,783<br>3,85,038<br>3,06,117                           | 30                                                | 2 12 10<br>0 13 7<br>0 10 9                                                                               | 3 10 1<br>1 10 2<br>1 8 4                                                                                 | 0 6 8<br>0 5 7<br>0 2 10                                                             | 4 0 9<br>2 5 9<br>3 14 6                                       |
| Total                                          | 18,95,193                                                    | 2,41,113                                         | 21,36,301                          | 25,01,788                                                   |                                                   | 2 0 8                                                                                                     | 3 1 2                                                                                                     | 0 6 0                                                                                | 3 14 6                                                         |
| Coimbatore { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari   | 21,38,166<br>57,157<br>27,781                                | 1,71,862<br>21,730<br>4,644                      | 23,10,028<br>59,213<br>32,123      | 23,10,028<br>1,16,106<br>81,083                             | 37                                                | 1 0 7<br>0 6 0<br>0 5 6                                                                                   | 1 5 5<br>0 7 7<br>0 6 4                                                                                   | 0 1 6<br>0 1 9<br>0 1 0                                                              | 1 6 11<br>0 9 2<br>1 2 2                                       |
| Total                                          | 27,03,104                                                    | 1,98,262                                         | 27,01,666                          | 28,10,217                                                   |                                                   | 0 15 10                                                                                                   | 1 4 4                                                                                                     | 0 1 6                                                                                | 1 5 5                                                          |
| Cuddapah { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari     | 15,96,787<br>2,11,113                                        | 1,43,938<br>80,303                               | 17,30,616<br>2,91,710              | 17,30,616<br>3,29,011                                       | 12                                                | 1 5 4<br>0 6 8                                                                                            | 1 8 5<br>0 8 9                                                                                            | 0 2 0<br>0 2 6                                                                       | 1 10 5<br>2 9 10                                               |
| Total                                          | 18,08,200                                                    | 2,14,156                                         | 20,22,356                          | 20,60,551                                                   |                                                   | 1 1 0                                                                                                     | 1 4 3                                                                                                     | 0 2 2                                                                                | 1 15 6                                                         |
| Ganjam { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari       | 7,10,915<br>18,731<br>4,78,729                               | 65,981<br>13,078<br>1,05,311                     | 7,76,929<br>61,712<br>5,79,040     | 7,76,929<br>89,114<br>18,08,606                             | 32                                                | 2 2 2<br>0 10 2<br>0 11 4                                                                                 | 2 3 4<br>0 10 8<br>0 13 0                                                                                 | 0 3 3<br>0 2 3<br>0 2 8                                                              | 2 6 7<br>0 15 2<br>2 15 9                                      |
| Total                                          | 12,35,693                                                    | 1,82,363                                         | 14,17,761                          | 20,73,039                                                   |                                                   | 1 2 3                                                                                                     | 1 4 2                                                                                                     | 0 2 10                                                                               | 2 9 11                                                         |
| Godavery { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari     | 29,17,069<br>7,78,896<br>10,22,714                           | 2,72,123<br>1,19,279<br>1,21,518                 | 31,89,102<br>8,98,173<br>11,44,290 | 31,89,102<br>1,77,438<br>28,68,436                          | 28                                                | 3 1 0<br>1 14 6<br>1 7 2                                                                                  | 3 11 3<br>2 8 0<br>1 15 5                                                                                 | 0 7 0<br>0 6 11<br>0 3 5                                                             | 5 2 3<br>4 1 4<br>5 2 0                                        |
| Total                                          | 46,98,677                                                    | 5,32,920                                         | 52,31,597                          | 71,35,116                                                   |                                                   | 2 5 7                                                                                                     | 3 4 1                                                                                                     | 0 5 9                                                                                | 4 15 3                                                         |
| Kistna { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari       | 35,24,837<br>2,73,835<br>3,27,865                            | 1,27,229<br>1,75,472<br>69,271                   | 39,51,066<br>1,51,307<br>3,87,130  | 39,51,066<br>9,65,604<br>1,47,37,931                        | 30                                                | 1 14 11<br>0 7 9<br>0 8 1                                                                                 | 2 7 0<br>0 11 1<br>0 12 0                                                                                 | 0 1 10<br>0 6 7<br>0 2 0                                                             | 2 12 4<br>2 4 5<br>3 1 5                                       |
| Total                                          | 41,27,949                                                    | 6,61,972                                         | 47,89,921                          | 63,51,605                                                   |                                                   | 1 5 10                                                                                                    | 1 13 8                                                                                                    | 0 1 7                                                                                | 2 11 11                                                        |
| Kurnool { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari      | 10,91,760<br>3,78,712                                        | 1,15,064<br>92,728                               | 12,09,223<br>3,71,410              | 12,09,223<br>5,35,188                                       | 32                                                | 1 1 11<br>9 7 9                                                                                           | 1 1 9<br>0 12 1                                                                                           | 0 2 2<br>0 2 8                                                                       | 1 6 11<br>0 15 4                                               |
| Total                                          | 14,72,872                                                    | 2,07,791                                         | 16,80,663                          | 17,44,416                                                   |                                                   | 0 12 10                                                                                                   | 1 1 8                                                                                                     | 0 2 4                                                                                | 1 4 0                                                          |
| Madrura { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari      | 14,12,072<br>1,30,997<br>9,00,119                            | 78,379<br>51,696<br>99,124                       | 14,90,451<br>1,86,693<br>8,99,613  | 14,90,451<br>1,17,907<br>22,04,016                          | 41                                                | 1 10 6<br>0 6 10<br>0 10 2                                                                                | 2 3 0<br>0 15 10<br>1 0 5                                                                                 | 0 1 11<br>0 3 9<br>0 1 11                                                            | 2 1 11<br>1 11 11<br>2 10 2                                    |
| Total                                          | 23,43,188                                                    | 2,33,199                                         | 25,76,387                          | 41,11,774                                                   |                                                   | 0 15 6                                                                                                    | 1 8 1                                                                                                     | 0 2 2                                                                                | 2 6 2                                                          |
| Malabar { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari      | 17,86,960<br>2,552<br>5,000                                  | 3,78,186<br>4,693<br>1,477                       | 21,70,146<br>7,155<br>6,477        | 21,70,146<br>10,019<br>21,612                               | 24                                                | 2 5 1<br>0 7 1<br>1 15 3                                                                                  | 2 5 1<br>0 7 1<br>2 9 8                                                                                   | 0 4 7<br>0 6 9<br>0 12 4                                                             | 1 14 4<br>1 10 10<br>12 13 2                                   |
| Total                                          | 17,91,512                                                    | 3,29,266                                         | 21,23,778                          | 21,71,787                                                   |                                                   | 2 4 10                                                                                                    | 2 4 11                                                                                                    | 0 4 8                                                                                | 1 14 11                                                        |
| Nellore { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari      | 18,40,221<br>2,60,778<br>3,98,717                            | 2,50,041<br>78,241<br>47,086                     | 20,90,262<br>3,38,089<br>1,15,803  | 20,90,262<br>6,19,689<br>0,52,018                           | 32                                                | 1 12 0<br>0 8 3<br>0 6 1                                                                                  | 2 7 1<br>0 14 11<br>0 12 0                                                                                | 0 5 4<br>0 1 0<br>0 1 5                                                              | 2 12 5<br>2 1 7<br>1 12 5                                      |
| Total                                          | 21,99,076                                                    | 3,75,378                                         | 25,74,454                          | 36,91,967                                                   |                                                   | 0 16 4                                                                                                    | 1 9 7                                                                                                     | 0 3 9                                                                                | 2 14 11                                                        |
| Northcherrys { Government<br>Inam<br>Zemindari | 67,959                                                       | 8,371<br>51                                      | 77,330<br>51                       | 77,330                                                      | 38                                                | 0 11 0                                                                                                    | 1 0 10                                                                                                    | 0 2 3<br>0 0 8                                                                       | 1 3 1                                                          |
| Total                                          | 67,959                                                       | 8,422                                            | 77,381                             | 77,380                                                      |                                                   | 0 11 0                                                                                                    | 1 0 10                                                                                                    | 0 2 3                                                                                | 1 2 9                                                          |

| Districts                                          | Amount of payments to Government including charges for water | Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land | Total of the two preceding columns. | Amount of rent including local cesses paid by cultivators. | Percentage of agricultural lands on total population | Average incidence of amount of payments specified in column 1 per acre of taxable area paying cultivator | Average incidence of amount of payments specified in column 1 per acre of revenue paying cultivator | Average incidence of local rates and cesses (column 2) per acre of cultivated land | Average incidence of rent (column 4) paid per cultivated acre. |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                    | 1                                                            | 2                                             | 3                                   | 4                                                          | 5                                                    | 6                                                                                                        | 7                                                                                                   | 8                                                                                  | 9                                                              |
| North Arcot { Government                           | Rs 17,40,331                                                 | Rs 2,30,465                                   | Rs 19,70,796                        | Rs 19,70,796                                               | 35 {                                                 | Rs A P 2 10 11                                                                                           | Rs A P 3 2 8                                                                                        | Rs A P 0 6 8                                                                       | Rs A P 3 9 1                                                   |
| Inam                                               | 85,835                                                       | 38,167                                        | 1,24,002                            | 1,24,002                                                   |                                                      | 0 9 10                                                                                                   | 1 1 10                                                                                              | 0 5 6                                                                              | 4 5 9                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 4,07,342                                                     | 89,341                                        | 5,00,683                            | 18,80,329                                                  |                                                      | 0 11 10                                                                                                  | 1 9 7                                                                                               | 0 4 5                                                                              | 5 4 11                                                         |
| Total                                              | 23,23,508                                                    | 3,67,973                                      | 26,91,481                           | 43,42,901                                                  |                                                      | 1 9 6                                                                                                    | 2 7 7                                                                                               | 0 5 9                                                                              | 4 4 5                                                          |
| Salem { Government                                 | 13,75,087                                                    | 1,10,979                                      | 14,86,066                           | 14,86,066                                                  | 40 {                                                 | 1 5 11                                                                                                   | 1 9 0                                                                                               | 0 2 0                                                                              | 1 11 0                                                         |
| Inam                                               | 65,487                                                       | 17,377                                        | 82,864                              | 1,71,841                                                   |                                                      | 0 10 0                                                                                                   | 0 12 5                                                                                              | 0 2 8                                                                              | 1 11 0                                                         |
| Zemindary                                          | 4,52,597                                                     | 44,353                                        | 4,96,950                            | 6,71,768                                                   |                                                      | 0 11 1                                                                                                   | 0 14 10                                                                                             | 0 1 5                                                                              | 1 5 6                                                          |
| Total                                              | 18,53,171                                                    | 1,72,714                                      | 20,65,885                           | 23,29,677                                                  |                                                      | 1 1 3                                                                                                    | 1 4 10                                                                                              | 0 1 10                                                                             | 1 9 2                                                          |
| South Arcot { Government                           | 30,51,900                                                    | 2,21,049                                      | 32,72,949                           | 32,72,949                                                  | 38 {                                                 | 2 6 11                                                                                                   | 2 12 9                                                                                              | 0 3 3                                                                              | 3 0 0                                                          |
| Inam                                               | 52,660                                                       | 21,597                                        | 74,256                              | 4,01,826                                                   |                                                      | 0 13 3                                                                                                   | 1 8 4                                                                                               | 0 3 10                                                                             | 4 7 9                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 8,947                                                        | 11,706                                        | 10,713                              | 29,257                                                     |                                                      | 0 10 8                                                                                                   | 1 0 0                                                                                               | 0 2 11                                                                             | 3 0 9                                                          |
| Total                                              | 31,13,416                                                    | 2,44,412                                      | 33,57,828                           | 37,03,932                                                  |                                                      | 2 5 7                                                                                                    | 2 11 11                                                                                             | 0 3 3                                                                              | 3 1 0                                                          |
| South Canara { Government                          | 12,66,119                                                    | 89,781                                        | 13,55,901                           | 13,55,901                                                  | 40 {                                                 | 3 8 5                                                                                                    | 3 13 1                                                                                              | 0 4 4                                                                              | 1 1 4                                                          |
| Inam                                               |                                                              | 7,811                                         | 7,811                               | 1,34,084                                                   |                                                      |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     | 0 4 0                                                                              | 4 4 5                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          |                                                              |                                               |                                     |                                                            |                                                      |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                                                |
| Total                                              | 12,66,119                                                    | 97,592                                        | 13,63,714                           | 14,89,987                                                  |                                                      | 3 8 5                                                                                                    | 3 13 1                                                                                              | 0 4 4                                                                              | 4 1 7                                                          |
| Tanjore { Government                               | 40,96,789                                                    | 4,81,112                                      | 45,81,201                           | 45,81,201                                                  | 30 {                                                 | 3 13 10                                                                                                  | 1 4 9                                                                                               | 0 8 1                                                                              | 4 12 10                                                        |
| Inam                                               | 41,609                                                       | 2,20,040                                      | 8,81,214                            | 8,81,214                                                   |                                                      | 0 6 11                                                                                                   | 0 13 4                                                                                              | 0 2 7                                                                              | 3 6 9                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 32,162                                                       | 3,007                                         | 35,169                              | 68,363                                                     |                                                      | 0 3 6                                                                                                    | 0 11 4                                                                                              | 0 1 1                                                                              | 1 8 1                                                          |
| Total                                              | 43,13,982                                                    | 6,29,023                                      | 48,12,410                           | 56,30,778                                                  |                                                      | 2 10 4                                                                                                   | 3 8 7                                                                                               | 0 6 9                                                                              | 4 6 5                                                          |
| Tinnevely { Government                             | 22,60,489                                                    | 2,61,289                                      | 25,11,777                           | 25,11,777                                                  | 32 {                                                 | 1 9 8                                                                                                    | 2 5 11                                                                                              | 0 4 3                                                                              | 2 10 2                                                         |
| Inam                                               | 1,10,287                                                     | 31,686                                        | 1,41,973                            | 3,90,111                                                   |                                                      | 0 9 7                                                                                                    | 0 14 9                                                                                              | 0 3 3                                                                              | 2 9 7                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 3,18,311                                                     | 55,830                                        | 3,74,142                            | 9,75,663                                                   |                                                      | 0 7 2                                                                                                    | 0 9 6                                                                                               | 0 1 7                                                                              | 1 12 3                                                         |
| Total                                              | 26,89,118                                                    | 3,48,814                                      | 30,30,932                           | 38,89,580                                                  |                                                      | 1 2 9                                                                                                    | 1 10 9                                                                                              | 0 3 4                                                                              | 2 5 6                                                          |
| Trichinopoly { Government                          | 14,53,506                                                    | 2,27,723                                      | 17,11,228                           | 17,11,228                                                  | 38 {                                                 | 1 7 11                                                                                                   | 1 13 8                                                                                              | 0 4 7                                                                              | 2 2 3                                                          |
| Inam                                               | 1,16,536                                                     | 17,624                                        | 1,34,160                            | 2,17,023                                                   |                                                      | 0 14 5                                                                                                   | 1 7 10                                                                                              | 0 2 6                                                                              | 1 11 10                                                        |
| Zemindary                                          | 53,111                                                       | 13,317                                        | 72,428                              | 1,96,391                                                   |                                                      | 0 3 1                                                                                                    | 0 7 3                                                                                               | 0 2 2                                                                              | 1 6 1                                                          |
| Total                                              | 16,53,153                                                    | 2,61,663                                      | 19,17,816                           | 21,24,642                                                  |                                                      | 1 2 11                                                                                                   | 1 10 7                                                                                              | 0 4 0                                                                              | 2 0 3                                                          |
| Vizagapatam { Government                           | 3,41,386                                                     | 21,062                                        | 3,65,148                            | 3,77,126                                                   | 45 {                                                 | 3 0 11                                                                                                   | 3 3 6                                                                                               | 0 3 2                                                                              | 3 8 5                                                          |
| Inam                                               | 56,816                                                       | 12,105                                        | 69,211                              | 1,32,087                                                   |                                                      | 1 0 11                                                                                                   | 1 1 9                                                                                               | 0 3 4                                                                              | 3 4 0                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 10,49,024                                                    | 1,83,174                                      | 12,32,198                           | 31,81,720                                                  |                                                      | 1 7 6                                                                                                    | 1 8 4                                                                                               | 0 3 9                                                                              | 4 6 8                                                          |
| Total                                              | 14,50,256                                                    | 2,16,341                                      | 16,66,897                           | 40,03,933                                                  |                                                      | 1 10 4                                                                                                   | 1 11 4                                                                                              | 0 3 8                                                                              | 4 3 11                                                         |
| Total { Government                                 | 3,66,44,152                                                  | 40,43,886                                     | 40,688,038                          | 4,06,99,716                                                | 35 {                                                 | 1 13 4                                                                                                   | 2 4 2                                                                                               | 0 3 11                                                                             | 2 7 4                                                          |
| Inam                                               | 31,72,275                                                    | 10,06,691                                     | 41,78,966                           | 95,13,632                                                  |                                                      | 0 9 2                                                                                                    | 0 14 10                                                                                             | 0 3 7                                                                              | 2 1 9                                                          |
| Zemindary                                          | 55,75,697                                                    | 8,57,338                                      | 64,33,035                           | 1,69,43,467                                                |                                                      | 0 11 6                                                                                                   | 1 1 3                                                                                               | 0 2 6                                                                              | 3 0 11                                                         |
| Total                                              | 4,53,92,124                                                  | 59,07,915                                     | 5,13,00,033                         | 6,71,61,815                                                |                                                      | 1 5 10                                                                                                   | 1 13 3                                                                                              | 0 3 7                                                                              | 2 8 5                                                          |
| Madrass<br>Sundoor<br>Bungauapully<br>Poodoocottah |                                                              |                                               |                                     |                                                            | 1<br>10<br>43                                        |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     | ...                                                                                |                                                                |
| Total                                              |                                                              |                                               |                                     |                                                            |                                                      |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                                                |
| Grand Total                                        | 4,53,92,124                                                  | 59,07,915                                     | 5,13,00,033                         | 6,71,61,815                                                | 35                                                   | 1 5 10                                                                                                   | 1 13 3                                                                                              | 0 3 7                                                                              | 2 8 5                                                          |

## APPENDIX No. LVIII.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF CULTIVATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

| Districts.    | Description of land. | Uncultivable. | Cultivable but not cultivated. | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total.   | Districts.    | Description of land. | Uncultivable. | Cultivable but not cultivated. | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total.   |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| 1             | 2                    | 3             | 4                              | 5           | 6             | 7        | 1             | 2                    | 3             | 4                              | 5           | 6             | 7        |
|               |                      | SQ. MLS.      | SQ. MLS.                       | SQ. MLS.    | SQ. MLS.      | SQ. MLS. |               |                      | SQ. MLS.      | SQ. MLS.                       | SQ. MLS.    | SQ. MLS.      | SQ. MLS. |
| Anantapore.   | Government           | 912           | 2,037                          | 1,237       | ..            | 4,286    | North Arcot.  | Government           | 1,045         | 994                            | 869         | ..            | 3,798    |
|               | Manam                | 41            | 436                            | 495         | ..            | 972      |               | Manam                | 44            | 113                            | 173         | ..            | 339      |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | Zemindars            | 1,018         | 616                            | 556         | ..            | 2,790    |
|               | Total                | 953           | 2,473                          | 1,732       | + 200         | 5,417    |               | Total                | 3,607         | 1,723                          | 1,538       | + 378         | 7,256    |
| Beilary       | Government           | 239           | 2,760                          | 1,519       | ..            | 4,518    | Salem         | Government           | 2,380         | 1,445                          | 1,374       | ..            | 5,705    |
|               | Manam                | 17            | 517                            | 768         | ..            | 1,292    |               | Manam                | 193           | 46                             | 159         | ..            | 398      |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | Zemindars            | 782           | 250                            | 730         | ..            | 1,771    |
|               | Total                | 256           | 3,277                          | 2,307       | — 111         | 5,426    |               | Total                | 3,811         | 1,750                          | 2,313       | — 145         | 7,729    |
| Chingleput    | Government           | 873           | 463                            | 709         | ..            | 2,045    | South Arcot.  | Government           | 1,134         | 1,705                          | 1,705       | ..            | 4,631    |
|               | Manam                | 92            | 163                            | 179         | ..            | 434      |               | Manam                | 30            | 96                             | 110         | ..            | 259      |
|               | Zemindars            | 102           | 113                            | 121         | ..            | 366      |               | Zemindars            | 15            | 7                              | 15          | ..            | 37       |
|               | Total                | 1,067         | 760                            | 1,009       | + 6           | 2,812    |               | Total                | 1,169         | 1,892                          | 1,860       | — 48          | 4,873    |
| Coinbatore    | Government           | 1,005         | 2,012                          | 2,811       | ..            | 5,891    | South Canara. | Government           | 3,609         | 208                            | 519         | ..            | 4,336    |
|               | Manam                | 7             | 101                            | 315         | ..            | 513      |               | Manam                | 1             | 3                              | 49          | ..            | 63       |
|               | Zemindars            | 13            | 19                             | 116         | ..            | 148      |               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Total                | 1,025         | 2,232                          | 3,273       | + 1,252       | 7,801    |               | Total                | 3,610         | 211                            | 568         | — 487         | 3,902    |
| Cuddapah      | Government           | 4,337         | 1,512                          | 1,676       | ..            | 7,185    | Tanjore       | Government           | 617           | 321                            | 1,490       | ..            | 2,438    |
|               | Manam                | 119           | 268                            | 705         | ..            | 1,207    |               | Manam                | 256           | 324                            | 102         | ..            | 682      |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | Zemindars            | 69            | 159                            | 71          | ..            | 259      |
|               | Total                | 4,456         | 1,775                          | 2,431       | + 46          | 8,738    |               | Total                | 972           | 804                            | 1,963       | — 85          | 3,651    |
| Ganjam        | Government           | 218           | 110                            | 563         | ..            | 891      | Tinnevely.    | Government           | 569           | 904                            | 1,491       | ..            | 2,964    |
|               | Manam                | 11            | 8                              | 117         | ..            | 166      |               | Manam                | 53            | 131                            | 210         | ..            | 421      |
|               | Zemindars            | 408           | 135                            | 946         | ..            | 1,489    |               | Zemindars            | 295           | 287                            | 864         | ..            | 1,446    |
|               | Total                | 637           | 253                            | 1,596       | + 5,825       | 8,311    |               | Total                | 917           | 1,322                          | 2,595       | + 517         | 5,381    |
| Godavary      | Government           | 1,093         | 815                            | 969         | ..            | 2,967    | Trichinopoly. | Government           | 518           | 813                            | 1,218       | ..            | 2,606    |
|               | Manam                | 54            | 159                            | 504         | ..            | 697      |               | Manam                | 66            | 120                            | 176         | ..            | 362      |
|               | Zemindars            | 1,212         | 299                            | 871         | ..            | 2,415    |               | Zemindars            | 167           | 278                            | 222         | ..            | 667      |
|               | Total                | 2,359         | 1,303                          | 2,347       | + 1,325       | 7,315    |               | Total                | 748           | 1,211                          | 1,616       | — 323         | 3,312    |
| Kistna        | Government           | 1,607         | 1,125                          | 2,228       | ..            | 5,350    | Vizagapatnam. | Government           | 91            | 23                             | 167         | ..            | 284      |
|               | Manam                | 73            | 332                            | 663         | ..            | 1,068    |               | Manam                | 2             | 4                              | 92          | ..            | 98       |
|               | Zemindars            | 375           | 381                            | 727         | ..            | 1,483    |               | Zemindars            | 390           | 41                             | 1,215       | ..            | 1,556    |
|               | Total                | 2,115         | 2,138                          | 3,618       | + 570         | 8,471    |               | Total                | 396           | 68                             | 1,474       | + 16,442      | 17,389   |
| Kurnool       | Government           | 2,953         | 1,696                          | 1,315       | ..            | 5,464    | Total         | Government           | 29,302        | 26,815                         | 25,850      | ..            | 80,976   |
|               | Manam                | 19            | 782                            | 871         | ..            | 1,622    |               | Manam                | 1,486         | 4,388                          | 7,031       | ..            | 12,908   |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | Zemindars            | 7,080         | 4,224                          | 8,653       | ..            | 19,957   |
|               | Total                | 3,012         | 1,828                          | 2,186       | + 507         | 7,533    |               | Total                | 37,868        | 31,427                         | 41,546      | + 25,433      | 139,271  |
| Madura        | Government           | 627           | 1,078                          | 1,068       | ..            | 2,603    | Madras        | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | 27       |
|               | Manam                | 116           | 306                            | 371         | ..            | 886      | Sandoor       | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | 164      |
|               | Zemindars            | 791           | 792                            | 1,306       | ..            | 2,892    | Banganapally. | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | 255      |
|               | Total                | 1,567         | 2,216                          | 2,688       | + 1,930       | 8,401    | Poodocottah.  | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | 1,101    |
| Malabar       | Government           | 2,429         | 4,011                          | 1,739       | ..            | 8,179    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Manam                | ..            | 1                              | 3           | ..            | 4        |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Total                | 2,429         | 4,012                          | 1,759       | — 2,437       | 6,768    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
| Nellore       | Government           | 1,292         | 1,163                          | 1,177       | ..            | 3,632    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Manam                | 262           | 390                            | 483         | ..            | 1,135    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Zemindars            | 950           | 807                            | 837         | ..            | 2,594    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Total                | 2,504         | 2,360                          | 2,497       | + 1,378       | 8,739    |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
| Neelcherries. | Government           | 158           | 740                            | 101         | ..            | 999      |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Manam                | ..            | ..                             | 2           | ..            | 2        |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Zemindars            | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               | Total                | 158           | 740                            | 103         | — 11          | 937      |               | ..                   | ..            | ..                             | ..          | ..            | ..       |
|               |                      |               |                                |             |               |          | Grand Total   |                      | 37,868        | 31,427                         | 41,546      | + 25,433      | 140,821  |

## APPENDIX No. LIX.

## STATISTICS REGARDING IRRIGATED LAND AREA, AND REVENUE DERIVED THEREFROM.

(i) *All classes combined.—Statement showing the irrigable area, the occupied area, and the area actually irrigated under,—together with the revenue dependent on, and the actual revenue derived from,—the various classes of irrigation works in the Madras Presidency in 1882-83 (Fusly 1292).*

| Works.                                                                                                                        | Irrigable<br>area. | Occupied area. |                 | Area effectively irrigated. |                 |           | Revenue dependent on irrigation works. |            |           |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|                                                                                                                               |                    | First<br>crop. | Second<br>crop. | First<br>crop.              | Second<br>crop. | Total.    | Land                                   | Water.     |           | Total<br>land and<br>water. |
| 1                                                                                                                             | 2                  | 3              | 4               | 5                           | 6               | 7         | 8                                      | 9          | 10        | 11                          |
| <i>Class I.—Productive Public Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>                                      | ACS.               | ACS.           | ACS.            | ACS.                        | ACS.            | ACS.      | RS.                                    | RS.        | RS.       | RS.                         |
| 1. Godavery Anicut ... ..                                                                                                     | 612,000            | 628,119        | 31,831          | 504,213                     | 31,183          | 535,300   | 6,88,613                               | 16,04,823  | 90,816    | 23,53,252                   |
| 2. Kistna do. ... ..                                                                                                          | 415,000            | 287,084        | 79              | 261,158                     | 79              | 261,237   | 3,51,225                               | 9,76,410   | 163       | 13,27,803                   |
| 3. Cauvery do. ... ..                                                                                                         | 906,017            | 906,017        | 107,076         | 892,871                     | 106,344         | 999,215   | 11,96,907                              | 27,13,638  | 2,48,910  | 41,53,756                   |
| 4. Pennar do. ... ..                                                                                                          | 64,000             | 64,302         | 625             | 63,653                      | 625             | 64,278    | 64,495                                 | 2,37,102   | 1,810     | 3,03,467                    |
| 5. Shreeveicoontam Anicut ...                                                                                                 | 33,600             | 21,677         | 18,836          | 19,540                      | 17,647          | 37,193    | 25,075                                 | 1,24,628   | 66,288    | 2,09,891                    |
| Total ...                                                                                                                     | 2,030,517          | 1,867,229      | 159,447         | 1,741,441                   | 155,878         | 1,897,319 | 23,26,315                              | 56,56,861  | 4,10,992  | 83,94,108                   |
| <i>Class II.—Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>                                          |                    |                |                 |                             |                 |           |                                        |            |           |                             |
| 1. Palour Anicut ... ..                                                                                                       | 66,750             | 66,751         | 29,662          | 66,212                      | 29,584          | 86,796    | 68,971                                 | 1,75,448   | 45,524    | 2,89,943                    |
| 2. Chembrabaukum Tank ...                                                                                                     | 18,000             | 12,767         | 3,216           | 12,763                      | 3,216           | 15,979    | 17,639                                 | 39,354     | 8,942     | 65,935                      |
| 3. Pelandoray Anicut ... ..                                                                                                   | 7,541              | 3,461          | 174             | 3,386                       | 174             | 3,560     | 6,553                                  | 8,787      | 389       | 15,014                      |
| 4. Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project ...                                                                   | 8,087              | 7,437          | 2,985           | 7,433                       | 2,985           | 10,419    | 8,658                                  | 16,186     | 4,957     | 29,801                      |
| Total ..                                                                                                                      | 100,378            | 90,416         | 27,027          | 89,796                      | 26,059          | 116,755   | 1,01,106                               | 2,39,775   | 59,812    | 1,60,693                    |
| <i>Class III.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept, but for which a continuous record is maintained.</i> |                    |                |                 |                             |                 |           |                                        |            |           |                             |
| Total ..                                                                                                                      | 357,256            | 345,789        | 104,869         | 342,084                     | 104,869         | 447,553   | 5,27,301                               | 13,99,262  | 3,64,764  | 22,91,417                   |
| <i>Class IV.—Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept, and for which no continuous record is maintained.</i>   |                    |                |                 |                             |                 |           |                                        |            |           |                             |
| Imperial ... ..                                                                                                               | 1,237,548          | 1,101,268      | 271,076         | 1,028,268                   | 269,325         | 1,297,593 | 12,84,251                              | 32,77,990  | 5,39,520  | 61,01,689                   |
| Minor ... ..                                                                                                                  | 1,329,412          | 1,259,700      | 316,559         | 1,170,158                   | 311,572         | 1,481,730 | 13,81,939                              | 33,86,007  | 5,67,906  | 53,88,852                   |
| Total                                                                                                                         | 2,566,960          | 2,360,968      | 587,635         | 2,198,426                   | 580,897         | 2,779,323 | 26,66,190                              | 66,63,916  | 11,07,426 | 1,04,40,532                 |
| Grand Total                                                                                                                   | 5,055,111          | 4,604,402      | 877,960         | 4,372,347                   | 868,693         | 5,241,950 | 56,24,002                              | 139,59,514 | 19,42,904 | 2,15,26,810                 |

(1) All classes combined—Statement showing the irrigable area, the occupied area, and the area actually irrigated under,—together with the revenue dependent on, and the actual revenue derived from,—the various classes of irrigation works in the Madras Presidency in 1882-83 (Fusly 1292)—(Continued)

| Works                                                                                                                      | Share due to irrigation | Deduct remissions and deductions | Net revenue due to irrigation | Financial position of works on 31st March 1883 |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   | Percentage of surplus revenue on capital expenditure |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                            |                         |                                  |                               | Capital outlay                                 | Share of revenue due to works | Deduct working expenses | Balance of revenue | Deduct interest charges | Balance of income |                                                      |
|                                                                                                                            | 12                      | 13                               | 14                            | 15                                             | 16                            | 17                      | 18                 | 19                      | 20                | 21                                                   |
| <i>Class I—Pro ductive Public Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept</i>                                    | RS                      | RS.                              | RS                            | RS                                             | RS                            | RS                      | RS                 | RS                      | RS.               | RS                                                   |
| 1 Godavery Ament                                                                                                           | 17,04,639               | 1,48,233                         | 15,56,401                     | 110,20,241                                     | 3,21,40,250                   | 83,03,475               | 2,38,30,805        | 81,74,910               | 1,56,55,895       | 112 1                                                |
| 2 Kistna do                                                                                                                | 9,76,578                | 1,44,150                         | 8,32,428                      | 63,30,628                                      | 1,49,77,637                   | 46,01,857               | 1,03,75,780        | 48,19,223               | 55,56,555         | 87 8                                                 |
| 3 Cauvery do                                                                                                               | 2,062,848               | 68,002                           | 20,04,846                     | 11,50,138                                      | 1,38,42,400                   | 1,35,034                | 1,40,28,364        | 11,60,217               | 1,28,68,167       | 1,118 8                                              |
| 4 Pennur do                                                                                                                | 2,38,972                | 4,010                            | 2,34,962                      | 16,65,100                                      | 1,58,121                      | 1,51,356                | 13,08,765          | 10,71,532               | 2,37,233          | 14 0                                                 |
| 5 Shreeveemunt Ament                                                                                                       | 1,81,816                | 13,070                           | 1,71,741                      | 13,12,145                                      | 6,11,579                      | 2,64,497                | 3,47,082           | 5,02,518                | 2,45,430          |                                                      |
| Total                                                                                                                      | 10,67,853               | 3,67,485                         | 6,70,368                      | 214,78,301                                     | 6,39,30,067                   | 1,31,41,251             | 5,98,88,810        | 1,58,21,402             | 3,40,67,414       |                                                      |
| <i>Class II—Agricultural Works in which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept</i>                                          |                         |                                  |                               |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| 1 Palar Ament                                                                                                              | 2,20,072                | 3,608                            | 2,17,364                      | 16,80,060                                      | 13,23,351                     | 7,41,896                | 5,81,753           | 13,71,171               | 7,89,416          |                                                      |
| 2 Chembur and Akum Tank                                                                                                    | 48,226                  | 94                               | 48,226                        | 7,36,589                                       | 2,90,895                      | 30,113                  | 2,65,672           | 2,66,128                | 20,456            |                                                      |
| 3 Polindorey Ament                                                                                                         | 9,176                   | 590                              | 8,586                         | 3,87,028                                       | 23,767                        | 2,10,670                | 1,90,868           | 99,205                  | 2,90,073          |                                                      |
| 4 Madras Water supply and Irrigation Extension Project                                                                     | 21,143                  | 8                                | 21,135                        | 17,00,597                                      | 1,16,962                      | 1,27,480                | 10,618             | 8,40,739                | 8,51,337          |                                                      |
| Total                                                                                                                      | 2,90,587                | 4,230                            | 2,90,357                      | 45,11,579                                      | 17,50,815                     | 11,18,871               | 6,40,941           | 25,07,223               | 19,06,282         |                                                      |
| <i>Class III—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept but for which a continuous record is maintained</i> |                         |                                  |                               |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| Total                                                                                                                      | 17,61,026               | 75,041                           | 16,88,985                     |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| <i>Class IV—Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept and for which no continuous record is maintained</i>   |                         |                                  |                               |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| Imperial                                                                                                                   | 38,17,423               | 4,21,045                         | 33,97,784                     | Accounts not kept                              |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| Minor                                                                                                                      | 39,53,913               | 6,32,476                         | 33,21,437                     |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| Total                                                                                                                      | 77,71,336               | 10,53,521                        | 67,17,215                     |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |
| Grand Total                                                                                                                | 1,59,02,808             | 1,00,857                         | 1,48,01,951                   |                                                |                               |                         |                    |                         |                   |                                                      |

A B—This statement does not include irrigation under the Kurnool canal which has been only recently taken over by Government

(ii) *Details of Class III in districts where found.—Statement showing the irrigable area, occupied area, and the area actually irrigated under,—together with the revenue dependent on, and the actual revenue derived from;—Class III, works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept but for which a continuous record is maintained for 1882-83 (Fusly 1292).*

| Districts.          | Irrigable area. | Occupied area. |              | Area effectively irrigated. |              |         |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|
|                     |                 | First crop.    | Second crop. | First crop.                 | Second crop. | Total.  |
| 1                   | 2               | 3              | 4            | 5                           | 6            | 7       |
|                     | ACS.            | ACS.           | ACS.         | ACS.                        | ACS.         | ACS.    |
| Arcot, North ... .. | 39,856          | 37,445         | 4,769        | 37,444                      | 4,769        | 42,213  |
| Arcot, South ... .. | 144,846         | 144,268        | 13,294       | 141,929                     | 13,294       | 155,223 |
| Chingleput ... ..   | 10,600          | 10,263         | 1,531        | 10,228                      | 1,531        | 11,759  |
| Coimbatore ... ..   | 54,561          | 54,442         | 30,276       | 54,174                      | 30,276       | 84,450  |
| Kurnool ... ..      | 5,425           | 5,286          | 3,894        | 4,952                       | 3,894        | 8,846   |
| Salem ... ..        | 6,887           | 491            | 480          | 491                         | 460          | 971     |
| Tanjore ... ..      | 22,987          | 22,860         | 1,512        | 22,860                      | 1,512        | 24,372  |
| Tinnevely ... ..    | 53,896          | 53,437         | 49,113       | 53,309                      | 49,113       | 102,422 |
| Vizagapatam ... ..  | 18,198          | 17,297         | ...          | 17,297                      | ...          | 17,297  |
| Total ..            | 357,256         | 345,789        | 104,869      | 342,694                     | 104,869      | 447,553 |

| Districts.           | Revenue dependent on irrigation works. |             |              |                        | Share due to irrigation. | Deduct remissions and deductions. | Net revenue due to irrigation. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                      | Land.                                  | Water.      |              | Total, land and water. |                          |                                   |                                |
|                      |                                        | First crop. | Second crop. |                        |                          |                                   |                                |
|                      |                                        |             |              |                        |                          |                                   |                                |
| 8                    | 9                                      | 10          | 11           | 12                     | 13                       | 14                                |                                |
|                      | RS.                                    | RS.         | RS.          | RS.                    | RS.                      | RS.                               | RS.                            |
| Arcot, North .. .. . | 47,118                                 | 1,23,962    | 12,388       | 1,83,468               | 1,36,350                 | 7,790                             | 1,28,560                       |
| Arcot, South ... ..  | 2,83,095                               | 4,58,215    | 35,567       | 7,76,877               | 4,93,782                 | 62,421                            | 4,31,361                       |
| Chingleput ... ..    | 9,954                                  | 17,848      | 2,975        | 30,777                 | 20,823                   | 133                               | 20,690                         |
| Coimbatore ... ..    | 59,964                                 | 2,98,260    | 64,472       | 4,22,696               | 3,62,732                 | 2,453                             | 3,60,279                       |
| Kurnool ... ..       | 5,821                                  | 25,613      | 15,358       | 46,792                 | 40,971                   | 1,403                             | 39,568                         |
| Salem .. .. .        | 465                                    | 1,434       | 485          | 2,384                  | 1,919                    | 9                                 | 1,910                          |
| Tanjore ... ..       | 29,804                                 | 63,475      | 3,214        | 96,483                 | 66,689                   | ...                               | 66,689                         |
| Tinnevely ... ..     | 77,785                                 | 3,67,868    | 2,30,305     | 6,75,965               | 5,98,173                 | 665                               | 5,97,508                       |
| Vizagapatam ... ..   | 13,385                                 | 42,587      | ...          | 55,972                 | 42,587                   | 167                               | 42,420                         |
| Total ...            | 5,27,391                               | 13,99,262   | 3,64,764     | 22,91,417              | 17,61,026                | 75,041                            | 16,88,985                      |

(111) Details of Class IV in districts where found—Statement showing the irrigable area, occupied area, and the area actually irrigated under,—together with the revenue dependent on, and the actual revenue derived from;—Class IV, works for which no capital or revenue accounts are kept and for which no continuous record is maintained for 1882-83 (Fully 1292).

| Districts.                      | Irrigable area.        | Occupied area         |                      | Area effectively irrigated |                      |                        | Revenue dependent on irrigation works. |                         |                      |                          | Share due to irrigation  | Deduct remissions and deductions. | Net revenue due to irrigation |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                 |                        | First crop            | Second crop          | First crop                 | Second crop.         | Total.                 | Land.                                  | Water.                  |                      | Total, land and water    |                          |                                   |                               |
| 1                               | 2                      | 3                     | 4                    | 5                          | 6                    | 7                      | 8                                      | 9                       | 10                   | 11                       | 12                       | 13                                | 14                            |
| 1 Anantapore {Imperial Minor    | ACS. 59,256<br>60,619  | ACS 44,546<br>55,293  | ACS 10,660<br>13,627 | ACS 39,106<br>50,190       | ACS 10,069<br>13,627 | ACS 49,775<br>63,067   | RS 28,118<br>29,506                    | RS 1,44,677<br>1,60,800 | RS 22,390<br>27,152  | RS. 1,05,134<br>2,17,704 | RS. 1,67,018<br>1,83,258 | RS. 27,178<br>29,093              | RS. 1,39,818<br>1,50,162      |
| Total                           | 124,905                | 99,779                | 11,200               | 80,146                     | 24,296               | 113,712                | 57,624                                 | 3,05,483                | 49,791               | 1,12,898                 | 3,55,274                 | 56,274                            | 2,99,000                      |
| 2 North Arcot {Imperial Minor   | 63,759<br>155,916      | 60,249<br>112,792     | 18,075<br>51,162     | 50,016<br>131,611          | 18,075<br>51,162     | 77,100<br>195,773      | 75,277<br>1,71,023                     | 1,82,725<br>4,25,006    | 42,875<br>1,19,829   | 3,00,877<br>7,15,918     | 2,95,600<br>6,44,895     | 14,788<br>48,125                  | 2,10,814<br>5,01,770          |
| Total                           | 209,125                | 203,011               | 72,997               | 200,015                    | 72,297               | 272,892                | 2,40,300                               | 6,07,791                | 1,62,704             | 10,16,795                | 7,70,495                 | 57,911                            | 7,12,584                      |
| 3 South Arcot. {Imperial Minor  | 126,527<br>162,820     | 78,294<br>167,953     | 7,724<br>16,986      | 72,068<br>141,015          | 7,724<br>16,086      | 79,792<br>157,031      | 1,32,050<br>2,50,625                   | 2,07,036<br>5,11,113    | 22,445<br>47,377     | 4,21,431<br>8,03,115     | 2,89,381<br>6,58,790     | 58,056<br>1,36,128                | 2,31,325<br>4,22,462          |
| Total                           | 289,317                | 280,217               | 24,710               | 213,113                    | 24,710               | 237,823                | 3,84,675                               | 7,78,149                | 68,722               | 12,30,816                | 8,48,171                 | 1,04,381                          | 6,54,787                      |
| 4 Bellary {Imperial Minor       | 31,776<br>30,155       | 29,812<br>26,813      | 11,119<br>7,482      | 28,965<br>14,947           | 11,119<br>7,482      | 40,082<br>22,416       | 16,237<br>12,416                       | 1,40,694<br>70,617      | 28,588<br>9,001      | 1,85,510<br>92,114       | 1,69,282<br>79,698       | 8,666<br>5,473                    | 1,60,586<br>70,225            |
| Total                           | 61,931                 | 56,624                | 18,601               | 53,310                     | 18,601               | 71,911                 | 28,653                                 | 2,11,307                | 37,589               | 2,77,083                 | 2,48,980                 | 13,169                            | 2,30,811                      |
| 5 Chingleput {Imperial Minor    | 100,491<br>132,624     | 189,900<br>127,635    | 31,145<br>17,867     | 188,433<br>126,933         | 31,145<br>17,867     | 222,578<br>144,800     | 2,29,116<br>1,30,286                   | 4,32,613<br>2,46,781    | 68,764<br>32,479     | 7,90,783<br>4,09,336     | 6,01,367<br>2,70,060     | 12,069<br>3,742                   | 4,89,298<br>2,76,318          |
| Total                           | 323,115                | 317,533               | 62,012               | 316,866                    | 62,012               | 367,378                | 3,69,712                               | 6,79,394                | 1,01,043             | 11,40,139                | 7,80,427                 | 15,811                            | 7,64,616                      |
| 6 Coimbatore. {Imperial Minor   | 31,575<br>13,121       | 43,315<br>12,813      | 10,106<br>9,015      | 31,197<br>10,310           | 10,106<br>9,377      | 41,303<br>19,787       | 19,406<br>11,187                       | 1,43,664<br>44,825      | 18,016<br>6,982      | 1,91,536<br>62,271       | 1,61,730<br>51,805       | 3,162<br>10,302                   | 1,58,568<br>11,501            |
| Total                           | 47,906                 | 46,128                | 14,121               | 44,007                     | 13,483               | 57,490                 | 10,272                                 | 1,88,487                | 25,018               | 2,13,807                 | 2,13,535                 | 13,169                            | 2,00,060                      |
| 7 Cuddalore {Imperial Minor     | 60,600<br>129,501      | 55,182<br>175,418     | 16,484<br>35,980     | 53,916<br>133,393          | 16,484<br>35,980     | 70,400<br>169,873      | 60,631<br>1,19,206                     | 2,24,104<br>1,88,128    | 47,979<br>78,219     | 3,32,305<br>6,85,853     | 2,71,674<br>5,66,617     | 39,333<br>1,34,886                | 2,14,341<br>5,31,761          |
| Total                           | 190,491                | 190,600               | 52,464               | 187,869                    | 52,464               | 240,273                | 1,79,877                               | 7,12,512                | 1,25,789             | 10,18,178                | 8,48,321                 | 1,05,219                          | 6,73,102                      |
| 8 Ganjam {Imperial Minor        | 81,164<br>113,816      | 81,561<br>116,605     | 74<br>908            | 82,476<br>112,380          | 74<br>908            | 82,550<br>113,188      | 1,11,911<br>1,19,537                   | 1,47,389<br>1,70,086    | 103<br>956           | 2,19,473<br>2,90,776     | 1,37,492<br>1,70,999     | 7,147<br>15,180                   | 1,30,445<br>1,65,799          |
| Total                           | 198,280                | 200,172               | 982                  | 194,756                    | 982                  | 195,738                | 2,51,448                               | 2,87,475                | 956                  | 5,39,879                 | 2,88,431                 | 22,327                            | 2,66,104                      |
| 9 Godavari {Imperial Minor      | 51,512<br>58,536       | 15,266<br>17,620      | 895<br>623           | 32,426<br>31,116           | 895<br>623           | 33,221<br>31,671       | 51,359<br>47,601                       | 82,188<br>71,115        | 1,688<br>802         | 3,38,235<br>1,12,518     | 84,876<br>74,917         | 39,075<br>43,246                  | 44,801<br>51,081              |
| Total                           | 110,428                | 91,886                | 1,120                | 61,472                     | 1,120                | 64,892                 | 91,960                                 | 1,56,493                | 2,490                | 2,50,733                 | 1,58,730                 | 82,311                            | 70,482                        |
| 10 Kistnani {Imperial Minor     | 39,727<br>12,158       | 26,882<br>18,465      | 15<br>66             | 22,274<br>16,231           | 15<br>66             | 22,309<br>16,297       | 32,016<br>26,830                       | 7,515<br>58,116         | 82<br>163            | 1,05,604<br>85,111       | 77,618<br>58,281         | 18,012<br>14,018                  | 57,436<br>44,183              |
| Total                           | 61,085                 | 45,290                | 101                  | 38,505                     | 101                  | 38,606                 | 59,788                                 | 1,43,681                | 248                  | 1,04,715                 | 1,34,929                 | 92,110                            | 1,01,810                      |
| 11 Karnool {Imperial Minor      | 16,029<br>26,118       | 15,604<br>25,113      | 2,776<br>1,048       | 11,980<br>1,875            | 2,776<br>1,048       | 17,756<br>27,923       | 16,010<br>25,866                       | 56,043<br>81,978        | 6,514<br>10,186      | 79,167<br>1,18,030       | 62,548<br>12,164         | 5,237<br>13,332                   | 57,311<br>78,832              |
| Total                           | 42,517                 | 41,117                | 6,824                | 38,875                     | 6,824                | 45,699                 | 42,481                                 | 1,38,012                | 16,700               | 1,97,197                 | 1,54,712                 | 18,569                            | 1,36,143                      |
| 12 Madara {Imperial Minor       | 112,928<br>92,780      | 104,171<br>84,197     | 18,530<br>26,399     | 89,298<br>68,537           | 18,530<br>26,399     | 107,828<br>94,946      | 1,25,104<br>1,03,601                   | 2,47,137<br>1,73,083    | 70,660<br>58,007     | 4,38,841<br>3,15,311     | 3,13,737<br>2,11,640     | 67,936<br>82,225                  | 2,15,801<br>1,29,115          |
| Total                           | 205,717                | 187,668               | 74,929               | 157,845                    | 74,929               | 232,774                | 2,28,795                               | 4,00,270                | 1,15,207             | 7,54,372                 | 6,25,377                 | 1,50,161                          | 3,75,216                      |
| 13 Nellore {Imperial Minor      | 156,111<br>38,170      | 111,823<br>36,937     | 6,579<br>2,924       | 105,300<br>33,188          | 6,579<br>2,924       | 121,879<br>36,112      | 1,40,334<br>97,004                     | 1,09,181<br>3,16,174    | 16,711<br>6,665      | 2,24,802<br>1,09,743     | 1,85,092<br>1,21,839     | 75,118<br>19,277                  | 1,04,974<br>1,02,562          |
| Total                           | 194,664                | 179,779               | 9,303                | 151,488                    | 9,303                | 160,691                | 1,78,238                               | 5,84,153                | 24,376               | 7,38,060                 | 6,07,851                 | 94,395                            | 5,11,455                      |
| 14 Salem {Imperial Minor        | 26,288<br>96,811       | 23,186<br>79,626      | 21,203<br>73,366     | 21,435<br>75,216           | 19,152<br>67,926     | 40,587<br>143,172      | 41,936<br>1,10,093                     | 82,040<br>2,12,732      | 46,830<br>61,491     | 1,64,812<br>3,84,316     | 1,12,876<br>2,74,223     | 10,036<br>23,300                  | 1,02,840<br>2,50,833          |
| Total                           | 123,129                | 102,812               | 91,669               | 96,681                     | 87,478               | 184,059                | 1,52,029                               | 2,94,772                | 92,327               | 5,99,128                 | 3,87,099                 | 33,426                            | 3,53,673                      |
| 15 Tanjore {Imperial Minor      | 10,528<br>91,311       | 17,284<br>29,973      | 1,041<br>1,829       | 17,283<br>28,973           | 1,041<br>1,829       | 18,374<br>30,802       | 15,384<br>28,660                       | 10,418<br>50,815        | 2,176<br>5,218       | 47,968<br>82,033         | 32,524<br>51,043         |                                   | 32,524<br>51,043              |
| Total                           | 50,789                 | 46,236                | 2,820                | 46,236                     | 2,820                | 49,176                 | 41,044                                 | 81,163                  | 5,394                | 1,30,601                 | 87,567                   |                                   | 86,557                        |
| 16 Tiruchelvi {Imperial Minor   | 81,379<br>50,280       | 81,514<br>80,764      | 55,664<br>37,134     | 76,059<br>68,381           | 55,664<br>37,134     | 131,723<br>100,015     | 82,613<br>72,434                       | 3,36,208<br>3,27,793    | 1,07,174<br>87,989   | 5,14,994<br>4,15,126     | 4,63,382<br>4,15,692     | 28,911<br>44,888                  | 4,34,471<br>3,70,804          |
| Total                           | 171,629                | 162,298               | 92,798               | 144,910                    | 92,798               | 217,738                | 1,36,046                               | 6,63,911                | 1,05,163             | 10,34,120                | 8,70,074                 | 73,709                            | 8,05,275                      |
| 17 Trichinopoly {Imperial Minor | 61,912<br>61,750       | 58,970<br>61,122      | 26,107<br>20,432     | 67,372<br>61,049           | 26,107<br>20,432     | 93,479<br>81,381       | 33,386<br>62,410                       | 1,04,318<br>1,11,669    | 17,098<br>46,791     | 3,24,802<br>2,46,910     | 2,11,116<br>1,78,100     | 15,096<br>9,770                   | 2,24,720<br>1,68,630          |
| Total                           | 171,251                | 153,901               | 46,549               | 131,021                    | 46,549               | 178,060                | 1,48,896                               | 3,35,927                | 3,887                | 5,63,712                 | 4,19,816                 | 25,166                            | 3,94,350                      |
| 18 Virajpatnam {Imperial Minor  | 9,313<br>18,763        | 11,619<br>18,763      |                      | 11,618<br>18,763           |                      | 11,618<br>18,763       | 8,115<br>16,275                        | 21,888<br>52,632        | 30,004<br>68,907     | 21,888<br>82,632         | 187<br>106               |                                   | 21,691<br>52,528              |
| Total                           | 27,501                 | 30,412                |                      | 30,411                     |                      | 30,411                 | 24,390                                 | 74,520                  | 98,910               | 74,520                   | 303                      |                                   | 74,217                        |
| Total {Imperial Minor           | 1,337,415<br>1,329,412 | 1,101,204<br>1,29,700 | 371,070<br>101,350   | 1,025,268<br>1,170,168     | 369,425<br>111,772   | 1,297,593<br>1,311,730 | 12,81,251<br>19,81,999                 | 32,77,901<br>33,86,007  | 7,39,529<br>5,67,906 | 51,01,680<br>53,38,852   | 38,17,429<br>39,53,013   | 4,21,645<br>6,42,157              | 33,05,784<br>37,21,457        |
| Total                           | 2,660,980              | 2,360,968             | 587,026              | 2,188,426                  | 589,597              | 2,774,323              | 26,69,190                              | 66,63,916               | 11,07,426            | 60,40,532                | 77,71,312                | 10,54,701                         | 67,17,241                     |



## APPENDIX No. LX.

STATISTICS OF COFFEE AND TEA CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY  
DURING THE YEAR 1883.

(a)—Coffee

| Districts and localities                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Number of plantations         | Average elevation                                     | Area in Acres                           |                                 |                                            |                                                | Approximate yield in lb                           | Average yield in lb per acre of mature plants | Cost of cultivation in the province        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                               |                                                       | Mature plants                           | Immature plants                 | Taken up for planting, but not yet planted | Total                                          |                                                   |                                               |                                            |
| 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2                             | 3                                                     | 4                                       | 5                               | 6                                          | 7                                              | 8                                                 | 9                                             | 10                                         |
| 1 Vizagapatam district—<br>Bonanghy (Bónangi, Tel) Tannah<br>in Singavirapocote (Shinga<br>virapukota, Tel) talook                                                                                                           | 9                             | FFET<br>3,000 to 4,500                                | ACRES<br>5 144                          | ACRES<br>1 356                  | ACRES<br>6 5                               | ACRES<br>6 5                                   | LB<br>180                                         | LB<br>93 <sup>1</sup>                         | RS<br>10 <sup>1</sup> 6                    |
| 2 Madura district—<br>Periyaculam (Periyakkulam,<br>Tam Periyakulam*)<br>Dindigul* (Tindikkal, Tam)<br>Pulney (Pazhani, Tam Palur*)                                                                                          | 279<br>1,017<br>2,059         | 800 to 3,500<br>4,000<br>4,500                        | 352<br>1,606<br>1,643                   | 175<br>436<br>177               | 100<br>420<br>469                          | 627<br>2 462<br>2,289                          | 78,031<br>193 191<br>931,581                      | 222<br>120<br>567                             | 50 to 125<br>108<br>80                     |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3,355                         |                                                       | 3,601                                   | 788                             | 989                                        | 5,378                                          | 1,202,806                                         | 334                                           | 92                                         |
| 3 Tinnevely district—<br>Tencusay (Tengási, Tam Ten-<br>kási*)<br>Ambasamoodram (Ambásamut-<br>tiam, Tam Ambasamudram*)<br>Ningoomary (Nangucci, Tam<br>Nánguncí*)                                                           | 18<br>11<br>22                | 1,000 to 4 500<br>1,000 to 4,500<br>1,000 to 4,500    | 1 087 61<br>109<br>493 88               | 275 4<br>50 95<br>97 25         | 459 49<br>15<br>130 62                     | 1 822 5<br>174 95<br>721 75                    | 54,267<br>25,116<br>48,775                        | 50<br>230<br>99                               | 32<br>35<br>27                             |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 51                            |                                                       | 1,690 49                                | 423 6                           | 605 11                                     | 2 719 2                                        | 128,178                                           | 76                                            | 31                                         |
| 4 Coimbatore district—<br>Pollachy (Pollacchi, Tam Pollá-<br>chi*)<br>Coimbatore* (Koyamattár,<br>Tam)<br>Bhavany (Pavari, Tam Bhavá-<br>ni*)                                                                                | 5<br>10<br>1                  | 1,600 to 4,700<br>4,200 to 4,500<br>4,000             | 185<br>257 79<br>21                     | 70<br>225 4                     | 414<br>168 97                              | 669<br>652 16<br>21                            | 53 021<br>61,227<br>38                            | 287<br>249<br>181                             | 80<br>75<br>71                             |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 16                            |                                                       | 443                                     | 295 4                           | 582 97                                     | 1 321 37                                       | 117,289 <sup>1</sup>                              | 265                                           | 76                                         |
| 5 Nilgerry district                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 459                           | 3,000 to 6,000                                        | 19 786                                  | 3,111                           | 12,231                                     | 35 128                                         | 7,085 391                                         | 358                                           | 63 to 156                                  |
| 6 Salem district                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 331                           | 3,500 to 4,800                                        | 4,410                                   | 1,619                           | 4 680                                      | 10,769                                         | 888,000                                           | 200                                           | 70                                         |
| 7 Malabar district—<br>Cottayam (Kóttayam * Mal)<br>Gooroombanand (Kummbia<br>nata, Mal Kuumbrianad*)<br>Wynand (Vayanátu, Mal Wy-<br>nád*)<br>Yalvand (Dramatu, Mal Dinád*)<br>Valluvannad (Valluvanatu, Mal<br>Wulavanád*) | 6<br>20<br>13,183<br>12<br>47 | 300<br>400<br>2,400 to 4,700<br>1 500<br>100 to 2,000 | 18 5<br>87<br>22,027<br>1 668<br>170 39 | 192 7<br>2,698<br>105<br>100 16 | 192 7<br>24,000<br>1,014 5<br>935 72       | 16 5<br>229 7<br>18 725<br>2,787 5<br>1,206 27 | 5 016<br>16,650<br>3,436,212<br>350 280<br>5 800  | 304<br>450<br>156<br>210<br>31                | 100<br>10 <sup>1</sup><br>250<br>50<br>125 |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 13,568                        |                                                       | 23 918 89                               | 2 903 16                        | 26,112 92                                  | 52 964 97                                      | 3 813,958                                         | 1.9                                           | 113                                        |
| 8 South Canara district—<br>Cassargode (Kasaragódu, Can<br>Kasaragóda*)<br>Ooppinangady (Uppinangadi,<br>Can)                                                                                                                | 3<br>7<br>10                  | 5 to 50<br>5 to 600                                   | 16 5<br>16 7<br>33 2                    | 37 18<br>37 18                  | 1 05<br>1 05                               | 16 5<br>55 23<br>71 73                         | 1,386<br>2,191 <sup>1</sup><br>3 580 <sup>1</sup> | 81<br>131<br>108                              | 8<br>110<br>59                             |
| Grand Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 17,799                        |                                                       | 53,917 721                              | 9,208 996                       | 15,232 05                                  | 108,358 77                                     | 13,239 663                                        |                                               | ..                                         |

## (a)—Coffee—(Continued).

| Districts and localities       | Number of plantations | Approximate average elevation | Area in Acres    |                 |                                            |                | Approximate yield in lb | Average yield in lb per acre of mature plants | Cost of cultivation in the province |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                |                       |                               | Mature plants    | Immature plants | Taken up for planting, but not yet planted | Total          |                         |                                               |                                     |
| 1                              | 2                     | 3                             | 4                | 5               | 6                                          | 7              | 8                       | 9                                             | 10                                  |
| Cochin State—                  | 17                    | FEET<br>3,000                 | ACRES<br>1,938 5 | ACRES<br>559    | ACRES<br>5,753 5                           | ACRES<br>8,251 | LB<br>662,967           | LB<br>342                                     | RS<br>23½                           |
| Travancore State—              |                       |                               |                  |                 |                                            |                |                         |                                               |                                     |
| Porale (Peyale Mal)            | 9                     | 1,317 to 2,917                | 1,164            | 342             | 560                                        | 2,066          | 23,360                  | 83                                            | 40                                  |
| Gulikulam (Kallakkulam, Mal)   | 15                    | 753 to 1,893                  | 2,156            | 31              | 1,292                                      | 3,782          | 240,568                 | 115                                           | 35                                  |
| Vithancode (Vithankodu, Mal)   | 1                     | 2,500 to 3,800                | 60               |                 | 369                                        | 429            | 5,600                   | 93                                            | 25                                  |
| Nedooengaud (Neduvannadu, Mal) | 1                     | 1,700 to 3,000                | 120              |                 | 430                                        | 550            | 28,440                  | 247                                           | 70                                  |
| Changmore (Chenkannur, Mal)    | 1                     | 4,600 to 5,000                | 15               |                 | 15                                         | 15             | 1,800                   | 120                                           | 30                                  |
| Chungcheri (Chunagery, Mal)    | 9                     | 3,189 to 3,714                | 1,456            | 24              | 384                                        | 1,861          | 51,073                  | 35                                            | 48                                  |
| Munchal (Munqal, Mal)          | 20                    | 3,080 to 3,122                | 997              | 365             | 1,318                                      | 2,680          | 84,570                  | 85                                            | 68                                  |
| Total                          | 56                    |                               | 6,268            | 765             | 4,353                                      | 11,386         | 435,411                 | 87                                            | 45                                  |

## (b)—Tea

| Districts and localities                           | Number of plantations | Approximate average elevation | Area in Acres  |                 |                                            |               | Approximate yield in lb |        |         | Average yield in lb per acre of mature plants. | Cost of cultivation in the province | Cost of manufacture per lb in the province |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                                    |                       |                               | Mature plants. | Immature plants | Taken up for planting, but not yet planted | Total         | Black.                  | Green  | Total   |                                                |                                     |                                            |
| 1                                                  | 2                     | 3                             | 4              | 5               | 6                                          | 7             | 8                       | 9      | 10      | 11                                             | 12                                  | 13                                         |
| 1 Vengapittam—                                     |                       |                               |                |                 |                                            |               |                         |        |         |                                                |                                     |                                            |
| Bonanghy (Bonanghy, Tel) Tannali                   | 1                     | FEET<br>3,000 to 1,200        | ACRES<br>15    | ACRES<br>15     | ACRES<br>40                                | ACRES<br>11 5 | LB                      | LB     | LB      | LB                                             | RS<br>40                            | ANNAE.                                     |
| in Sumpuwarupocote (Shungavara-pukota, Tel) tileok |                       |                               |                |                 |                                            |               |                         |        |         |                                                |                                     |                                            |
| 2 Madurai                                          | 2                     | 7,000                         | 2 25           | 1               |                                            | 3 25          |                         |        | 200     | 89                                             | 50                                  |                                            |
| 3 Nulghernes                                       | 78                    | 3,000 to 7,000                | 3,322          | 1,450           | 6,992                                      | 11,764        | 211,013                 | 44,130 | 510,280 | 151                                            | 45 to 175                           | 1½ to 4                                    |
| 4 Madurai                                          | 5                     | 2,400 to 4,700                | 62             | 4               |                                            | 66            |                         |        | 1,860   | 30                                             | 50                                  |                                            |
| Total                                              | 86                    |                               | 3,386 25       | 1,456 5         | 7,032                                      | 11,874 75     | 211,013                 | 44,130 | 512,340 | 151                                            | 63                                  | 1½ to 4                                    |
| Travancore—                                        |                       |                               |                |                 |                                            |               |                         |        |         |                                                |                                     |                                            |
| Gulikulam (Kallakulam, Mal)                        | 1                     | 1,800 to 3,200                | 30             |                 |                                            | 30            | ...                     |        |         |                                                |                                     | ...                                        |
| Nedooengaud (Neduvannadu, Mal)                     | 1                     | 2,500 to 2,600                |                | 25              |                                            | 25            |                         | ..     |         | ..                                             | ..                                  | .                                          |
| Chungcheri (Chunagery, Mal)                        | 1                     | 3,000 to 3,300                | 15             |                 | 73                                         | 88            | 2,400                   | ...    | 2,400   | 160                                            | 60                                  | 5                                          |
| Munchal (Munqal, Mal)                              | 23                    | 3,818 to 4,262                | 92             | 418 5           | 352                                        | 862 5         | 14,750                  | .      | 14,750  | 160                                            | 76                                  | 5                                          |
| Total                                              | 26                    |                               | 137            | 443 5           | 425                                        | 1,005 5       | 17,150                  |        | 17,150  | 160                                            | 68                                  | 5                                          |

## APPENDIX No. LXI.

ESTATES UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE COURT OF WARDS AT THE END OF FUSLY  
1293, YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1884.

| District                          | Name of the estate                                                                          | Caste of the ward.  | Sex of the ward | Age of the ward | Date of assumption of charge | Date when the estate will probably be restored | Current demand for fusly 1293 (1883-84). |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Arcot, North Chingleput Combtoore | Gungoondy (Kungundi * Tel)                                                                  | Nudoo               | Male            | 15              | 11th April 1883              | August 1880                                    | Rs 88,798                                |
|                                   | Shoanayey (Shoranayen, Tam)                                                                 | Brahmin, Ivenger    | Do              | 20              | 14th August 1875             | April 1880                                     | 7,015                                    |
|                                   | Ponayipolliem (Ponayippaluyam, Tam)                                                         | Chetty              | Do              | 20              | 27th May 1879                | September 1881                                 | 12,980                                   |
| Cuddalore                         | Ponayipalayam *                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                |                                          |
|                                   | Chitticheela (Chittisala Tel)                                                               | Nudoo               | Do              | 15              | 20th Sept 1876               | February 1880                                  | 1,199                                    |
| Gungnam                           | Pulaknedy (Pulaknedy, * Tel)                                                                | Oorayah, Oshatriya  | Do              | 51              | July 1880                    | The proprietor is an imbecile                  | 8,86,137                                 |
|                                   | Chunni Kmedy (Chunna Kmedy, * Tel)                                                          | Oorayah, Oshatriya  | Do              | 15              | 27th Dec 1876                | June 1880                                      | 68,716                                   |
|                                   | on Perlaub, Jettys (Perlaubiyen, Tel)                                                       | Oorayah, Oshatriya  | Do              | 13              | 19th July 1880               | May 1892                                       | 23,528                                   |
|                                   | Jarida (Dyrida, Tel)                                                                        | Oorayah, Oshatriya  | Do              | 15              | 27th March 1879              | January 1880                                   | 14,634                                   |
|                                   | Oorlaum (Ullam, Tel Ullam *)                                                                |                     | Female          | 15              |                              |                                                |                                          |
| Total for Gungnam                 |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 5,22,914                                 |
| Godavary                          | Lakkavaram (Lakkavaram, Tel)                                                                | Brahmin             | Male            | 8               | 15th Dec 1879                | June 1897                                      | 16,914                                   |
|                                   | Gopalpore (Gopalpuram, Tel Gopalpuram *)                                                    | Brahmin             | Do              | 21              | 28th Sept 1874               | February 1881                                  | 71,884                                   |
|                                   | Capteshwarapooram (Kapteshwarapuram, Tel) and Keshimcooroo (Keshanakurra, Tel Kesnikurra *) | Brahmin             | Female          | 22              | 27th Sept 1879               | June 1883                                      | 36,616                                   |
| Total for Godavary                |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 1,19,414                                 |
| Madurai                           | Rinnand (Rannathappuram, Tam Rannad *)                                                      | Manavar             | Male            | 15              | 15th March 1873              | October 1889                                   | 7,68,010                                 |
|                                   | Guntamanickanoor (Kandamanayakam, Tam Gandamanayakan *)                                     | Nudoo               | Do              | 17              | 27th Sept 1867               | 24th Jan 1888                                  | 53,486                                   |
|                                   | Vaduguray (Vadugur, Tam)                                                                    | Nudoo               | Do              | 10              | 7th Nov 1881                 | 24th Dec 1894                                  | 3,497                                    |
| Total for Madurai                 |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 8,25,894                                 |
| Mylabari                          | Kivalpura (Kivalappura, Mal)                                                                | Nayar               | Female          | 18              | 9th August 1872              | May 1887                                       | 36,175                                   |
|                                   | Mingai (Minkala, Mal)                                                                       | Nayar               | Male            | 18              | 3rd Dec 1877                 | June 1886                                      | 5,214                                    |
|                                   | Ambalan's (Vimbalan's) estate                                                               | Namboor             | Do              | 31              | February 1880                | The proprietor is a lunatic                    | 418                                      |
| Total for Mylabari                |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 41,807                                   |
| Salem                             | Yeroomappetty (Yeroomappatti, Tam Yeroomappetty) and Pulayipolliem (Pulayipalayam, Tam)     | Brahmin             | Female          | 33              | 5th June 1874                | Not known                                      | 15,314                                   |
|                                   | Shoolagery (Shoolagiri, Tam)                                                                | Brahmin             | Male            | 2               | 5th March 1883               | March 1902                                     | 17,032                                   |
| Total for Salem                   |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 32,346                                   |
| South Canara                      | Brahmahwar (Brahmahwar, Can) Sarvottama Row's (Sarvottama Row's) Estate                     | Brahmin             | Male            | 14              | 14th Aug 1875                | December 1891                                  | 4,280                                    |
|                                   | Ookkaday (Ukkadai, Tam)                                                                     | Maravar             | Male            | 12              | 12th July 1879               | July 1893                                      | 21,016                                   |
| Tanjore                           | Vellurugunty (Vellurugam, Tam)                                                              | Vellaulu, Pillay    | Do              | 18              | 13th Nov 1879                | 12th June 1887                                 | 2,862                                    |
|                                   | Gundamcottai (Kunduravakkottai, Tam Gundharvakottai *)                                      | Vellaulu, Panduram  | Do              | 10              | 9th March 1881               | 11th Dec 1894                                  | 30,980                                   |
|                                   | Vadappattinam (Vadappattinam, Tam)                                                          | Vellaulu, Moodel ar | Do              | 14              | 20th Aug 1881                | 7th March 1891                                 | 19,821                                   |
|                                   | Alangoodicherry (Alangudicherry, Tam)                                                       | Nudoo               | Do              | 17              | 25th Aug 1881                | 7th Nov 1887                                   | 6,396                                    |
|                                   | Mattoor (Mattur, Tam)                                                                       | Brahmin             | Do              | 12              | 20th Nov 1882                | 6th Sept 1892                                  | 6,214                                    |
|                                   | Pannam (Pannamadu, Tam)                                                                     | Maravar             | Do              | 17              | 15th May 1882                | 5th Sept 1887                                  | 14,161                                   |
|                                   | Shingavaram (Tam)                                                                           | Nudoo               | Do              | 17              | 1st Feb 1884                 | 15th Mar 1895                                  | 2,891                                    |
| Total for Tanjore                 |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 1,11,288                                 |
| Tichinopoly                       | Peramoor (Peramur, Tam)                                                                     | Brahmin             | Male            | 36              | 30th Nov. 1868               | The proprietor is an imbecile                  | 11,317                                   |
|                                   | Nanguvaram (Tam)                                                                            | Brahmin             | Do              | 10              | 18th Nov 1880                | 31st Oct 1885                                  | 16,614                                   |
| Total for Tichinopoly             |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 27,931                                   |
| Tinnevely                         | Vandy Mittah (Vadimittah, Tam Vadmittah *)                                                  | Nudoo               | Male            | 11              | 17th Nov 1879                | 7th Jan 1884                                   | 15,821                                   |
|                                   | M. Dalavay Comaravayy Moodelhar's (M. Dalavay Kumarasami Muthiar's) Estate                  | Vellaulu, Moodelhar | Do              | 18              | 20th Sept 1881               | 10th June 1887                                 | 12,002                                   |
|                                   | Roshan Miri Sathib's (Raushan Miran Sathib's) Estate                                        | Mahomedan           | Do              | 17              | 7th July 1882                | 6th May 1887                                   | 5,008                                    |
|                                   |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                |                                          |
| Total for Tinnevely               |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 31,611                                   |
| Vizagapatam                       | Merangy (Merangi, Tel. Merangi *)                                                           | Condah raz          | Male            | 16              | 26th Nov 1869                | 1st Feb 1889                                   | 15,784                                   |
|                                   | Pandora Mallavaram (Pandura Mallavaram, Tel)                                                | Condah raz          | Do              | 20              | 19th June 1877               | 1st April 1885                                 | 2,966                                    |
|                                   | Mudole (Mudula, * Tel)                                                                      | Condah raz          | Female          | 53              | 19th Oct 1877                |                                                | 3,163                                    |
|                                   | Chittela Jaganadapuram (Chittela Jaganadapuram, Tel)                                        | Condah raz          | Do              | 44              | 26th Sept 1877               |                                                | 22,679                                   |
|                                   | Shripuram (Shripuram, Tel)                                                                  | Condah raz          | Male            | 10              | 5th Sept 1878                | 16th Aug 1895                                  | 17,235                                   |
| Vizagapatam                       | Chipporully (Chippurulle, * Tel)                                                            | Condah raz          | Female          | 46              | 13th May 1882                |                                                | 8,882                                    |
|                                   |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                |                                          |
| Total for Vizagapatam             |                                                                                             |                     |                 |                 |                              |                                                | 1,00,659                                 |

## APPENDIX No. LXII.

## NOTES ON THE SETTLEMENT OF REVENUE IN THIRTEEN MADRAS DISTRICTS.

*Arcot North*  
*Arcot, South*  
*Chingleput*  
*Coimbatore*

*Cuddapah*  
*Gangam*  
*Godavary*

*Kistna*  
*Kurnool*  
*Nellore*

*Salem.*  
*Tinnevely*  
*Tiruchinopoly*

## ARCOI—NORTH

Area 7,296 sq miles  
Population 1,817,814

This district passed into the hands of the English along with the rest of the Carnatic in 1801. The original survey or pynish of the district commenced in 1801. The district passed through the several phases of fiscal and decennial leases until 1820 when the ryotwary settlement was introduced, the assessments then imposed proving excessive and detrimental to the prosperity of the district, a uniform reduction of 12 per cent was sanctioned by Government; this also had not the desired effect of extending cultivation and improving the condition of the people, the question of revising the assessments was once investigated and reported on by Mr. Bouchillon in 1851. 55 and his proposals were accepted and carried out in 1857. 58 with the result that a reduction of 30 per cent in wet and 15 per cent on dry assessments was allowed through out the district.

The survey began in 1872-73, but the submission of proposals for the settlement was delayed by the famine of 1876-78 till the middle of 1880, when a scheme was submitted for the four northern talooks of the district. The proposals were finally approved by Government in April 1881.

The soils for this portion of the district are in the following proportions —

| Soil class  | Percentage on total assessable area |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Exceptional | 1                                   |
| Black clay  | 2                                   |
| Do loam     | 11                                  |
| Do sand     | 18                                  |
| Red loam    | 51                                  |
| Do sand     | 1                                   |

Grain experiments were made in 1,756 cases and the values adopted are as follows —

| Soil        | Dry        |            |            | Wet          |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
|             | Sizeri     | Ragga      | V. ragoo   | Paddy        |
| Exceptional | 300 to 300 | 300 to 320 | 480 to 180 | 1,100 to 570 |
| Black clay  | 310 to 110 | 180 to 110 | 180 to 180 | 1,200 to 600 |
| Do loam     | 310 to 140 | 300 to 110 | 180 to 110 | 1,300 to 500 |
| Do sand     | 210 to 115 | 270 to 170 | 380 to 110 | 1,400 to 500 |
| Red loam    | 200 to 130 | 310 to 135 | 400 to 110 | 1,100 to 170 |
| Do sand     | 250 to 110 | 270 to 120 | 330 to 110 | 1,000 to 500 |

These values are subject to deductions of one fifth for vicissitudes of season while paddy has been taken as the standard grain for wet lands as on the other settlements, sizeri or cumboo, ragga and aragoo or v. ragoo for dry lands. The commutation prices which are noted below were calculated from the averages of the 20 years 1816-1865 less a deduction of 10 per cent for cartage and merchant's profits.

|                      | Per acre |
|----------------------|----------|
| Paddy                | Rs 95    |
| Sizeri or cumboo     | 115      |
| Ragga                | 126      |
| Average of all crops | 75       |

Cultivation expenses were estimated as shown below —

| Soil class  | Wet |    |        | Dry |   |    |
|-------------|-----|----|--------|-----|---|----|
|             | Rs  | A  | P      | Rs  | A | P  |
| Exceptional | 11  | 16 | 6 to 8 | 8   | 0 | 10 |
| Black clay  | 12  | 1  | 0 to 9 | 5   | 0 | 10 |
| Do loam     | 11  | 6  | 0 to 8 | 0   | 4 | 1  |
| Do sand     | 11  | 6  | 0 to 8 | 0   | 3 | 1  |
| Red loam    | 11  | 15 | 0 to 8 | 8   | 0 | 4  |
| Do sand     | 11  | 5  | 0 to 8 | 0   | 3 | 1  |

The Government demand is half of the net produce. The maximum and minimum rates are given below —

| Soil        | Wet     |         | Dry     |         |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|             | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum |
| Exceptional | Rs 8    | Rs 4    | Rs 8    | Rs 4    |
| Black clay  | 7 0     | 2 8     | 3 0     | 2 8     |
| Do loam     | 8 0     | 1 0     | 3 0     | 0 12    |
| Do sand     | 6 0     | 2 0     | 1 12    | 0 1     |
| Red loam    | 7 0     | 2 8     | 2 4     | 0 8     |
| Do sand     | 6 0     | 2 0     | 1 12    | 0 6     |

The rest of the district will be settled on the same data of grain values, commutation prices, cultivation expenses and revenue rates.

The immediate results for two of the six settled talooks for which information has been received are as follows —

|                              | RS        |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 6,65,800  |
| New do                       | 7,19,500  |
| Difference                   | 83,700    |
| Percentage                   | 12 6      |
| Cost                         | 14,49,800 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 5 8       |

## ARCOI—SOUTH—(TWO TALOOKS)

Area (whole district) 4,873 sq miles  
Population (do do) 1,814,738

The Chidambaram and Mannargoodi talooks, which are now merged and form the chief portion of the Chidambaram talook of the South Arcot district, are a level rice growing tract of black soil, watered from the Coleroon ancient built in 1836-37.

The talook came into the possession of the English, with the rest of the Carnatic, in 1801. Till 1805, the assessments on wet land were taken in kind, at 45 to 70 per cent of gross produce, and the dry assessments in cash. A survey was made in 1806, and rates were adopted for four classes of soil in five classes of villages, but triennial and decennial leases succeeded till 1820-21, when the ryotwary settlement was introduced on the rates of 1806, increased by one-third in 1836 for fifth class or dry villages, in consideration of their conversion into wet by the construction of the ancient. But these rates were reduced again 10 per cent in 1855 and 20 per cent for the other four classes of villages. The highest rate on garden lands was at the same time reduced to Rupees 7.

These talooks were the first in the Presidency to come under re-settlement. They differ somewhat in soil-classification from later-settled tracts. Survey began in 1853, and lasted till 1856; and the new assessments were introduced in 1861-62.

The survey showed that the occupied area had been over-estimated in the revenue accounts by 4 per cent. The soil percentages were—

|                                    | Percentage on total area. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exceptional ... ..                 | 4                         |
| Black clay ... ..                  | 70                        |
| Do. loam ... ..                    | 22                        |
| Red soil ... ..                    | 1.5                       |
| Poor soil, sand, and gravel ... .. | 4.5                       |
|                                    | 100                       |

The irrigation percentage in 1859 was 70, that is, 70 per cent. of the cultivated area in that year was under irrigation. In 1862, after re-settlement, it was 59, the wet area having actually increased, but less rapidly than the dry area, which had extended nearly 50 per cent.

The standard crops were paddy for wet, and cholam, cumboo, raggy, and varagoo for dry lands. Experiments with paddy were 300 in number; for dry grains, which occupied a comparatively small area, the number of experiments is not stated, nor do they seem to have been very satisfactory. The grain-values finally adopted were (in Madras measures per acre)—

| Soil.                       | Dry.       |            |            |            | Wet.       |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                             | Cholam.    | Cumboo.    | Raggy.     | Varagoo.   | Paddy.     |
| Alluvial ... ..             | 432        | 504        | 528        | ...        | 1,030      |
| Permanently improved ... .. | 384        | 432        | 452        | ...        | 960        |
| Black soil ... ..           | 384 to 288 | 408 to 336 | 336 to 288 | 616 ...    | 840 to 672 |
| Do. loam ... ..             | ...        | 408 to 288 | 336 to 240 | 616 to 450 | 840 to 672 |
| Red soil ... ..             | ...        | 336 to 240 | 288        | 000 to 480 | 720 to 480 |
| Inferior and sandy ... ..   | ...        | 340 to 192 | ...        | 498 to 312 | 432 to 360 |

These estimates were subject to a deduction of 15 to 30 per cent. on irrigated, and 25 per cent. on dry land. Commutation prices were fixed, in the case of paddy, with regard to the selling price in the whole district from 1809 to 1858 in the months of February and March; and, in the case of dry grains, on the prices of Chidambaram market for some shorter period. They were as follows:—

|                | Per garce. |     |      |
|----------------|------------|-----|------|
|                | Rs.        | A.  | P.   |
| Paddy ... ..   | ...        | 71  | 12 8 |
| Cholam ... ..  | ...        | 116 | 19 8 |
| Cumboo ... ..  | ...        | 93  | 5 4  |
| Raggy ... ..   | ...        | 51  | 13 8 |
| Varagoo ... .. | ...        | ... | ...  |

Cultivation expenses were estimated as follows per acre:—

| Soil.                       | Dry.       |               |            |            | Wet.       |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                             | Cholam.    | Cumboo.       | Raggy.     | Varagoo.   | Paddy.     |
| Alluvial ... ..             | Rs. A. 5 0 | Rs. A. ...    | Rs. A. ... | Rs. A. ... | Rs. A. 8 0 |
| Permanently improved ... .. | 5 0        | as for Cholam | ...        | ...        | 8 0        |
| Black soil ... ..           | 5 0        | ...           | ...        | 4 0        | 7 8        |
| Do. loam ... ..             | ...        | 5 0           | 5 0        | 4 0        | 8 0        |
| Red soil ... ..             | ...        | to 4 0        | to 3 8     | to 3 8     | to 7 0     |
| Inferior and sandy ... ..   | ...        | 4 8           | 4 0        | 4 0        | 7 0        |
|                             | ...        | 3 8           | ...        | 3 8        | 5 0        |
|                             | ...        | ...           | ...        | to 3 0     | to 4 0     |

The revenue-rates were an approximation to two-thirds of the net produce, and stood as follows:—

| Soil.                       | Dry.       |            | Wet.       |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
|                             | Maximum.   | Minimum.   | Maximum.   | Minimum. |
| Alluvial ... ..             | Rs. A. 3 8 | Rs. A. ... | Rs. A. 8 8 | 6 8      |
| Permanently improved ... .. | 3 0        | ...        | 7 8        | 5 8      |
| Black clay ... ..           | 2 8        | 1 12       | 6 8        | 3 8      |
| Do. loam ... ..             | 2 8        | 1 8        | 7 8        | 3 8      |
| Red soil ... ..             | 1 12       | 1 4        | 6 8        | 2 8      |
| Inferior and sandy ... ..   | 1 0        | 0 8        | 3 0        | 2 0      |

The new assessments made no material change in the revenue demand. Their average incidence per acre was—

|              | Rs. | A. | P.    |
|--------------|-----|----|-------|
| Wet ... ..   | ... | 5  | 8 5   |
| Dry ... ..   | ... | 1  | 14 0  |
| Total ... .. | ... | 3  | 16 10 |

The latest returns show the following results of the settlement in these two talooks:—

|                                     | Rs.      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Old assessment ... ..               | 5,28,518 |
| Present demand (1882-83) ... ..     | 5,40,693 |
| Difference ... ..                   | 21,075   |
| Percentage ... ..                   | 4        |
| Cost ... ..                         | 8,29,286 |
| Percentage of return to cost ... .. | 2.6      |

The smallness of the settlement charges is due to the fact that there was no field demarkation, and that the survey was made somewhat roughly by an establishment on very low pay.

NOTE.—The settlement of the remaining portion of the district was resumed in November 1882: the classification of lands in Cuddalore talook was finished and in another, Villupooram, is in progress.

### CHINGLEPUT.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Area ... ..       | 2,842 sq. miles. |
| Population ... .. | 981,381.         |

The Chingleput district was part of the territories ceded by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1750 and 1763. It was farmed by the Nawab till 1780, and after having been nearly depopulated by Hyder Ally's invasion, was let out to renters on a nine years' lease, which broke down in 1790, when the lands were made over "in small allotments on a three years' lease to the chief inhabitants of each locality." A joint-rent system, with the Government share (in cash) estimated at 43 to 50 per cent. on wet, and 55 per cent. of produce on dry land, lasted from 1794 to 1799. A permanent settlement with 61 zemindars was attempted in 1801, broke down in 1806, and was succeeded by triennial leases as before. The ryotwary system had, however, been partially introduced as early as 1803, and was gradually extended to the entire district. It was based on a survey and classification of the land, estimates of average outturn for ten years, deduction of 20 per cent. for expenses, and assumption of half the remainder as the Government share. The rates varied from Rupees 18-2-10 to Rupees 1-1-2 for wet, and from Rupees 9-4-9 to Rupee 0-12-7 for dry land; but the maximum wet-rate was reduced to Rupees 8-5-1 in 1859.

Mirassy rights existed in this district. The mirassidars are the descendants and representatives of the original village settlers. Their primitive tenure consisted in a periodical division of the arable lands of the village. This developed, as usual, into a permanent apportionment of lands according to recognised shares, leaving, however, much waste in common. Until the introduction of the ryotwary system, the mirassidars contrived to keep their villages intact, admitting no strangers except artisans; but this claim to monopoly clashed with the ryotwary system as regards the occupation of waste. The mirassidars impoverished themselves, and hindered the improvement of their villages, in their endeavours to prevent their waste lands from passing into the hands of strangers. At the present settlement the whole question was settled as follows:—

(1.) The mirassidars divided their common land between them in proportion to their shares.

(2.) An allotment of permanently unassessed waste land was made to the village, sufficient to satisfy all reasonable requirements for grazing ground and firewood jungle.

(3.) A manorial fee of two annas in the rupee on assessments from non-mirassy occupants was accepted by the mirassidars as an equivalent for their manorial rights. There is no legal means of recovering this fee, but no difficulty was expected in making it a customary payment.

The soil of the district is generally inferior. Irrigation is carried on from a system of 3,000 tanks and channels, fed by small rivers, and watering about 330,000 acres. The largest tank is the Chembrambankun, with an irrigated area of over 12,000 acres.

Survey began towards the close of 1866, and the new assessments were introduced into the various talooks from 1875-76 to 1878-79.

I *Principal Division*—The soils of this portion of the district are in the following proportions—

| Soil class           | Percentage on total assessable area.                                                                                   |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Permanently improved | Inconsiderable (0.3)                                                                                                   |
| Black soil           | <div> <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> </div> <div> <div>7</div> <div>5</div> <div>5</div> </div>       |
| Red                  | <div> <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> </div> <div> <div>32</div> <div>47</div> <div>1</div> </div>     |
| Arenaceous           | <div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> <div>Heavy sand</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> </div> |

The arenaceous series embraces the cultivated lands along the sea board

The number of experiments for grain values was 126 with dry, and 3181 with wet crops, and the values adopted were (in Madras measures per acre)—

| Soil                 | Dry                                                   |                                                                   | Wet                                                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Raggy                                                 | Vanagoo                                                           | Paddy                                                             |
| Permanently improved | 180                                                   | 600 to 501                                                        | 720 to 300                                                        |
| Black                | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div>       | <div>420 to 176</div> <div>501 to 306</div> <div>376 to 216</div> | <div>720 to 300</div> <div>810 to 160</div> <div>600 to 320</div> |
| Red                  | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div>       | <div>270 to 125</div> <div>320 to 176</div> <div>216 to 126</div> | <div>600 to 320</div> <div>720 to 300</div> <div>600 to 320</div> |
| Arenaceous           | <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> <div>Heavy sand</div> | <div>140 to 276</div> <div>376 to 216</div> <div>226 to 176</div> | <div>600 to 320</div> <div>600 to 320</div> <div>460 to 320</div> |

These values were subject to a deduction of one fourth for dry and one sixth for wet lands. The dry standards were taken half in raggy and half in vanagoo. Commutation prices were calculated from the averages of the 20 years 1816—1865, less a deduction of 12½ per cent for cartage and merchant's profits, and were as follows—

|         | Per acre |
|---------|----------|
| Paddy   | RS 100   |
| Raggy   | 112      |
| Vanagoo | 89       |

Cultivation expenses were estimated as below—

| Soil class           | Wet                                             |                                                                    | Dry                                                                    |                                                                        |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | RS A                                            | RS A                                                               | RS A                                                                   | RS A                                                                   |
| Permanently improved | 3 12 to 5 8                                     | 6 0 to 5 8                                                         | 6 0 to 5 8                                                             | 6 0 to 5 8                                                             |
| Black                | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> | <div>11 0 to 4 8</div> <div>8 8 to 4 8</div> <div>8 8 to 4 8</div> | <div>6 0 to 5 8</div> <div>5 8 to 4 2</div> <div>1 10 to 3 10</div>    | <div>5 8 to 4 2</div> <div>1 10 to 3 10</div> <div>1 10 to 3 10</div>  |
| Red                  | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> | <div>9 12 to 5 8</div> <div>8 8 to 4 8</div> <div>8 8 to 4 8</div> | <div>5 0 to 3 14</div> <div>5 0 to 3 14</div> <div>4 10 to 3 14</div>  | <div>5 0 to 3 14</div> <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> |
| Arenaceous           | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> | <div>8 8 to 4 8</div> <div>7 8 to 4 8</div> <div>6 8 to 4 8</div>  | <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> <div>4 2 to 4 10</div> | <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> <div>4 10 to 3 14</div> <div>4 2 to 4 10</div> |

The Government demand was half the net produce. Maximum and minimum rates were—

| Soil                 | Wet                                                   |                                              | Dry                                          |                                              |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                      | Maxi-<br>mum                                          | Mini-<br>mum                                 | Maxi-<br>mum                                 | Mini-<br>mum                                 |
| Permanently improved | RS A                                                  | RS A                                         | RS A                                         | RS A                                         |
| Black                | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div>       | <div>6 1</div> <div>7 8</div> <div>5 0</div> | <div>3 0</div> <div>2 8</div> <div>2 8</div> | <div>2 0</div> <div>0 6</div> <div>0 8</div> |
| Red                  | <div>Clay</div> <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div>       | <div>5 0</div> <div>5 4</div> <div>5 0</div> | <div>2 0</div> <div>2 8</div> <div>2 0</div> | <div>0 4</div> <div>0 6</div> <div>0 4</div> |
| Arenaceous           | <div>Loam</div> <div>Sand</div> <div>Heavy sand</div> | <div>5 0</div> <div>4 0</div> <div>3 8</div> | <div>2 0</div> <div>1 8</div> <div>1 4</div> | <div>0 4</div> <div>0 6</div> <div>0 4</div> |

II The rest of the district was settled on the same data as to grain values, commutation prices, cultivation expenses and revenue rates

The soil percentages in the Conjeevaram and Chingleput talooks were—

|             |            | Per cent |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| Black       | Clay       | 9        |
|             | Loam       | 32       |
|             | Sand       | 7        |
| Red         | Clay       | 27       |
|             | Loam       | 24       |
|             | Sand       | 23       |
| Arenaceous. | Loam       | 1        |
|             | Sand       | 2        |
|             | Heavy sand | 96       |

In the last remaining talook (Madrantacam) the soil percentages are given as—

|       |        | Per cent |
|-------|--------|----------|
| Black | { Clay | 8        |
|       | { Loam | 37       |
|       | { Sand | 55       |
| Red   | { Clay | 0        |
|       | { Loam | 17       |
|       | { Sand | 83       |

For the entire district the immediate results of the settlement were as follows—

|                              | Rs        |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 13,67,612 |
| New do                       | 15,24,045 |
| Difference                   | 1,56,433  |
| Percentage                   | 12.3      |
| Cost                         | 13,24,587 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 12.5      |

The increase of recorded occupied area by the survey was 11.3 per cent. The average ryot's holding before the famine was 8.7 acres, assessed at Rupees 22-10-6 (1874-75). At present (1877-78) it is 8 acres at Rupees 20-15-5. Wet and dry average rates are Rupees 3-9-11 and Rupees 1-2-6. The irrigation percentage is 58. Culturable waste is 42 per cent of the whole assessable area.

Second crop has partly been compounded for at one half to one fourth in addition to single crop rates; there is also a large casual area of this kind of cultivation.

The settlement expires in 1908-9. It is estimated that a lakh will have been added by that time, by extension of cultivation, and that two lakhs more can be gained a revision by adopting the Cuddapah commutation price for paddy.

#### COIMBATORE—(TEN TALOOKS).

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Area (whole district) | 7,801 sq. miles. |
| Population (do. do.)  | 1,657,690        |

The ryotwary settlement made in Coimbatore in 1801 and 1802, on one half the produce of wet, and two fifths the produce of dry lands, gave an increase of 8 per cent in the northern, and of 17 per cent in the southern division, while, however, remissions amounting to 6½ lakhs had to be made in 1807. Triennial and decennial leases followed, the latter cancelled in 1815, when the ryotwary settlement was re-introduced, differing from the present system only in this, that the ryot had not the right, as he has now, of resigning any particular field and returning the rest of his holding. This restriction was shortly afterwards abolished. Remissions, to the extent of 5½ lakhs, were made between 1817 and 1865. The ryotwary system has thus been in force for 64 years.

The district of Coimbatore is an elevated plain about 900 feet above the sea level, bounded on the north and west by the Western Ghats, and on the north-east by the Cany, which receives three affluents in this district—the Bhavani Noyl, and Amravatty. Irrigation from the Noyl is effected by means of a series of flood tanks, and from the other rivers by canals supplied from permanent or temporary dams. The tanks thus watered on either side of the stream are not broad, but then combined areas amount to more than 40,000 acres, yielding a revenue of about 4 lakhs.

Survey began in 1867, and the settlement scheme was submitted in September 1875, and sanctioned on the 6th December 1878 for the whole district. The new assessments were finally introduced in 1881-82 in the whole district.

The survey added 7 per cent to the occupied area recorded in the revenue accounts.

Soil percentages are—

|       |        |     |
|-------|--------|-----|
| Black | { Clay | 3   |
|       | { Loam | 7   |
|       | { Sand | 90  |
| Red   | { Loam | 19  |
|       | { Sand | 69  |
| Total |        | 100 |

The "permanently improved" dry class was ordered by the local Government not to be used in Coimbatore. After 1,540 experiments with dry grains, and 1,572 with paddy, grain values were taken as below (Madras measures per acre).—

|       |               | Wet.         |            | Dry.                     |  |
|-------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|--|
|       |               | Paddy.       |            | Cumboo, Cholum and Kagg. |  |
| Black | { Clay ... .. | 1,200 to 300 | 250 to 150 |                          |  |
|       | { Loam ... .. | 1,200 to 300 | 250 to 150 |                          |  |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 900 to 300   | 200 to 100 |                          |  |
| Red   | { Loam ... .. | 1,200 to 300 | 225 to 125 |                          |  |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 900 to 300   | 200 to 100 |                          |  |

Commutation prices, on the average of 20 years ending 1864, were high—Rupees 126 for paddy and Rupees 119 for dry grains, but modified by 20 per cent. deduction from the grain-values for weather chances and unprofitable areas. Cultivation expenses range from Rupees 3.6-4 to Rupees 2.3-4 for dry, and from Rupees 13.2-10 to Rupees 4.12-10 per acre for wet lands. The revenue-rates adopted were—

| Soil. |               | Dry.          |               | Wet.          |               |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|       |               | Maxi-<br>mum. | Mini-<br>mum. | Maxi-<br>mum. | Mini-<br>mum. |
| Black | { Clay ... .. | Rs. A. 2 0    | Rs. A. 0 8    | Rs. A. 10 0   | Rs. A. 3 0    |
|       | { Loam ... .. | 2 0           | 0 8           | 12 0          | 3 8           |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 1 4           | 0 4           | 8 0           | 2 8           |
| Red   | { Loam ... .. | 1 8           | 0 6           | 10 0          | 3 0           |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 1 4           | 0 4           | 8 0           | 2 8           |

These rates were estimated to give a general revenue incidence of one rupee on dry, and about 4 rupees per acre on wet lands. The estimated gain was 4 per cent. on the old assessment of Rupees 14,84,940. Among other questions arising in the course of settlement was that of the assessment of lands watered from old so-called Government wells. These lands had been brought down to the highest dry-rate by express order of the Court of Directors in 1852. It was proposed to place them in the "permanently-improved" class, like old well-lands in other districts, but the proposition was abandoned, in view of the exceptional treatment hitherto accorded to them.

Second-crop lands under the Calingaroyen irrigation channel will be assessed at consolidated rates one-half in excess of single-crop rates, and elsewhere the ryots will have the option of compounding at one-third and one-fourth extra.

The district was settled on the "block system." The rates for the five talooks applied to the whole of the district.

The immediate result of the settlement for the entire district was as follows:—

|                              |     |           |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------|
|                              |     | Rs.       |
| Old assessment               | ... | 25,38,290 |
| New do.                      | ... | 26,54,146 |
| Difference                   | ... | 1,25,857  |
| Percentage                   | ... | 5         |
| Cost                         | ... | 21,80,213 |
| Percentage of return to cost | ... | 5.8       |

#### CUDDAPAH.

|            |     |                  |
|------------|-----|------------------|
| Area       | ... | 8,738 sq. miles. |
| Population | ... | 1,121,038.       |

CUDDAPAH was one of the ceded districts, and was under Sir T. Munro's ryotwarry settlement from 1801 to the completion of the survey in 1807. In 1808, village rents on triennial leases were adopted, and were exchanged for decennial leases in 1811. The results were arrears of revenue amounting in 1820 to three lakhs and a quarter, while many of the renters were in jail. The ryotwarry settlement was then again resorted to, upon rates 25 per cent. lower than those of 1807 on wet and dry land, and 33 per cent. lower on garden land. Since then, the principal measures of relief have been (1) remissions, (2) separate assessment (in 1832) of second-crop at 50 per cent. in excess of single crop, and (3) reduction of well-lands to the highest dry-rate in 1868.

Irrigation in the principal or north-eastern division of the district is from tanks (581), wells (25,389), and river and spring channels (1,066). There are 24 small canals, but no general system of river irrigation. The sub-division gets its water chiefly from tanks, to the number of no less than 4,194, of which 1,314 belong to the Government.

They occupy almost every spot adapted for a reservoir, and are capable of storing much more water than there ever is to fill them. A small area is under the Madras Irrigation Company's canal.

Survey began in 1865, and settlement schemes for various portions of the district were submitted in 1871, 1874, and 1878. The new assessments were finally introduced in all talooks.

I. Talooks Jummalmudooogoo, Proddootore, and Cuddapah.—The soil percentages are shown as follows:—

|                  |               | Per cent.        |              |           |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                  |               | Jummalmudooogoo. | Proddootore. | Cuddapah. |
| Black            | { Clay ... .. | 1.04             | 0.27         | 1.20      |
|                  | { Loam ... .. | 62.16            | 47.08        | 31.92     |
|                  | { Sand ... .. | 21.13            | 23.27        | 21.26     |
| Total black soil |               | 83.7             | 5.22         | 10.44     |
| Red              | { Clay ... .. | 0.22             | 1.33         | 2.98      |
|                  | { Loam ... .. | 2.48             | 15.85        | 21.92     |
|                  | { Sand ... .. | 4.60             | 6.10         | 12.80     |
| Total red soil   |               | 7.30             | 23.28        | 36.80     |

The irrigated area was only 4.75 per cent. of the total occupied area.

The number of experiments made to obtain grain-values was 467 for jonna, 377 for korra, and 568 for paddy, and the grain-values adopted stood as follows:—

| Soil class. |               | Dry.       |            | Wet.           |  |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|--|
|             |               | Jonna.     | Korraloo.  | Paddy.         |  |
| Black       | { Clay ... .. | 500 to 380 | ...        | 1,430 to 1,390 |  |
|             | { Loam ... .. | 400 to 100 | ...        | 1,200 to 300   |  |
|             | { Sand ... .. | 300 to 100 | ...        | 1,380 to 600   |  |
| Red         | { Clay ... .. | 220 to 80  | ...        | 1,000 to 300   |  |
|             | { Loam ... .. | 200 to 180 | 280 to 200 | 1,000 to 600   |  |
|             | { Sand ... .. | 220 to 120 | 240 to 140 | 900 to 550     |  |

Jonna and korraloo in equal proportions formed the dry standard. The grain-values were subject to the usual deductions for unprofitable areas and weather chances.

Commutation prices, based on the Salem average, i.e., the average of 1846 to 1865, were—

|          |     |             |
|----------|-----|-------------|
|          |     | Per garage. |
| Jonna    | ... | Rs. 139     |
| Korraloo | ... | 100         |
| Paddy    | ... | 126         |

after deductions on account of carriage, wastage, and merchant's profits, to the extent of 15 per cent. for jonna, 12 for korra, and 10 per cent. for paddy. The commutation price of paddy is the highest yet adopted, and contrasts strikingly with the low prices assumed in the earlier settlements.

Cultivation expenses per acre were estimated as below:

| Soil. |               | Wet.             |                  | Dry              |                 |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|       |               | Rs. A. P.        | Rs. A. P.        | Rs. A. P.        | Rs. A. P.       |
| Black | { Clay ... .. | 19 0 0 to 18 0 0 | 6 2 0 to 6 1 0   | 17 5 0 to 5 13 0 | 4 15 0 to 2 4 2 |
|       | { Loam ... .. | 18 4 0 to 7 11 6 | 3 15 11 to 2 4 2 | 12 8 0 to 5 13 0 | 3 11 1 to 2 0 4 |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 13 8 0 to 7 11 6 | 4 1 7 to 3 1 8   | 12 8 0 to 7 11 6 | 3 0 2 to 2 5 11 |
| Red   | { Clay ... .. | 7 12 0 to 5 13 0 | 2 7 5 to 1 14 3  | ...              | ...             |
|       | { Loam ... .. | ...              | ...              | ...              | ...             |
|       | { Sand ... .. | ...              | ...              | ...              | ...             |

and the revenue-rates deduced from these data varied as follows:—

| Soil. |               | Dry.          |               | Wet.          |               |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|       |               | Maxi-<br>mum. | Mini-<br>mum. | Maxi-<br>mum. | Mini-<br>mum. |
| Black | { Clay ... .. | Rs. A. 5 0    | Rs. A. 3 0    | Rs. A. 12 0   | Rs. A. 10 0   |
|       | { Loam ... .. | 4 0           | 0 8           | 9 0           | 2 8           |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 3 0           | 0 8           | 10 0          | 5 0           |
| Red   | { Clay ... .. | 1 12          | 0 4           | 7 0           | 2 8           |
|       | { Loam ... .. | 1 12          | 0 4           | 7 0           | 5 0           |
|       | { Sand ... .. | 1 8           | 0 8           | 7 0           | 4 8           |

These assessment data were used for all the rest of the district, except the four talooks above the Ghauts

II *Budwar, Sidhout, and Pullampet*—Here the soil percentages are—

| Soil                 | Per cent |
|----------------------|----------|
| Permanently improved | 6        |
| Black                | 21       |
| Red                  | 73       |

Loam predominates, especially in the black soil. The irrigation percentage was 18.4

III *Poolivendla*—Here the soil percentages are—

| Soil                 | Per cent |
|----------------------|----------|
| Permanently improved | 0.40     |
| Black                | 76.15    |
| Red                  | 23.10    |

Clay predominates in the black and sand in the red soil. The irrigation percentage was only 16

IV *Royachoty*—The soil here is practically all red loam or sand (79.53 per cent of the latter per acre)

Sarza and paddy were taken as the staple crops, and the results of 3,103 experiments were given values as subjoined (in Madras measures per acre) —

| Soil                 | Sarza                                               | Paddy                                                 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Permanently improved | Maximum 37 to 27<br>Minimum 20 to 15                | Maximum 1075 to 1000<br>Minimum 1000 to 500           |
| Black                | Clay 170 to 80<br>Loam 25 to 120<br>Sand 900 to 100 | Clay 800 to 320<br>Loam 900 to 300<br>Sand 500 to 320 |
| Red                  | Clay 25 to 120<br>Loam 900 to 100<br>Sand 170 to 80 | Clay 900 to 300<br>Loam 900 to 300<br>Sand 500 to 320 |

Commutation prices on the Sim 20 years' period less 12 and 10 per cent respectively, were Rupees 130 per acre for sarza and Rupees 126 for paddy. The maximum cultivation expenses in wet lands were Rupees 16.10, the minimum in dry Rupees 3.13.0. Revenue rates were—

| Soil                 | Dry                              |                    | Wet               |                   |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | Max<br>imum                      | Min<br>imum        | Max<br>imum       | Min<br>imum       |
| Permanently improved | RS 4<br>15 0                     | RS 4<br>1 8        | RS 4<br>8 0       | RS 4<br>3 0       |
| Black                | Clay 2 0<br>Loam 1 8<br>Sand 1 8 | 0 12<br>0 8<br>0 4 | 5 0<br>3 0<br>2 0 | 1 8<br>1 8<br>2 0 |
| Red                  | Clay 1 0<br>Loam 1 4<br>Sand 1 0 | 0 8<br>0 6<br>0 4  | 1 0<br>7 0<br>6 0 | 2 0<br>2 8<br>2 0 |

Lands watered by Government (disabandham) wells were at first assessed to special rates, ranging as high as Rupees 10 but were subsequently ordered to be assessed at the highest rate for the soil in which they may be classed

There remaining three other talooks of the subdivision were assessed on the same data as Royachoty

For the whole district the following results are given —

|                              | RS        |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 12,71,60  |
| New do                       | 10,71,802 |
| Difference                   | 1,10,17   |
| Percentage                   | 7.1       |
| Cost                         | 2,71,108  |
| Percentage of return to cost | 1.1       |

In these talooks the increase of recorded area due to the survey was 3½ per cent

#### GANJAM.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Area (whole district) | 8,311 sq miles |
| Population (do do)    | 1,719,601      |

The district of Ganjam, was part of the Northern Circars. The revenue system was introduced in 1803 and by 1809 several of the estates had again to come back upon the hands of the Government, and were settled on the

sharing system, at half the produce of dry and four fifths the produce of wet lands, till 1817, when the ryotwary system was gradually introduced

The country is an undulating plain rising gently from the sea, and broken by numerous low rocky hills. A portion of it is deltaic. Most of the irrigation is by river channels from the Vamshadhara and Nagavally, principally the former. The channels are maintained at Government expense. There is no ancient, but a project for one on the Vamshadhara has been submitted

Survey began in August 1866, and the settlement scheme was submitted in March 1875, but the new assessments did not come in till 1877-78

The soil percentages are—

|                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Permanently improved | 0.7                           |
| Black                | Clay 30<br>Loam 23<br>Sand 28 |
| Red                  | Clay 0<br>Loam 2<br>Sand 9    |
| Areneous             | Loam 23<br>Sandy 5            |
|                      | 100                           |

Raggy and paddy were taken for wet and dry lands respectively. Experiments were numerous, viz., 1,521 for paddy, and 168 for raggy

The grain values are as under—

| Soil                 | Raggy                                                 | Paddy                                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Permanently improved | Maximum 170 to 37<br>Minimum 37 to 27                 | Maximum 800 to 500<br>Minimum 800 to 600 |
| Black                | Clay 37 to 27<br>Loam 37 to 27<br>Sand 250 to 110     | 800 to 500<br>800 to 600<br>700 to 120   |
| Red                  | Clay 275 to 275<br>Loam 250 to 110<br>Sand 275 to 200 | 700 to 600<br>600 to 120<br>700 to 600   |
| Areneous             | Sand 250 to 110<br>Heavy sand 200 to 100              | 600 to 470<br>500 to 470                 |

These values were subject to a deduction of 6½ per cent in wet, and 25 per cent in dry lands

Commutation prices based on the average of 1875-56 to 1871-72 (exclusive of two famine years), were Rupees 80 per acre for paddy, and Rupees 105 for raggy. Cultivation expenses varied from Rupees 7-10.3 to Rupees 6-7.0 on wet and from Rupees 1-15.6 to Rupees 2-11.2 on dry lands. The revenue rates adopted were—

| Soil                 | Dry                                     |                     | Wet               |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | Max<br>imum                             | Min<br>imum         | Max<br>imum       | Min<br>imum       |
| Permanently improved | RS 4<br>16 0                            | RS 4<br>2 0         | RS 4<br>8 0       | RS 4<br>3 0       |
| Black                | Clay 2 8<br>Loam 2 0<br>Sand 1 4        | 0 12<br>0 12<br>0 4 | 5 8<br>5 8<br>4 8 | 1 4<br>1 8<br>1 8 |
| Red                  | Clay 1 8<br>Loam 1 4<br>Sand 1 4        | 0 12<br>0 12<br>0 4 | 4 8<br>4 8<br>3 8 | 1 4<br>1 4<br>1 4 |
| Areneous             | Loam 1 8<br>Sand 1 4<br>Heavy sand 0 12 | 0 8<br>0 4<br>0 4   | 4 8<br>3 8<br>2 8 | 1 4<br>1 4<br>1 4 |

The results of settlement for two talooks are shown as follows —

|                              | RS        |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 1,82,685  |
| New assessment               | 5,21,611  |
| Difference                   | 68,308    |
| Percentage                   | 11.2      |
| Cost                         | 11,90,885 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 5.7       |

The survey added 20 per cent to the recorded occupied area of the district. The average wet and dry rates are—

| Talook | Wet              | Dry             |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| I      | RS 4 P<br>3 15 5 | RS 1 P<br>1 3 3 |
| II     | 2 14 2           | 1 5 3           |
| III    | 2 13 4           | 1 1 0           |



Second-crop cultivation is very limited in extent, and has hitherto been untaxed. It will henceforth pay an extra rate of one-fourth the single-crop assessment, whether compounded for or not.

The new assessments were introduced in 1878-79 and 1883.

NOTE.—The new assessments were introduced into the third talook (Goomsoor) in 1883 but the result has not been reported.

### GODAVERY.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Area ... ..       | 7,345 sq. miles. |
| Population ... .. | 1,791,512.       |

THE Godavery district is divided into the deltaic portion and the uplands. Most of the delta is irrigated from the works constructed between 1847 and 1853, and subsequently extended. The upland tracts are mostly unirrigated, and contain much jungle and some hills.

This district originally formed part of the Northern Circars, and consisted chiefly of zemindaries, which fell to pieces one after another. According to the principle adopted by the Board of Revenue in 1791, zemindary villages lapsing to direct Government management were leased out to the village headmen on the joint-rent system, under which (in theory) the whole body of cultivators were held jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the entire assessment of the village, as annually fixed, all details being adjusted by the villagers themselves. This was replaced in 1817 by a distribution of the dry land assessment among the ryots annually, or for a term of years, and by the "sharing system" for wet lands, i.e., the conversion into money of the Government share of the crop, as ascertained either by estimate or by actual measurement and division. The dry land assessments were at the same time engaged for by the villagers jointly, so that this system differed little from that of joint-rents, to which, however, the Board refused to revert in 1830. Nine years later the division of produce was ordered to be discontinued, and the renting of villages was re-introduced. By this time the revenue of the district had begun to decline so rapidly that a Commission was appointed to inquire into the causes. The result was the general adoption of the joint-rent system, pending regular survey and settlement. This was in 1844. The joint-rent system involved the two main principles of joint and several responsibility for the Government demand, and of non-interference of Government officers after the demand had been fixed. Neither principle was fully acted upon, though rules were made in 1854 to ensure their better observance.

The survey began in 1858. Demarcation and classification were completed in 1860-61, and field measurements in 1861-62. Proposals for the western delta were submitted in October 1860, and for the rest of the district in April 1861. The new settlement came into operation in the western delta on the 1st July 1862, and in the rest of the district three years later.

This is one of the districts with a separate water-rate. Land irrigated from Government sources pays a water-rate of Rupees 4 per acre (originally fixed at Rupees 3, subject to a deduction of 12 annas for baling, and 1 rupee for imperfect irrigation).

The survey area of the entire district proved to be no less than 35.6 per cent. in excess of the area by the revenue accounts; but this was chiefly due to the inclusion of swamps and unprofitable areas which the old surveys carefully excluded.

I. *Western Delta*.—The soil of the western delta is mostly black clay, composing from 65.64 to 96.37 per cent. of the assessable area of the various talooks. Black loam and sand similarly range from 8.3 to 3 per cent. Arenaceous soil occupies 19½ per cent. of the area of one talook only. The standard crops taken were cholam, cumboo, raggy, and black paddy for dry lands, and white paddy for wet lands. Tobacco was taken for the islands, but their aggregate area was inconsiderable. Experiments by the Settlement department were 319 in number, and 1,030 more were made by the Revenue officials. The grain-values finally adopted were (in Madras measures per acre)—

| Soil.                | Dry.        |            |            |              | Wet.         |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | Cholam.     | Cumboo.    | Raggy.     | Black paddy. | White paddy. |
| Alluvial ... ..      | 800 to 533  | 666 to 466 | 933 to 600 | 933 to 600   | ...          |
| Permanently improved | 800 to 333  | 666 to 233 | 933 to 400 | 933 to 400   | 1,200 to 888 |
| Black...             | Clay ... .. | 733 to 133 | 800 to 133 | 800 to 133   | 1,066 to 433 |
|                      | Loam ... .. | 600 to 133 | 600 to 133 | 600 to 133   | 1,200 to 533 |
|                      | Sand ... .. | 453 to 133 | 533 to 133 | 533 to 133   | 633 to 333   |
| Arenaceous.          | Loam ... .. | 400 to 266 | 400 to 266 | 400 to 266   | 533 to 333   |
|                      | Sand ... .. | 266 to 133 | 266 to 133 | 266 to 133   | 400 to 266   |
|                      | Heavy sand. | 200 to 133 | 200 to 100 | 200 to 66    | 266 to 333   |

One-sixth was deducted for vicissitudes of season. To obtain commutation prices, the price lists in the selling months only were examined as far back as 1230 F. (1820), and the prices finally adopted were—

|                    | Per garce. |
|--------------------|------------|
| White paddy ... .. | Rs. 72     |
| Black do. ... ..   | 69         |
| Cumboo ... ..      | 60         |
| Raggy ... ..       | 60         |
| Cholam ... ..      | 84         |

Cultivation expenses were estimated as follows per acre :—

| Soil.                | Dry.        |                          |            | Wet.       |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Cholam.     | Cumboo, and black paddy. | Raggy.     | Paddy.     |
| Alluvial ... ..      | Rs. A. 4 12 | Rs. A. 3 8               | Rs. A. 4 0 | Rs. A. 5 8 |
| Permanently improved | 4 12        | 5 8                      | 4 0        | 5 8        |
| Black...             | Clay ... .. | to 4 8                   | to 3 12    | to 5 4     |
|                      | Loam ... .. | to 4 0                   | to 3 12    | to 4 12    |
|                      | Sand ... .. | 3 8                      | 3 8        | 5 0        |
| Arenaceous.          | Loam ... .. | to 3 0                   | to 2 12    | to 4 8     |
|                      | Sand ... .. | 2 4                      | 2 4        | 5 0        |
|                      | Heavy sand. | 2 0                      | 2 0        | 3 12       |

The revenue-rates approximated to a moiety of the net produce. They were the same for wet and dry lands, the former being assessed also to water-rate.

| Soil.                    | Maximum.   | Minimum.   |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Permanently improved     | Rs. A. 5 0 | Rs. A. 2 0 |
| Black { Clay ... ..      | 4 0        | 0 8        |
| Loam ... ..              | 3 0        | 0 6        |
| Sand ... ..              | 2 4        | 0 6        |
| Arenaceous { Loam ... .. | 2 0        | 0 12       |
| Sand ... ..              | 1 0        | 0 6        |
| Heavy sand ... ..        | 0 12       | 0 4        |

To these rates must be added, for irrigated lands, the water-rate at Rupees 4 an acre. In the islands, which are exceptionally fertile, 23 per cent. of the occupied area was rated at Rupees 20, 3 per cent. at Rupees 12, and 54 per cent. at Rupees 5 per acre; but the whole area as above noted, was inconsiderable.

### II. *Central and Eastern Delta and upland Talooks*.—Here the soil percentages are—

|                          |     |     |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| Alluvial ... ..          | ... | 4   |
| Permanently improved     | ... | 1   |
| Black { Clay ... ..      | ... | 49  |
| Loam ... ..              | ... | 9   |
| Sand ... ..              | ... | 1   |
| Total black ... ..       |     | 59  |
| Red { Clay ... ..        | ... | 1   |
| Loam ... ..              | ... | 8   |
| Sand ... ..              | ... | 24  |
| Total red ... ..         |     | 33  |
| Arenaceous { Loam ... .. | ... | 2   |
| Sand ... ..              | ... | 1   |
| Heavy sand ... ..        | ... | ... |
| Total arenaceous ... ..  |     | 3   |

Grain-values for arenaceous soils were somewhat higher than in the western delta, and an addition was made to the standard crops by taking horse gram for raggy and black paddy in the red soils. One talook, extensively under cane, was separately treated. One-fourth was deducted from gross produce in the uplands, and one-sixth elsewhere. Commutation prices were—

|                    | Per garce. |
|--------------------|------------|
| White paddy ... .. | 72         |
| Black do. ... ..   | 60         |
| Raggy ... ..       | 66         |
| Cumboo ... ..      | 60         |
| Horse gram ... ..  | 66         |

Cultivation expenses were much the same as in the western delta, and the revenue rates corresponded entirely, excess in the uplands, where a consolidated wet-rate was imposed. The upland rates originally framed were returned by the local Government for re-consideration, as being in excess of half net produce, and when finally brought down to that standard, they stood as follows:

| Soil.                       | Dry.     |          | Wet.     |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                             | Maximum. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Minimum. |
| Permanently improved ... .. | RS. 4 8  | RS. 1 8  | RS. 7 0  | RS. 3 0  |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 3 8      | 0 4      | 5 8      | 1 8      |
| { Loam ... ..               | 2 8      | 0 4      | 6 8      | 2 8      |
| { Sand ... ..               | 2 0      | 0 6      | 5 0      | 1 8      |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | 2 8      | 1 0      | 5 0      | 1 12     |
| { Loam ... ..               | 2 0      | 0 4      | 6 0      | 1 8      |
| { Sand ... ..               | 0 12     | 0 4      | 4 8      | 1 4      |

besides exceptional rates of Rupees 20 and Rupees 12 on improved lands.

The immediate results of the revision of settlement for the whole district were—

|                                     | RS.       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment ... ..               | 20,51,721 |
| New do. ... ..                      | 26,61,521 |
| Difference ... ..                   | 5,46,800  |
| Percentage ... ..                   | 26.6      |
| Cost ... ..                         | 8,46,265  |
| Percentage of return to cost ... .. | 61.6      |

The Bhadrachellam talook which was transferred from the Central Provinces subsequently to the settlement is not included in the above figures.

The settlement expires in 1892 and 1896. It is calculated that at the present average rate of increase ( $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. per annum) Rupees 1,33,772 more will have been added to the revenue by extension of cultivation. If the water-rate is at the same time raised so as to place the higher wet-rates on a level with those in districts under consolidated wet-rates, the increase should be very considerable. At present the average dry assessment is Rupees 1-11-0, and the average wet assessment, including water-rate, is Rupees 6-2-9 per acre. The average ryot's holding is 10.8 acres, assessed at Rupees 20-7-0. The irrigation percentage is 42.

#### KISTNA.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Area ... ..       | 8,471 sq. miles. |
| Population ... .. | 1,548,480.       |

THE Goontoor portion of the Kistna district was ceded by the Nizam in 1788. At that time the revenue was paid by zemindars who were hereditary farmers. This system continued for 12 years, with a fluctuating revenue demand, and no fixed basis of assessment. The permanent settlement introduced in 1801 was made with five zemindars, at two-thirds of the collections from the ryots, which were estimated at half the gross produce. Under this system, here as elsewhere, the ryots were pillaged, and the zemindars ruined themselves. By 1843 the sunnuds of most of the proprietors had been surrendered on condition of maintenance, and on the 1st April 1846 the estates were finally sold, and bought in for Government at the upset price of Rupees 5,000 each, in default of bidders. The district was then settled on what was indifferently called the *mucta* or *ryotwar* system. In its original shape, this more or less resembled the joint-rent system, with the fullest liberty to the ryots to distribute the village assessment over their

fields, but it eventually merged into a pure ryotwarry settlement. Reduction of rates in 1857 involved an immediate revenue decrease of about 10 per cent. The old rates were numerous and complicated, numbering in one talook as many as 655 for dry and 138 for garden lands.

The Pulnaud was ceded in 1801, and annexed to Goontoor. Village-rents were in force from 1808 to 1820, when a ryotwarry settlement was made. Here, also, the rates were reduced in 1857.

In the Masulipatam portion of the district the zemindary system was similarly tried and failed, and was followed at first by direct management and division of the crop by actual measurement, then by "the estimating method of sharing the crop," and finally by the joint-rent system, which, though not a success, lasted till the present settlement. At that time (1862) an unsuitable revenue system and some local disasters (notably the great famine of 1833) had reduced the country to a very depressed state.

The lowland portions of the district are watered from the Godavery and Kistna anicuts, and pay a separate water-rate of Rupees 4 per acre. In the uplands, which are tank-watered, a consolidated wet assessment prevails.

Survey begun in 1859, and the settlement scheme for Masulipatam was submitted in October 1861, and for Goontoor in 1863, but the new assessments were not introduced till 1866-67 and 1873-74 respectively. The excess of survey area over that of the revenue accounts was 6.3 per cent.

I. *Masulipatam Division.*—The soil percentages are shown as follows:—

| Soil.                        | Percentage. |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Alluvial ... ..              | 5           |
| Permanently improved ... ..  | 1           |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..      | 64          |
| { Loam ... ..                | 11          |
| { Sand ... ..                | 2           |
| Total black ... ..           | 77          |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..        | 3           |
| { Loam ... ..                | 3           |
| { Sand ... ..                | 1           |
| Total red ... ..             | 4           |
| Arenaceous ... { Loam ... .. | 2           |
| { Sand ... ..                | 8           |
| { Heavy sand ... ..          | 3           |
| Total arenaceous ... ..      | 13          |

The standard dry crops were jonna (cholm) and black paddy in the delta, and jonna and sazza in the uplands; the wet crop was white paddy everywhere. Grain-values are shown below:—

| Soil.                        | Dry grains. |        | Paddy. |        |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                              | MAX.        | MIN.   | MAX.   | MIN.   |
| Alluvial ... ..              | 600         | to 200 | 1,000  | to 600 |
| Permanently improved ... ..  | 630         | to 280 | 1,100  | to 800 |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..      | 500         | to 120 | 800    | to 360 |
| { Loam ... ..                | 400         | to 100 | 1,000  | to 480 |
| { Sand ... ..                | 320         | to 60  | 640    | to 280 |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..        | 240         | to 180 | 800    | to 600 |
| { Loam ... ..                | 180         | to 120 | 700    | to 510 |
| { Sand ... ..                | 120         | to 90  | 520    | to 480 |
| Arenaceous ... { Loam ... .. | 320         | to 120 | 640    | to 480 |
| { Sand ... ..                | 240         | to 80  | 480    | to 280 |
| { Heavy sand ... ..          | 180         | to 60  | 360    | to 200 |

They were subject to a deduction of one-sixth in the delta, and one-fourth in the uplands, for vicissitudes of season. Cultivation expenses were estimated at Rupees 1-2-6 to Rupees 3-14-6 on dry, and Rupees 4-8-0 to Rupees 7-6-9 per acre on wet lands; and commutation prices, based on the averages of 30 years ending 1859, excluding years of famine, were—

|                    | Per garce. |          |
|--------------------|------------|----------|
|                    | Delta.     | Uplands. |
| Jonna ... ..       | RS. 100    | RS. 95   |
| Black paddy ... .. | 85         | 70       |
| Sazza ... ..       | 80         | 90       |
| White paddy ... .. | 80         | 90       |

The revenue-rates approximated rather to one-third of the gross than to half the net produce, and were considerably higher than the latter on the poorer soils. They are shown as follows:—

|                      | Dry              |         | Wet         |         |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                      | Delta and Upland |         | Upland only |         |
|                      | Maximum          | Minimum | Maximum     | Minimum |
|                      | RS A             | RS A    | RS A        | RS A.   |
| Alluvial             | 3 8              | 1 8     | 5 0         |         |
| Permanently improved | 3 8              | 1 12    | 5 0         | 5 0     |
| Black { Clay         | 2 8              | 0 12    | 4 8         | 2 8     |
| { Loam               | 2 8              | 0 8     | 5 0         | 3 0     |
| { Sand               | 1 2              | 0 4     | 3 8         | 2 0     |
| Red { Clay           | 1 4              | 0 12    | 4 8         | 3 8     |
| { Loam               | 0 12             | 0 8     | 4 0         | 3 0     |
| { Sand               | 0 8              | 0 4     | 3 0         | 2 8     |
| Arenaceous { Loam    | 1 8              | 0 8     |             |         |
| { Sand               |                  |         |             |         |
| { Heavy sand         | 1 0              | 0 4     |             | --      |

## II. Goontoor Division —Here the soil percentages are—

|                      | Per cent |
|----------------------|----------|
| Alluvial             | 2        |
| Permanently improved | 1        |
| Black { Clay         | 68       |
| { Loam               | 21       |
| { Sand               | 1        |
| Total                | 90       |
| Red { Clay           |          |
| { Loam               | 2        |
| { Sand               |          |
| Total                | 2        |
| Arenaceous { Loam    | 1        |
| { Sand               | 4        |
| { Heavy sand         |          |
| Total                | 5        |

The irrigation percentage was only 6, but was increasing under the influence of the delta canals. It was nearly all in the southern delta.

The dry standard crops were jonna and varagoo, and the wet crop was white paddy. Experiments were 839 in number, and the grain values finally adopted stood as follows (Madras measures per garce) —

| Soil                 | Jonna and varagoo | Paddy        |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Alluvial             | 550 to 340        |              |
| Permanently improved | 550 to 400        | 1 900 to 950 |
| Black { Clay         | 440 to 230        | 1 050 to 725 |
| { Loam               | 360 to 240        | 1,100 to 725 |
| { Sand               | 320 to 220        | 900 to 650   |
| Red { Clay           | 360 to 230        | 900 to 800   |
| { Loam               | 320 to 240        | 800 to 725   |
| { Sand               | 280 to 220        | 725 to 650   |
| Arenaceous { Loam    | 300 to 280        |              |
| { Sand               | 280 to 240        |              |
| { Heavy sand         | 240 to 220        |              |

Commutation prices were based on a range of 58 years. The Salem period of 20 years ending 1864-65 was rejected after trial by the Board's orders, as involving an excessive enhancement of revenue demand, and the prices originally proposed were finally adopted, viz —

|         | Per garce |
|---------|-----------|
| Jonna   | RS        |
| Varagoo | 112       |
| Paddy   | 88        |
|         | 100       |

A deduction of one sixth in first class, and of one fourth in second and third class villages was made for ordinary agricultural vicissitudes. Cultivation expenses per acre were estimated as follows —

| Soil                 | Dry              |        | Wet               |        |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
|                      | RS A P           | RS A P | RS A P            | RS A P |
| Alluvial             | 5 5 4 to 4 11 0  |        |                   |        |
| Permanently improved | 5 5 4 to 4 11 6  |        | 13 12 5 to 12 6 4 |        |
| Black { Clay         | 5 0 4 to 4 12 2  |        | 12 8 10 to 12 1 0 |        |
| { Loam               | 4 12 0 to 4 11 2 |        | 12 10 0 to 11 1 0 |        |
| { Sand               | 4 12 8 to 4 10 8 |        | 12 5 2 to 11 15 1 |        |
| Red { Clay           | 4 12 3 to 4 12 2 |        | 12 5 2 to 12 2 9  |        |
| { Loam               | 4 12 8 to 4 11 2 |        | 12 2 9 to 12 1 0  |        |
| { Sand               | 4 11 2 to 4 10 8 |        | 12 1 0 to 11 15 1 |        |
| Arenaceous { Loam    | 4 12 6 to 4 12 2 |        |                   |        |
| { Sand               | 4 12 8 to 4 11 2 |        |                   |        |
| { Heavy sand         | 4 11 2 to 4 10 8 |        |                   |        |

The resulting revenue-rates, at half net produce, were as follows for each of the soil classes —

|                      | Dry     |         | Wet     |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                      | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum |
|                      | RS A    | RS A    | RS A    | RS A.   |
| Alluvial             | RS A    | 1 8     |         |         |
| Permanently improved | 4 8     | 2 0     | 7 8     | 5 0     |
| Black { Clay         | 3 0     | 0 12    | 6 0     | 2 8     |
| { Loam               | 2 0     | 0 8     | 0 8     | 2 8     |
| { Sand               | 1 8     | 0 4     | 4 8     | 1 12    |
| Red { Clay           | 1 12    | 0 12    | 4 8     | 3 0     |
| { Loam               | 1 4     | 0 8     | 3 0     | 2 8     |
| { Sand               | 0 12    | 0 4     | 2 8     | 1 12    |
| Arenaceous { Loam    | 1 0     | 0 12    |         |         |
| { Sand               | 0 12    | 0 8     |         |         |
| { Heavy sand         | 0 8     | 0 4     |         |         |

For the entire Kistna district the immediate results of the settlement are shown below —

|                              | RS        |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 30 01 342 |
| New do                       | 36 16 264 |
| Difference                   | 6,11,922  |
| Percentage                   | 20 3      |
| Cost                         | 12,01,732 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 50 9      |

By the time the settlement expires in 1896-97 and 1903-4, it is estimated that four lakhs will have been added to the revenue by extension of cultivation (at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum). Five lakhs more may possibly be obtained from certain projected irrigation works.

## KURNOOL

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| Area       | 7,533 sq miles |
| Population | 6,78,551       |

Kurnool Proper lies above the eastern ghats, and became an immediate British possession upon the deposition of the jagheeradar in 1839. The revenue system then found to be in force was that of renting the villages to the headmen, who distributed the lands and fixed the rates at their pleasure. The consequence was great inequality of assessment, "and although there was very little liberty in those days for the ryot to contract his holding, the authorities were obliged to allow the relinquishment of much land, and from 1249 to 1253 F there was a steady decrease of the revenue." The demand was excessive as well as unequal. A rough field survey was made between 1811 and 1843, but the Board refused to undertake any general revision of assessment, pending the regular survey, which did not begin till nearly 20 years later. Meanwhile relief was given both by temporary remissions and by annual alteration of the rates of assessment, in the direction both of enhancement and reduction, but with a balance always in favour of the latter. In common with the rest of the Presidency, Kurnool shared the benefit of the Court of Directors' orders of 1851, abolishing the high tax on special products. Prices rose largely from 1843, and brought back prosperity.

The rest of the district was settled on the ryotwary system from 1801 to 1807. Competitive leases were afterwards tried as a substitute in some places, but by 1821-22 the whole tract had again come under the ryotwary settlement, upon the general basis of Sir Thomas Munro's scheme, i.e., a reduction, as compared with the rates prevailing before 1807, of 25 per cent on dry and wet, and 33 per cent on garden lands. Some further reductions were made in 1858, and in 1865 and 1869, the latter relating to well lands, which were brought down to the highest dry rate of the village, while the reductions of 1858 affected wet and dry lands generally in two talooks.

Irrigation throughout the district generally is from tanks, 'doroovoo' wells or water holes, and small streams. There is no extensive river system. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company opened the canal from Kurnool to Cuddapah, throughout its whole length, in 1871-72, but the area watered had risen to only 14,763 acres by 1875-76, and was 90,235 and 50,918 acres respectively in the two exceptional years that followed. These areas are for the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts together, but the bulk of the irrigation is in Kurnool, viz., 75,192 acres in 1876-77, when the Government undertook to pay the water rate if the crop failed, and 35,099 acres in 1877-78, when no such guarantee was given. The canal irrigated area is not classed as wet, because the water rate is paid to the

company, and only the dry-crop assessment to the Government. Lands otherwise irrigated in Kurnool Proper were originally assessed at dry rates plus a separate water-cess; but the water-cess is now no longer separately shown, and the total revenue demand from all the wet lands of the district appears under a single heading.

Survey began in 1859, and settlement in 1861, but the new assessments were not introduced till 1864-65, 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1878-79.

#### Kurnool Proper.

The soil percentages are as follows:—

|                             | Per cent. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Permanently improved ... .. | 0.39      |
| Black soil... { Clay ... .. | 51.21     |
| { Loam ... ..               | 30.52     |
| { Sand ... ..               | 7.10      |
| Total black soil ... ..     | 88.83     |
| Red soil ... { Clay ... ..  | 0.15      |
| { Loam ... ..               | 0.53      |
| { Sand ... ..               | 4.10      |
| Total red soil ... ..       | 10.78     |

Jonna and aroogoo were taken for dry, and paddy for wet lands, but paddy was subsequently rejected, and the principle of dry assessment plus water-cess was adopted, as mentioned above. Experiments in dry grains appear to have numbered only 132. The grain-values came out as follows (in Madras measures per acre):—

| Soil.                       | Jonna.     | Aroogoo.   |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Permanently improved ... .. | 480 to 400 | ...        |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 360 to 120 | ...        |
| { Loam ... ..               | 280 to 120 | ...        |
| { Sand ... ..               | 200 to 80  | ...        |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | ...        | 320 to 240 |
| { Loam ... ..               | ...        | 210 to 160 |
| { Sand ... ..               | ...        | 190 to 80  |

Commutation prices were—

|                | Per garce. |
|----------------|------------|
| Jonna ... ..   | Rs. 105    |
| Aroogoo ... .. | 60         |

They were calculated on the averages of the previous 24 years. One-fourth of the gross value was deducted for unprofitable areas and agricultural risks.

Cultivation expenses were estimated as follows per acre:—

| Soil.                       | Dry.            |                  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                             | From            | To               |
| Permanently improved ... .. | Rs. A. P. 5 3 1 | Rs. A. P. 4 14 1 |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 4 2 4           | 1 15 6           |
| { Loam ... ..               | 3 15 11         | 1 16 9           |
| { Sand ... ..               | 3 0 9           | 1 8 2            |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | 2 7 10          | 1 14 1           |
| { Loam ... ..               | 1 14 1          | 1 6 1            |
| { Sand ... ..               | 1 6 1           | 0 12 0           |

The resulting revenue-rates are shown below:—

| Soil.                       | Dry.       |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
|                             | Maximum.   | Minimum.   |
| Permanently improved ... .. | Rs. A. 3 8 | Rs. A. 3 0 |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 2 8        | 0 8        |
| { Loam ... ..               | 1 8        | 0 8        |
| { Sand ... ..               | 1 0        | 0 4        |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | 1 0        | 0 12       |
| { Loam ... ..               | 0 12       | 0 8        |
| { Sand ... ..               | 0 8        | 0 4        |

#### Putticondah Talook.

The soil percentages are—

|                         | Per cent. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Black ... { Clay ... .. | 23        |
| { Loam ... ..           | 9         |
| { Sand ... ..           | 2         |
| Total black soil ... .. | 34        |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..   | 1         |
| { Loam ... ..           | 31        |
| { Sand ... ..           | 34        |
| Total red soil ... ..   | 66        |

Jonna and paddy were taken for dry and wet lands. Experiments were 229 in number for jonna, and 57 for paddy, and the results were the following grain-values (in Madras measures per acre):—

| Soil.                       | Dry (jonna). | Wet (paddy). |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Permanently improved ... .. | 480 to 400   | 1,200        |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 360 to 120   | 1,600 to 400 |
| { Loam ... ..               | 280 to 120   | 1,100 to 600 |
| { Sand ... ..               | 180 to 80    | 800 to 400   |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | 220 to 160   | 800 to 600   |
| { Loam ... ..               | 170 to 100   | 640 to 450   |
| { Sand ... ..               | 100 to 60    | 450 to 300   |

These grain-values were subject to "the usual deduction of 25 per cent."

Commutation prices, based upon the price lists for the entire district during the 20 years ending 1274 Fasly (1853-64), stood as below, after a deduction of 1½ per cent. for jonna and 10 per cent. for paddy on account of merchant's profits, &c.:—

|              | Per garce. |
|--------------|------------|
| Jonna ... .. | Rs. 125    |
| Paddy ... .. | 120        |

Cultivation expenses per acre were estimated as follows:—

| Soil.                      | Dry.             |                 | Wet.             |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
|                            | Maximum.         | Minimum.        | Maximum.         | Minimum.         |
| Permanently improved... .. | Rs. A. P. 6 11 4 | Rs. A. P. 6 5 4 | Rs. A. P. 17 4 1 | Rs. A. P. 17 4 1 |
| Black... { Clay ... ..     | 4 9 10           | 2 8 0           | 15 4 4           | 5 4 0            |
| { Loam ... ..              | 4 6 8            | 2 8 0           | 16 4 1           | 7 3 0            |
| { Sand ... ..              | 1 12 0           | 1 12 0          | 10 0 0           | 5 4 0            |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..      | 3 13 0           | 2 12 3          | 10 0 0           | 7 13 0           |
| { Loam ... ..              | 2 12 3           | 1 12 0          | 7 13 0           | 5 9 6            |
| { Sand ... ..              | 1 12 0           | 1 1 0           | 6 9 6            | 3 10 0           |

The resulting revenue-rates are subjoined:—

| Soil class.                | Dry.          |               | Wet.          |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                            | Maximum.      | Minimum.      | Maximum.      | Minimum.      |
| Permanently improved... .. | Rs. A. P. 3 8 | Rs. A. P. 2 8 | Rs. A. P. 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 8 0 |
| Black... { Clay ... ..     | 3 0           | 0 8           | 6 8           | 5 0           |
| { Loam ... ..              | 1 12          | 0 8           | 7 0           | 5 0           |
| { Sand ... ..              | 1 0           | 0 4           | 6 0           | 3 0           |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..      | 1 4           | 0 12          | 6 0           | 4 8           |
| { Loam ... ..              | 1 0           | 0 8           | 5 0           | 3 8           |
| { Sand ... ..              | 0 8           | 0 4           | 3 8           | 2 8           |

#### Coilcoontla Talook.

Here the soil percentages are as follows:—

| Soil.                       | Per cent. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Permanently improved ... .. | 0.86      |
| Black ... { Clay ... ..     | 76.06     |
| { Loam ... ..               | 12.2      |
| { Sand ... ..               | 5.17      |
| Red ... { Clay ... ..       | 0.71      |
| { Loam ... ..               | 1.28      |
| { Sand ... ..               | 1.28      |

The irrigation percentage was only 2.22.

Grain-values, revenue-rates, and all other assessment data were the same as those for the Cuddapah talook of the Cuddapah district, to which district Coilcoontla belonged at the time.

#### Cumbam and Markapore Talooks.

Soil percentages are—

|                             | Per cent. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Permanently improved ... .. | 0.63      |
| Black soil ... ..           | 16.63     |
| Red soil ... ..             | 82.74     |

Most of the red soil is loam. The irrigation percentage was only 7½.

Jonna was taken as the dry crop on black soil, and half jonna half korraloo on red soil; for wet lands paddy was the standard crop. Experiments in these three crops were 950

in number, and the grain values finally adopted stood as follows (in Madras measures per acre) —

| Soil                 | Dry        |            | Wet          |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
|                      | Jonna      | Korraloo   | Paddy        |
| Permanently improved | 440 to 210 |            | 1 800 to 900 |
| Black { Clay         | 360 to 100 |            | 1 050 to 350 |
| { Loam               | 300 to 100 |            | 1,200 to 800 |
| { Sand               | 240 to 80  |            | 700 to 300   |
| Red { Clay           | 260 to 120 | 230 to 120 | 900 to 350   |
| { Loam               | 240 to 80  | 250 to 80  | 900 to 350   |
| { Sand               | 200 to 80  | 220 to 80  | 750 to 300   |

These grain-values were subject to the usual deduction for unprofitable areas and vicissitudes of season.

Commutation prices, determined as in Putticondah, were (per Madras garce)—

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Jonna    | Rs 1 7 |
| Korraloo | 90     |
| Paddy    | 1 0    |

Cultivation expenses are not shown, except for the best dry black clay, Rupees 4 8 6, judging from which, they cannot differ much from those adopted in Putticondah.

The resulting revenue rates were as shown below —

| Soil                 | Dry         |             | Wet         |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      | Maxi<br>mum | Mini<br>mum | Maxi<br>mum | Mini<br>mum |
| Permanently improved | Rs A 3 8    | Rs A 1 8    | Rs A 7 8    | Rs A 2 8    |
| Black { Clay         | 3 0         | 0 8         | 5 8         | 1 9         |
| { Loam               | 2 4         | 0 8         | 5 8         | 2 8         |
| { Sand               | 1 8         | 0 6         | 6 8         | 2 8         |
| Red { Clay           | 1 8         | 0 8         | 6 8         | 2 8         |
| { Loam               | 1 4         | 0 6         | 6 8         | 2 8         |
| { Sand               | 1 0         | 0 4         | 5 8         | 2 8         |

For the entire district the immediate results of settlement were as follows —

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Old assessment               | Rs 13 16 798 |
| New do                       | 11 86 367    |
| Difference                   | 1,30 431     |
| Percentage                   | 9 9          |
| Cost                         | 15,30 961    |
| Percentage of return to cost | 8 5          |

Survey areas were 93 per cent in excess of the occupied area by the revenue accounts. The revenue collections of 1874-75 (before the famine) were Rupees 13,05,076. In 1877-78, after the introduction of the new settlement into the Cumbam and Markapoor talooks the collections were Rupees 9,57,336 only, but the full assessment was Rupees 12,78,408, though famine losses had diminished the cultivated area by no less than one fourth since 1874-75. The average ryot's holding remained much the same, viz, 14 3 acres, assessed at Rupees 11 5 5. Second crop cultivation has not been compounded for, and is not extensive, only Rupees 21,319 were realised on this account in 1877-78. The irrigation percentage is only 22, exclusive of canal watered lands (3 per cent of the cultivated area of 1877-78). The average wet and dry rates are Rupees 6 5 6 and Rupee 0 15 2 respectively. Culturable waste occupies 40 per cent of the assessable area.

By the time the settlement expires (1895 to 1901), it is calculated that two lakhs will have been added by extension of cultivation. The gain by changing the commutation price of paddy will be inconsiderable.

### NELLORE

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| Area       | 8,739 sq miles |
| Population | 1,220,236      |

The talooks composing the Nellore district were ceded in 1801. A ryotwary settlement was made at 55 per cent of the gross produce, and lasted till 1807-8, when it broke down under the pressure of bad seasons and the village rent system was introduced. This again was abandoned in 1821-22, and the ryotwary system was reverted to, and

has continued ever since. About 1854 the highest rate on garden lands was reduced to Rupees 8, and commutation prices were lowered by 2 and 3 annas in the rupee. In 1857-58 the highest wet rate was reduced to Rupees 9 9-8, and the lower rates were modified in proportion. These changes amounted to a relinquishment of 14 per cent of the revenue demand upon wet, and 6½ per cent of that upon dry lands. In 1865-66, garden lands not receiving Government water were classed as dry, involving a further surrender of half a lakh. The result of all these changes in the mode and incidence of assessment was great inequality in the pressure of the revenue demand.

Four rivers of the district are used for irrigation. The chief of these is the Pennai, a river having a catchment basin of about 20,000 square miles, of uncertain supply, and subject to considerable floods. An anicut was built across it between 1855 and 1860. By means of this work, water is diverted into two old native channels recently improved and extended, and these supply a great series of tanks. The irrigated tract is the eastern portion of the district, extending to the sea. Jungle and low hills are the principal features of the western talooks.

Survey began in 1861. It added 16½ per cent to the recorded occupied area. The scheme for the principal division was submitted in December 1870, and that for the sub division in May 1872, and settlement was actually made in 1873-74 and 1874-75.

I. Principal Division.—The soil percentages are as follows —

|                   |  | Per cent |
|-------------------|--|----------|
| Black soil { Clay |  | 16       |
| { Loam            |  | 30       |
| { Sand            |  | 12       |
| Total black soil  |  | 58       |
| Red soil { Clay   |  | 26       |
| { Loam            |  | 10       |
| { Sand            |  | 6        |
| Total red soil    |  | 42       |
| Areaceous { Loam  |  | 3        |
| { Sand            |  | 3        |
| { Heavy sand      |  | 3        |
| Total areaceous   |  | 9        |

Jonna and aroogoo were taken for dry, and paddy (both white and black) for wet lands. Experiments extended over seven years, and were exceptionally numerous—2,771 for jonna, 425 for aroogoo, and 2,230 for paddy. Grain values, as finally fixed were as follow (in Madras measures per acre) —

| Soil                 | Jonna      | Aroogoo    | Paddy        |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Permanently improved | 350 to 2 0 | 600 to 412 | 1 000 to 850 |
| Black { Clay         | 300 to 1 5 | 500 to 175 | 810 to 570   |
| { Loam               | 250 to 1 6 | 400 to 175 | 900 to 6 0   |
| { Sand               | 160 to 80  | 300 to 112 | 775 to 500   |
| Red { Clay           | 190 to 1 0 | 312 to 75  | 750 to 6 0   |
| { Loam               | 212 to 80  | 375 to 150 | 810 to 6 0   |
| { Sand               | 160 to 80  | 275 to 112 | 770 to 500   |
| Areaceous { Loam     |            |            | 700 to 6 0   |
| { Sand               |            |            | 6 0 to 6 0   |
| { Heavy sand         |            |            | 6 0 to 500   |

One sixth was deducted on dry lands, and on wet lands 5, 10, 13, or 20 per cent, according to the class of irrigation. Commutation prices were calculated on the Salem period of 20 years ending 1861-65, with a deduction of 10 per cent for the difference between retail and wholesale prices. They are, per garce—

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Jonna   | Rs 1 9 |
| Aroogoo | 4 1    |
| Paddy   | 107    |

Cultivation expenses are shown below —

| Soil                      | Dry  |        |       |      | Wet     |      |      |   |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|---------|------|------|---|
|                           | Rs   | A      | P     | Rs   | A       | P    | Rs   | A |
| Permanently improved      | 3 11 | 1 to 2 | 9 1   | 10 8 | 3       |      | 10 8 | 3 |
| Black soil { Clay         | 1 3  | 4 to 1 | 11 8  | 10 8 | 3 to 9  | 11 1 | 10 8 | 3 |
| { Loam                    | 3 9  | 3 to 1 | 11 11 | 10 9 | 3 to 10 | 9 7  | 10 9 | 3 |
| { Sand                    | 3 5  | 5 to 1 | 1 10  | 10 4 | 5 to 9  | 9 7  | 10 4 | 3 |
| Red { Clay                | 1 9  | 1 to 1 | 11 6  | 10 4 | 7 to 10 | 9 7  | 10 4 | 3 |
| { Loam                    | 3 7  | 7 to 1 | 5 1   | 10 5 | 7 to 9  | 11 9 | 10 5 | 3 |
| { Sand                    | 2 11 | 7 to 1 | 4 4   | 10 4 | 10 to 9 | 9 7  | 10 4 | 3 |
| Areaceous { Loam          | 1 10 | 8 to 7 | 10 1  | 9 1  | 11 to 9 | 10 3 | 9 1  | 3 |
| (Aroogoo only) { Sand     | 1 8  | 7 to 1 | 7 6   | 9 10 | 3 to 9  | 8 4  | 9 10 | 3 |
| in dry lands { Heavy sand | 1 6  | 7      |       | 9 8  | 4 to 9  | 3 7  | 9 8  | 3 |

The maximum expenses for dry land relate in every case to jonna and the minimum to aroogoo—a much more cheaply cultivated grain.

The maximum and minimum revenue-rates were—

| Soil.                 | Dry.       |            | Wet.        |            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                       | Maximum.   | Minimum.   | Maximum.    | Minimum.   |
| Permanently improved  | Rs. A. 4 0 | Rs. A. 2 8 | Rs. A. 10 8 | Rs. A. 8 0 |
| Black { Clay ...      | 3 0        | 0 10       | 9 8         | 8 0        |
| { Loam ...            | 2 4        | 0 10       | 8 0         | 3 8        |
| { Sand ...            | 1 4        | 0 4        | 6 8         | 2 0        |
| Red { Clay ...        | 1 8        | 0 12       | 6 8         | 3 8        |
| { Loam ...            | 2 0        | 0 8        | 7 8         | 3 8        |
| { Sand ...            | 1 8        | 0 4        | 6 8         | 2 0        |
| Arenaceous { Loam ... | 1 4        | 0 12       | 6 8         | 4 0        |
| { Sand ...            | 1 0        | 0 8        | 5 4         | 3 8        |
| { Heavy sand ...      | 0 12       | 0 4        | 4 12        | 2 0        |

II. Sub-Division.—Here the soil percentages are—

|                  |                  | Per cent. |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Black soil       | { Clay ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Loam ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Sand ...       | ...       |
| Total black soil |                  | 69        |
| Red soil         | { Clay ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Loam ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Sand ...       | ...       |
| Total red soil   |                  | 28        |
| Arenaceous       | { Loam ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Sand ...       | ...       |
|                  | { Heavy sand ... | ...       |
| Total arenaceous |                  | 3         |

The standard grains were the same as for the principal division, except in the northern portion, where pedda jonna, varagoo and sazza were the dry crops taken. Experiments were 2,636 in number, and the grain-values ultimately adopted were (in Madras measures per acre)—

| Soil.                 | Dry.       |              |        |            | Wet.       |              |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|
|                       | Jonna.     | Pedda jonna. | Sazza. | Aragoo.    | Varagoo.   | Paddy.       |
| Permanently improved. | 380 to 275 | 375 to 275   | ...    | 650 to 450 | 575 to 425 | 1,000 to 850 |
| Black { Clay ...      | 340 to 250 | 325 to 250   | ...    | 550 to 425 | 500 to 425 | 800 to 850   |
| { Loam ...            | 260 to 185 | 250 to 175   | ...    | 425 to 325 | 425 to 300 | 850 to 750   |
| { Sand ...            | 133 to 90  | 105 to 75    | ...    | 200 to 120 | 210 to 140 | 550 to 500   |
| Red { Clay ...        | 212 to 145 | 175 to 95    | ...    | 325 to 160 | 300 to 160 | 500 to 425   |
| { Loam ...            | 146 to 90  | 140 to 70    | ...    | 275 to 120 | 250 to 120 | 725 to 500   |
| { Sand ...            | ...        | ...          | ...    | 225 to 100 | 200 to 175 | 725 to 650   |
| Arenaceous { Loam ... | ...        | ...          | ...    | 225 to 100 | 200 to 175 | 725 to 650   |
| { Sand ...            | ...        | ...          | ...    | 175 to 80  | 150 to 175 | 900 to 650   |
| { Heavy sand ...      | ...        | ...          | ...    | 120 to 60  | 100 to 100 | 500 to 500   |

Deductions were made in the same manner as in the principal division. Commutation prices were the same, varagoo and sazza being rated like paddy. Cultivation expenses for pedda jonna and sazza were much the same, sazza, however, being on the whole more inexpensively cultivated; for varagoo they were considerably higher. The cultivation expenses for wet land were the same as in the principal division; those for dry lands are subjoined:

| Soil.                 | Varagoo.        |                   | Pedda jonna and sazza. |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
|                       | Maximum.        | Minimum.          | Maximum.               | Minimum.         |
| Permanently improved. | Rs. A. P. 5 3 2 | Rs. A. P. 3 10 10 | Rs. A. P. 2 11 1       | Rs. A. P. 2 3 10 |
| Black { Clay ...      | 5 3 11          | 3 7 11            | 2 14 7                 | 1 10 3           |
| { Loam ...            | 4 11 11         | 3 7 11            | 2 10 5                 | 1 9 3            |
| { Sand ...            | 4 9 10          | 2 15 3            | 2 6 9                  | 1 6 10           |
| Red { Loam ...        | 3 8 7           | 2 12 8            | 1 12 1                 | 1 4 10           |
| { Sand ...            | 3 5 1           | 2 8 9             | 1 13 1                 | 1 3 5            |
| { Loam ...            | 2 6 1           | 12 4 11           | 1 6 9                  | 1 6 3*           |
| Arenaceous { Sand ... | 2 4 6           | 2 1 8             | 1 0 3                  | 1 4 8*           |
| { Heavy sand ...      | 2 1 0           | 2 0 4             | 1 4 6                  | 1 3 5*           |

\* For sazza only.

The variety of dry crops taken as standards made the calculation of revenue-rates unusually intricate. It was necessary to assign assumed proportions of each crop to

each class of soil, with proportionate cultivation expenses, &c. The revenue-rates, based as usual on half the net produce, came out as follows:—

| Soil.                 | Wet.        |            | Dry.       |            |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                       | Maximum.    | Minimum.   | Maximum.   | Minimum.   |
| Permanently improved  | Rs. A. 10 0 | Rs. A. 0 9 | Rs. A. 5 0 | Rs. A. 3 0 |
| Black { Clay ...      | 7 0         | 2 8        | 4 0        | 0 14       |
| { Loam ...            | 7 0         | 3 8        | 3 0        | 0 14       |
| { Sand ...            | 6 0         | 2 0        | 1 12       | 0 6        |
| Red { Loam ...        | 7 0         | 3 8        | 2 0        | 0 12       |
| { Sand ...            | 6 0         | 2 0        | 1 8        | 0 6        |
| Arenaceous { Loam ... | 6 0         | 4 0        | 1 4        | 1 0        |
| { Sand ...            | 5 0         | 3 8        | 1 0        | 0 12       |
| { Heavy sand ...      | 4 8         | 2 0        | 0 12       | 0 4        |

For the whole district, the immediate results of settlement were—

|                              | Rs.       |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Old assessment               | 17,49,491 |
| New do.                      | 19,18,106 |
| Difference                   | 1,68,615  |
| Percentage                   | 9.6       |
| Cost                         | 11,84,654 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 14.9      |

Full settlement rates have not yet been imposed. The present average wet and dry rates are Rupees 5-4-10 and Rupees 1-2-8 respectively. In 1875-76 there still remained annual increments to be made to the amount of a lakh and a quarter. It is estimated that a lakh and three-quarters more will be gained by extension of cultivation during the term of settlement, and an equal sum at revision, by adopting the Cuddapah commutation price for paddy.

The settlement expires in 1903-4 and 1904-5.

#### SALEM.

|            |     |                  |
|------------|-----|------------------|
| Area       | ... | 7,729 sq. miles. |
| Population | ... | 1,599,595        |

PART of the Salem district came into the possession of the English in 1792, and the remainder in 1799. A field survey and assessment were made on ryotwary principles, but were immediately followed by quinquennial leases, on the expiry of which the district was parcelled out into zemindary estates, and sold to the highest bidders. The great majority of these estates, after unscrupulous rack-renting, ultimately reverted to the Government. In 1816, and again in 1818, reductions of assessment were ordered in those portions of the district where, owing to the breakdown of the zemindary system, a ryotwary settlement had been made. A more effectual means of relief was the operation of the "cowle rules," enabling ryots to take up, at favorable rates, lands which, on account of over-assessment, had been left uncultivated for ten years. The loss of revenue on this ground was one lakh in 1830. Percentage reductions were also made in 1855 and 1859.

The lowlands are watered by the Cauvery, but not extensively, as the river affects but a small area in this district.

Survey began in 1859, and the settlement scheme was submitted in October 1865, but was not finally sanctioned till September 1869. The new assessments were introduced from 1870-71 to 1873-74.

Seventy per cent. of the assessable area consists of red sandy soil. Divided into the lower or Carnatic talooks, and the upper talooks, or those in and above the eastern ghats, the area of the district is classified as follows:—

| Soil.                | Percentage of area. |                |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                      | Lower talooks.      | Upper talooks. |
| Permanently improved | 2                   | 1              |
| Black { Clay ...     | 4                   | ...            |
| { Loam ...           | 7                   | ...            |
| { Sand ...           | 2                   | ...            |
| Total black          | 13                  | 20             |
| Red { Clay ...       | 22                  | 10             |
| { Loam ...           | 63                  | 69             |
| { Sand ...           | ...                 | ...            |
| Total red            | 85                  | 79             |

The survey added 15·8 per cent to the occupied area as recorded in the revenue accounts. Standard crops were cholam, cumboo, and raggy for dry lands (but horse gram for cholam in the upper talooks), and white paddy for wet lands. The upper talooks' grain-values differed from those of the lower talooks in the case of cumboo and raggy only. Horse gram is not shown in the subjoined table, giving the grain-values in Madras measures per acre:

| Soil.                | Dry                       |                         |                        | Wet             |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|                      | Cholam, cumboo, and raggy | Cumboo in upper talooks | Raggy in upper talooks | White paddy.    |
| Permanently improved | to 472<br>to 552          |                         | 694<br>to 504          | 1,080<br>to 960 |
| Black                | Clay                      | 238                     | 433                    | 720             |
|                      | Loam                      | to 216<br>to 192        | to 240                 | to 288          |
|                      | Sand                      | 456<br>to 204           | 480<br>to 312          | 960<br>to 360   |
|                      | Loam                      | 336<br>to 216           | 408<br>to 240          | 720<br>to 360   |
| Red                  | Loam                      | to 192<br>to 168        | 432<br>to 216          | 840<br>to 360   |
|                      | Sand                      | to 192                  | 408<br>to 216          | 720<br>to 360   |

These values were subject to a deduction, on dry lands only, of 15 per cent, rising to 20 per cent in the upper talooks. The grain values on red sandy soil were subsequently raised. Experiments were few—only 171 in the lower, and 233 in the upper talooks. Commutation prices, as originally proposed, were based on the price lists from 1821 to 1861, and were as follows, dry and wet grains indifferently.

|               | Per garce        |
|---------------|------------------|
| Lower talooks | RS A P           |
| Upper do      | 73 5 4<br>86 0 0 |

The Government ordered the average prices of 20 years to be taken (1815–1864), and after deducting 18 per cent on dry, and 12 per cent on wet grains, for cartage, merchant's profits, &c., the price finally adopted was an all round one of Rupees 100 per garce.

Cultivation expenses were altered by the Government with the commutation rate. They are as under—

|     | RS A P. |
|-----|---------|
| Wet | 10 14 0 |
| Dry | 5 12 0  |

These are for an acre of good black loam, with once rates for the other soils were deducted. They apply equally to upper and lower talooks. The net produce was subject to a deduction of 10 per cent before it was halved to give the Government share.

The revenue rates were the same for both upper and lower talooks, but the village grouping in the former was one grade lower. They are shown below.

| Soil                 | Dry.        |              | Wet          |             |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|                      | Maximum     | Minimum      | Maximum      | Minimum     |
| Permanently improved | RS A<br>5 0 | RS A<br>1 12 | RS A<br>10 8 | RS A<br>5 8 |
| Black                | Clay        | 2 8          | 0 5          | 7 0         |
|                      | Loam        | 3 0          | 0 5          | 7 0         |
|                      | Sand        | 1 12         | 0 5          | 7 0         |
| Red                  | Loam        | 2 8          | 0 4          | 5 0         |
|                      | Sand        | 1 12         | 0 4          | 7 0         |

The immediate result of the settlement was as follows:

|                            | RS       |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Old assessment             | 15 2 17  |
| New do                     | 11 10 1  |
| Difference                 | 4 12 16  |
| Percentage                 | 33·33    |
| Cost                       | 11 50 16 |
| Per cent of return to cost | 12·2     |

The settlement expires in 1900-1 and 1903-4. It is calculated that the occupation of waste will have added two lakhs to the revenue demand by that time, and that 1½ lakhs more can be made by raising the commutation price of paddy to the Cuddalore rate. But the list of these assumptions hardly seems to be warranted by the revenue history of the district since settlement.

## TINNEVELLY.

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| Area       | 5,381 sq. miles. |
| Population | 1,699,747.       |

A PORTION of the Tinnevely district is watered by the Tambraparny and its affluents, fifteen in number. The remainder is divided into the red soil tract at the foot of the hills, the black cotton plain, and the palmyra forest. The latter includes the coast line south of the river, and is 50 miles in length by 5 to 10 in breadth. It is a country of deep red sand, impassable for carts. Water is found in some places, where abundant crops of coarse plantains and other fruits and vegetables are produced. It was estimated that this tract contained five millions of grown and taxable trees, besides seedlings. The former system was one of triennial inspection and assessment of mature trees, in three grades, at different rates for almost every village, the general average being 5 pie per palm. The plan adopted at settlement was to take the existing tree tax on each field and turn it into the nearest round figure, adding a charge for seedlings at the rate of 25 an anna, the sum being the assessment of the field for the whole settlement term of 30 years.

The district came under British rule in 1801. Till 1807 it was held on the amany system, i.e., the crop was grown and divided under the immediate supervision of the revenue officers, and the Government share (one half) was taken in kind. Triennial leases followed, and then decennial leases, to the villagers or to farmers. From 1822 to 1859 the ryotwary system prevailed, with commutation prices annually varying, but always adjusted with reference to the standard prices framed on the first introduction of the system. Subsequently these original standard prices were adopted as permanent commutation prices, and applied to fixed grain values, without distinction of soils, except such as was made by the people themselves, in distributing the lump assessment of the village.

Demarcation began in 1862, the survey was completed in 1872, and settlement (which was partly effected by the Collector) took place from 1873 to 1878. The area recorded as occupied was increased 69 per cent. by the survey.

Grain values were calculated for wet lands in the river irrigated tract only. No calculation was made for dry lands, the Salem rates being taken as a guide. The rates proposed for the river valley were subsequently extended to the entire district, but only the lower rates of the scale were applied in assessing the palmyra tract. Experiments were 256 in number, and consisted in reaping and threshing patches of half an acre. The standard crop was paddy, and the grain-values adopted were (in Madras measures per acre)—

|            |      |              |
|------------|------|--------------|
| Black soil | Loam | 1,200 to 720 |
|            | Clay | 900 to 180   |
|            | Sand |              |
| Red soil   | Loam | 1,080 to 400 |
|            | Sand | 900 to 180   |

Commutation prices, which had been calculated from the price lists of 1770–1868, were ordered by the local Government to be revised on the averages of 1815–1864, the resulting prices were found to be too high, and, omitting two famine years, the rate finally adopted was Rupees 108 per garce.

Cultivation expenses were estimated as follows per acre—

|            | Wet only |              |
|------------|----------|--------------|
|            | Maximum  | Minimum      |
| Black soil | Clay     | RS A<br>13 4 |
|            | Loam     | 10 1         |
|            | Sand     | 13 4         |
| Red soil   | Loam     | 11 1         |
|            | Sand     | 13 4         |

After deducting 10 per cent for unprofitable areas, half the net produce formed the basis of the revenue rates. They were—

| Soil                 | Dry         |             | Wet          |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|                      | Maximum     | Minimum     | Maximum      | Minimum     |
| Permanently improved | RS A<br>5 0 | RS A<br>2 8 | RS A<br>10 8 | RS A<br>5 8 |
| Black                | Clay        | 1 8         | 0 5          | 7 0         |
|                      | Loam        | 2 8         | 0 5          | 7 0         |
|                      | Sand        | 1 12        | 0 5          | 7 0         |
| Red                  | Loam        | 2 8         | 0 4          | 5 0         |
|                      | Sand        | 1 12        | 0 4          | 7 0         |

Second crop cultivation in this district is extensive, covering about one half of the irrigated area. Before settlement about three fifths of the second crop area paid double rates, and the remainder paid half as much again as single crop lands. At the settlement, second crop cultivation was compounded for at two thirds to one fourth in excess of single crop rates, thus raising the highest wet rate to Rupees 20.

The immediate results of settlement were as follows:—

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
|                              | Rs        |
| Old assessment               | 25,11,027 |
| New do                       | 25,71,608 |
| Difference                   | 1,60,581  |
| Percentage                   | 6.4       |
| Cost                         | 10,08,246 |
| Percentage of return to cost | 10        |

The settlement expires in 1903, 1904, and 1908. By that time a revenue increase of about half a lakh is expected from extension of cultivation, and nearly three lakhs could be gained by adopting the Chiddaphi commutation price for paddy.

#### TRICHINOPOLY

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| Area       | 3,312 sq miles |
| Population | 1,215,033      |

The district of Trichinopoly is divided into the upland and the lowland taluoks. The latter are irrigated from the Cauvery, the Amravatty, and other smaller streams. The upland taluoks are an undulating plain of black cotton soil, broken by rocks and watercourses, and occasionally by low barren hills.

The first survey of the upland taluoks was made in 1805-6, and the ryotwari system was introduced in 1813-14, but no alteration was made in the existing rates of assessment, which had developed themselves during native rule, and are described as the most complicated that it is possible to conceive, varying not only with the soil, but also with the crop and the condition of the cultivator. Until 1826-27 the annual settlement was made with the headman of the village, leaving the ryots to distribute the demand among themselves. In that year putlis were given to the ryots for the first time with the permission to relinquish lands they did not wish to cultivate. This permission was extensively made use of, and when, in 1833-34 the lands of revenue defaulters were first put up for sale, no purchasers could be found to take them.

In the lowland taluoks settlement was made, on annexation at 50 per cent of the gross produce. The joint rent system was tried from 1812-13 to 1821-22, after which the ryotwari system came in, with a permanent reduction of 10 per cent in the revenue demand.

Further reductions in both wet and dry rates throughout the district were made in 1851-55 and 1855-56. The circumstances of the district were thus described by the Board of Revenue in 1863:—“An inland position, a shallow and comparatively poor soil, inefficient irrigation even as regards the Cauvery irrigated lands, a limited and very fluctuating market and a barbarous revenue system, under which the taxation is based on the crop and not on the land, and varies with every change of cultivation and with the caste, and even residence, of the ryot. It is essentially a poorish district nine tenths of its lands being under dry grain cultivation, and 32 per cent of the cultivable area consisting of the poorest clay and gravelly soils of the Carnatic.” These proportions were not exactly borne out by the survey.

Survey began in 1858 and was finished before the close of 1861 but additional cultivation was inclosed up subsequently. The scheme for settlement was submitted in October 1860, but was not sanctioned till April 1861, and the new assessments were introduced in the revenue year 1861-65.

The classification of soils was as follows:—

|                      | Per cent |      |
|----------------------|----------|------|
|                      | Wet      | Dry  |
| Permanently improved | 0.4      | 4    |
| Black soil { Clay    | 4.7      | 7.2  |
| { Loam               | 5        | 12.1 |
| { Sand               | 4.3      | 12   |
| Red soil { Clay      | 1.2      | 10   |
| { Loam               | 0.5      | 38.7 |
| { Sand               |          |      |
|                      | 16       | 84   |
|                      | 100.0    |      |

The cultivated area by the survey was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in excess of that by the revenue accounts. Waste was 50 per cent less, the hill tracts having been excluded from survey.

Grain values were determined by actual experiment, but the number of experiments is not stated. They stood as follows for dry lands (in Madras measures per acre):—

| Soil class           | Dry lands  |            |            |            |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Cholam     | Cumboo     | Raggy      | Varagoo    |
| Permanently improved | 480 to 384 | 480        | 576 to 480 |            |
| Black { Clay         | 312 to 108 | 384 to 240 | 408 to 240 | 672 to 360 |
| { Loam               | 312 to 192 | 480 to 240 | 528 to 240 | 672 to 360 |
| { Sand               | 288 to 108 | 300 to 240 | 288 to 240 | 528 to 360 |
| Red { Clay           | 240 to 102 | 288 to 240 | 288 to 240 | 432 to 300 |
| { Loam               | 312 to 240 | 484 to 288 | 408 to 288 | 720 to 432 |
| { Sand               | 240 to 168 | 288 to 240 | 288 to 240 | 432 to 360 |

The average for wet lands was 634 Madras measures of paddy, the details are:—

| Soil class           | Madras measures |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Permanently improved | 1,080 to 960    |
| Black { Clay         | 840 to 432      |
| { Loam               | 960 to 476      |
| { Sand               | 720 to 432      |
| Red { Clay           | 600 to 450      |
| { Loam               | 720 to 312      |
| { Sand               | 562 to 312      |

The dry grain values were subject to a deduction of 20 per cent for weather chances.

Commutation prices, calculated on the returns of nearly 60 years, after deductions for cartage and brokerage, stood as follows:—

| Paddy   | Per Madras measure |    |   |
|---------|--------------------|----|---|
|         | Rs                 | A  | P |
| Cholam  | 7                  | 10 | 8 |
| Cumboo  | 100                | 0  | 0 |
| Raggy   | 83                 | 5  | 4 |
| Varagoo | 55                 | 0  | 4 |

Cultivation expenses were estimated as follows per acre:—

|         | From |      | To |      |
|---------|------|------|----|------|
|         | Rs   | A P  | Rs | A P  |
| Paddy   | 7    | 8 0  | 8  | 0 0  |
| Cholam  | 1    | 0 7  | 3  | 3 10 |
| Cumboo  | 1    | 3 8  | 3  | 0 0  |
| Raggy   | 4    | 0 7  | 3  | 3 10 |
| Varagoo | 1    | 12 6 | 3  | 3 10 |

The Government share, as directed by the Secretary of State, to whom the question was referred, was taken at a moiety of the net produce, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent for unprofitable portions of fields, of which the survey did not take account, &c. The maximum and minimum rates adopted were:—

| Soil                 | Dry      |           | Wet      |          |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|                      | Maximum  | Minimum   | Maximum  | Minimum  |
| Permanently improved | Rs 4 3 8 | Rs 1 12 9 | Rs 4 3 8 | Rs 4 3 8 |
| Black { Clay         | 2 0 0    | 0 6 8     | 2 0 0    | 1 8 0    |
| { Loam               | 2 12 0   | 0 8 7     | 2 12 0   | 2 0 0    |
| { Sand               | 1 8 0    | 0 6 8     | 1 8 0    | 1 8 0    |
| Red { Clay           | 1 0 0    | 0 8 4     | 1 0 0    | 1 0 0    |
| { Loam               | 1 17 0   | 0 4 8     | 1 17 0   | 1 0 0    |
| { Sand               | 1 0 0    | 0 4 8     | 1 0 0    | 1 0 0    |

The immediate results of the new assessments, when actually applied were as follow:—

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
|                              | Rs        |
| Old assessment               | 16,11,192 |
| New do                       | 14,83,860 |
| Difference                   | 1,27,332  |
| Percentage                   | 7.7       |
| Cost                         | 6,24,077  |
| Percentage of return to cost | 20        |

This large decrease is explained by the remarks of the Board in 1863:—“The district in past years suffered much from inundations, drought, pestilence, and murrain, and was further depressed by excessive taxation on the land, to which partial relief was afforded at various times,



and last in 1855-56." The rates were in fact assimilated to those of the neighbouring and flourishing district of Tanjore, similarly situated in the valley of the Cauvery. The subsequent history of Trichinopoly has been one of prosperity, but the extension of cultivation has not made up for the revenue surrendered. The revenue collections of 1877-78 were Rupees 14,06,516, with an average wet-rate of Rupees 4-2-10 and dry-rate of Rupees 0-15-0. The collections include Rupees 1,06,727 from casual second-crop cultivation, besides what has been permanently compounded for at one-third and one-fourth above single-crop rates.

Arable waste is 25 per cent. of the whole assessable area. The present irrigation percentage is 14.8. The average ryot's holding is 6.9 acres, assessed at Rupees 9-9-11. Extension of cultivation is expected to add Rupees 88,499 to the revenue demand by the expiry of the term of settlement. It is also computed that by raising the rates on lands supplied by baling from river-channels, and by adopting the Cuddapa's commutation price for paddy (Rupees 126 per garce), the revenue can be increased to two or three lakhs above the figures of the year next before settlement (1863). The settlement expires in 1894-95.

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## APPENDIX No. LXIII.

## LIST OF REGISTRARS' AND SUB-REGISTRARS' STATIONS IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

NOTE.—The first station in each case is that of a Registrar, and the remainder are those of Sub-Registrars.

## North Arcot District.

Chittoor (Chittāru, *Tel.* Chittoor \*).  
 Tripatty (Tiruppathi, *Tel.* Tirupati \*).  
 Pulmanoir (Palamanūri, *Tam.* Palmanēr \*).  
 Goodiyattam (Gudiyāttam, *Tam.* Gudiyātam \*).  
 Vellore \* (Vēlūr, *Tam.*).  
 Poloor (Pōlūru, *Tam.* Pōlūr \*).  
 Wandiwash \* (Vandavāsi, *Tam.*).  
 Arcot \* (Ārkādū, *Tam.*).  
 Wallajahpett (Vālasāppēttai, *Tam.* Vālasāpet \*).  
 Arnee (Ārni, *Tam.* Ārni \*).  
 Calastrey (Kālahastī, \* *Tel.*).  
 Pultoor (Pūttūr, *Tam.* Pūttūr \*).  
 Tirittaiy (Tiruttani, *Tam.* Tiruttani \*).  
 Cungoondy (Kangundi, \* *Tel.*).  
 Poongauore (Punganūru, *Tel.* Punganūr \*).  
 Maderpauk (Mātharappēkkam, *Tam.*).  
 Arcounum (Ārkkōnam, *Tam.* Ārkkōnam \*).

## South Arcot District.

Cuddalore \* (Kūdalūr, *Tam.*).  
 Tindivanam \* (*Tam.*).  
 Mercanum (Marakkānam, *Tam.*).  
 Jinjee (Sheijī, *Tam.* Gīngee \*).  
 Trinomallee (Tiruvannāmalai, \* *Tam.*).  
 Ghengam \* (Shengam, *Tam.*).  
 Villupooram (Villuppuram, *Tam.* Villapuram \*).  
 Vamore (Vānūr, *Tam.*).  
 Oolondoorpett (Ulundūrppēttai, *Tam.* Ulundurpet \*).  
 Tircalore (Tirukkoilūr, *Tam.* Tirukoilūr \*).  
 Vriddhachalam (Virudhāccalam, *Tam.* Vriddhāchalam \*).  
 Panrooly (Panurutti, *Tam.* Panroti \*).  
 Chidambaram \* (Shitthambaram, *Tam.*).  
 Munnargoody (Mannārkūdi, *Tam.* Mannārgudi \*).  
 Cullacoreely (Kallakkuriççi, *Tam.* Kallakurchi \*).

## Bellary and Anantapore Districts.

Bellary \* (Bālārī, *Tel.*).  
 Siroogoonpu (Shiruguppa, *Tel.* Siruguppa \*).  
 Hospett (Hosapēte, *Can.* Hospet \*).  
 Cumply (Kampali, *Tel.* Kampali \*).  
 Cooldigy (Kūldigī, \* *Tel.*).  
 Hoovinadgally (Hūvinahadagalli, *Can.* Hūvinahadgalli \*).  
 Harpanahally (Harapanahalli, *Can.* Harpanahalli \*).  
 Auloor (Ālūru, *Tel.* Ālūr \*).  
 Adony (Ālavāni, *Tel.* Ādōni \*).  
 Gooty \* (Gūti, *Tel.*).  
 Ooravacondah (Uravakonda, \* *Tel.*).  
 Tadpatry (Tādiptari, *Tel.* Tadpatri \*).  
 Royadroog (Rāyadurgamu, *Tel.* Rāyadrug \*).  
 Anantapora (Anantapuramu, *Tel.* Anantapur \*).  
 Dharmavaram \* (Dharmavarannu, *Tel.*).  
 Kalyandroog (Kalyānadurgamu, *Tel.* Kalyāndrūg \*).  
 Penoocondah (Ponnkonda, \* *Tel.*).  
 Bookkapatam (Bukkapatannu, *Tel.* Bukkapattam \*).  
 Hindoopore (Hindupuramu, *Tel.* Hindupur \*).  
 Madakasira (Madakasira, \* *Can.*).  
 Yemmiganore (Yemmiganūru, *Tel.* Yemmiganūr \*).

## Calicut District.

Calicut \* (Kozhikkōta, *Mal.*).  
 Vythery (Vaittiri, *Mal.* Vayitri \*).  
 Chovayoor (Chēvāyūr, *Mal.* Chovayur \*).  
 Manjeri (Manchēri, *Mal.* Manjeri \*).  
 Condotty (Kondōtti, \* *Mal.*).  
 Tiroorangandy (Tirōrannādi, *Mal.* Tirorāngādi \*).  
 Ponnany (Ponnāni, *Mal.* Ponnāni \*).  
 Vettatappadiyangaudy (Vettattappatiyannādi, *Mal.*)  
 Vettatappadiyangaudi \*).  
 Tirtanka (Tirtāka, *Mal.*).

## Calicut District—(Continued).

Chowghaut (Chāvakkātu, *Mal.* Chāvakād \*).  
 Tripriar (Tiruprayār, *Mal.*).  
 Palghaut (Pālakkātu, *Mal.* Pālgat \*).  
 Coolivayau (Kutivāyāru, *Mal.*).  
 Alatoro (Ālattāra, *Mal.* Ālātūr \*).  
 Mangara (Mankara, *Mal.*).  
 Perindalman (Porintalmana, *Mal.*).  
 Munnarghaut (Mannārakkātu, *Mal.* Mannārgat \*).  
 Cherpalecherry (Cherppullashshēri, *Mal.* Chorpalecheri \*).  
 Cochin \* (Kocçi, *Mal.*).  
 Anjengo \* (Anchinna, *Mal.*).  
 Tangacherry (Tānkaççēri, *Mal.* Tangachēri \*).  
 Tambacherry (Tānkaççēri, *Mal.* Tānraçchēri \*).  
 Malapooram (Malappuram, *Mal.* Malapuram \*).  
 Vandoor (Vantūra, *Mal.* Wandūr \*).  
 Andattody (Antattōti, *Mal.*).  
 Tannore (Tāndiyūr, *Mal.* Tānūr \*).

## South Canara District.

Mangaloro \* (Mangalūru, *Can.*).  
 Buntwaul (Bantvāla, *Can.* Bantvāl \*).  
 Oodipy (Udipi, \* *Can.*).  
 Caurcal (Kārkala, *Can.*).  
 Coondaporo (Kundāpura, *Can.* Coondapoor \*).  
 Cassergode (Kāsaragōdu, *Can.* Kāsaragūd \*).  
 Hosdroog (Hosadurga, *Can.*).  
 Vitai (Vitā, *Can.*).  
 Ooppinangady (Uppinangadi, \* *Can.*).  
 Beltanguddy (Beltangadi, *Can.*).  
 Manjeshwar (Manjēshvara, *Can.*).  
 Moolky (Mūlki, *Can.*).  
 Brahmahvar (Brahmāvara, *Can.*).

## Chingleput District.

Sydapott (Shaithāppēttai, *Tam.* Saidāpet \*).  
 Poosamallee \* (Pūvirandamalli, *Tam.*).  
 Chinglepat \* (Shengalppattu, *Tam.*).  
 Madrautacam (Mathurādagam, *Tam.* Madurāntakam \*).  
 Ootamailore (Uttinamērār, *Tam.*).  
 Conjeeveram \* (Kāñjīppuram, *Tam.*).  
 Shreopermatore (Shripperumbūthār, *Tam.* Sriperambudūr \*).  
 Trivellore (Tiruvallūr, \* *Tam.*).  
 Suttivaid (Shattiyavēdu, *Tam.*).  
 Ponnairi (Ponnēri, \* *Tam.*).

## Coimbatore District.

Coimbatore \* (Kōyamuttūr, *Tam.*).  
 Peroondoray (Perundurai, \* *Tam.*).  
 Suttimungalam \* (Shattiyamangalam, *Tam.* Satyamangalam).  
 Kollegaul (Kollēgālam, *Tam.* Kollegāl \*).  
 Pollachy (Pollāççi, *Tam.* Pollāchi \*).  
 Erode \* (Irōdu, *Tam.*).  
 Bhawany (Pavāni, *Tam.* Bhavāni \*).  
 Pulladam (Pūlladam, \* *Tam.*).  
 Avanashy (Avanāsi, *Tam.* Avanāshi \*).  
 Caroor (Kārūr, \* *Tam.*).  
 Aravaccorehy (Aravakkuriççi, *Tam.* Aravakurchi \*).  
 Oodanalpett (Udumalppēttai, *Tam.* Udamalpet \*).  
 Dhurampooram (Tārippuram, *Tam.* Dhērāpuram \*).  
 Caungyam (Kāngayam, *Tam.* Kāngyam \*).  
 Mettapolliem (Mettappālaiyam, *Tam.* Mettupālaiyam \*).  
 Gopichettipolliem (Kōppisettippālaiyam, *Tam.*).  
 Shoolore (Shūlūr, *Tam.* Sūlūr \*).

## Cuddapah District.

Cuddapah \* (Kādapa, *Tel.*).  
 Proddootore (Proddutūru, *Tel.* Proddutūr \*).  
 Immamahudooogo (Jammalamadugu, \* *Tel.*).  
 Poolivendla (Pūlivēndla, *Tel.* Pūlivendla \*).  
 Kadiry (Kadiri, \* *Tel.*).

*Cuddapah District—(Continued).*

Madanapuliy (Madanapalle, \* Tel)  
 Vailpau (Váyalpádu, Tel Váyalpád \*).  
 Poolair (Pileiru, Tel Pílor \*).  
 Royachoty (Ráyatsóti, Tel Rayachoti \*).  
 Poolampett (Pullampéta, Tel Pullampet \*).  
 Chitwal (Chitvélú, Tel Chitvéi \*).  
 Bidhout (Siddhavattamu, Tel Siddhavattam \*).  
 Budwal (Badvélu, Tel Badvéi \*).

*Ganjam District*

Chatterpore (Chhatrapuramu, Tel Chatrapur \*)  
 Goomsoo (Ghumsarú, Tel Goomsui \*)  
 Aska \* (Ashká, Tel)  
 Poorooshattapore (Purushóttapuramu, Tel Purushotta-  
 pur \*)  
 Berhampore \* (Brahmapuramu, Tel)  
 Ichapore (Ichápuramu, Tel Ichápur \*).  
 Tekkily (Tekkal, \* Tel)  
 Naisannappett (Naisannapéta, Tel. Naisannapet \*).  
 Chicacole \* (Shikákulamu, Tel)  
 Paalakumedy (Paalakumodi, \* Tel).

*Godavery District*

Cocanada \* (Kákmáda, Tel)  
 Ramachandrapooram (Ramachandrapuramu, Tel Ráma-  
 chandrapuramu \*)  
 Alamoire (Álamúru, Tel)  
 Amalapuram (Amalápuramu, Tel Amalápuram \*)  
 Cottapettah (Kóttapet, Tel)  
 Naisapore (Naisápuramu, Tel Naisápur \*)  
 Shivacode (Shivakóda, Tel)  
 Tanookoo (Tanuku, \* Tel)  
 Pentapaud (Pentapadu, Tel)  
 Bheemavaram (Bhīmavaramu, Tel Bhūmavarām \*)  
 Rajahmundry \* (Rajamahēndravaramu Tel)  
 Peddapore (Peddapuramu, Tel Peddápūram \*).  
 Pratiapadu (Prattipadu, Tel)  
 Ellore \* (Ellúru, Tel)  
 Yennagodem (Yennagúdemu, Tel Yennagúdem \*).  
 Pittapore (Pithápuramu, Tel Pithápuram \*)  
 Coimga \* (Kóimá, Tel)  
 Toony (Tuni, \* Tel)  
 Chintalapooty (Chintalapúdi, Tel).

*Kistna District*

Misulpatnam \* (Mishilpatnamu, Tel).  
 Goodivada (Gudiváda, \* Tel)  
 Beavada (Bēlaváda, Tel Beaváda \*)  
 Nandigrama (Nandigáma, \* Tel)  
 Jaggayyapett (Jaggayyapéta, Tel Jaggayyapet \*).  
 Guntur (Gunturu, Tel Guntúr \*)  
 Repully (Repulle, \* Tel)  
 Tenally (Tenáli, Tel)  
 Bapatla (Bapatlu, \* Tel)  
 Ponnuru (Ponnúru, Tel)  
 Naisanapett (Naisanápéta, Tel Naisanapet \*)  
 Vinoocondrah (Vinukonda, \* Tel)  
 Dancheppully (Dāchepullo, Tel Dichepalle \*)  
 Tooturicote (Tuturikóta, Tel)  
 Sattenapully (Sattēnapulle, \* Tel)  
 Noozveed (Nūzvidu, Tel Nūzvid \*)

*Kurnool District*

Kurnool \* (Kurnúlu, Tel)  
 Atmakore (Átmakuru, Tel Átmakúr \*)  
 Nandikotore (Nandikotukuru, Tel Nandikotlu \*).  
 Calwa (Kálwa, Tel)  
 Nandhal (Nandálú, Tel Nandjál \*)  
 Patticoondrah (Patikonda, \* Tel)  
 Koilkuntla (Kóilkuntlu, Tel Koilkuntla \*).  
 Suwai (Shuválla, Tel Suvai \*)  
 Cumbum \* (Kumbhamu, Tel)  
 Marcapore (Máikapuramu, Tel Máikapuri \*).  
 Puzupilly (Pūzupili, \* Tel)  
 Giddalore (Giddaluru, Tel.)  
 Owk \* (Áuku, Tel)  
 Ramalcottah (Rámallakóta, Tel Rámallakót \*)

*Madras District*

Madras \* (Shennappattanam, Tam)  
 Mount Road

*Madura District*

Madurai \* (Mithurai, Tam)  
 Sholavandam (Shólavandán, Tam Sholavandán \*).  
 Thoonungulam (Thoonungalam, \* Tam).  
 Oosilampatty (Usilampatti, Tam)  
 Meloor (Mélú, Tam Melur \*)  
 Dindigul \* (Tindukkal, Tam)  
 Nilacottah (Nilakkóta, Tam).

*Madura District—(Continued)*

Vedasundoo (Védasandúr, Tam).  
 Periyacoolam (Periyakkulam, Tam Periyakulam \*)  
 Chinnammanore (Shinnammazur, Tam. Chinnamman-  
 nūr \*)  
 Pulney (Pazhani, Tam Palni \*)  
 Shivagunga (Shivakkangai, Tam. Sivaganga \*).  
 Tirupatore (Tirupattúr, Tam).  
 Ramnad (Ramanáthapuram, Tam Ramnad \*)  
 Moothoocoolatole (Muthukkulattúr, Tam Mutukula-  
 tūi \*)  
 Tiruoshooly (Tiruchuzhi, Tam Tirushuli \*)  
 Trivethalur (Tiruvadanu, Tam)  
 Paumben (Pámban, \* Tam)  
 Kodaykanal (Kodikkáhal, Tam Kodaikáhal \*).  
 Tallucoolam (Tallúkkulam, Tam)  
 Tiruparacoodram (Tirupparanguniam, Tam Tiru-  
 parankundram \*)  
 Aruppoocottah (Arupukkóttai, Tam. Arupukkóta \*).

*Neulgherry District*

Ootacamund \* (Ottagamandu, Tam)  
 Goodalore (Kudalú, Tam Gúdalu \*)  
 Coonoor \* (Kunnú, Tam)

*Nellore District*

Nellore \* (Nellúru, Tel)  
 Socioorpett (Sulúrupeta, Tel)  
 Vencatigherry (Venkatagiri, \* Tel)  
 Goodoor (Gúdu, Tel Gúdur \*)  
 Ranpore (Rápurú, Tel Rápur \*)  
 Atmakore (Átmakúru, Tel Átmakúr \*).  
 Cauvly (Kával, \* Tel)  
 Oodiyagherly (Udayagiri, \* Tel)  
 Candoorore (Kandukuru, Tel Kandakú \*).  
 Caugherry (Kangiri, \* Tel).  
 Ongole \* (Vangolu, Tel).  
 Addank (Áddank, \* Tel).  
 Podily (Podilu, Tel Podili \*)  
 Darsly (Darslu, Tel Darsi \*)  
 Alloor (Állúru, Tel Állur \*)  
 Cottapatam (Kottapatnamu, Tel. Kottapatam \*).

*Salem District.*

Salem \* (Shélam, Tam)  
 Altoor (Áttú Tam Atur \*)  
 Namcul (Nammakkal, Tam Námakkal \*).  
 Puamatty (Paramatti, Tam)  
 Tanchengode (Tiruchengódu, Tam Tanchengód \*)  
 Shunkerdigoo (Shangagutturukkam, Tam. Sankari-  
 ding \*)  
 Rasipole (Rásippuram, Tam)  
 Dharmapoor (Dharmappuram, Tam Dharmapur \*)  
 Pennagaram (Pennágaram, Tam)  
 Oosoor (Oosúru, Tam Oosú \*)  
 Deencimottah (Pengamkottai, Tam Deencimkóta \*).  
 Krishnagherly (Krishtinnakku, Tam Krishnagiri \*)  
 Tirupore (Tirupatturam, Tam Tirupatur \*)  
 Vanyambandy (Ványambadi, \* Tam)  
 Ootancaray (Úttangaru, Tam Úttankarai \*)  
 Shevaroy Hills \* (Shēvarájamalai, Tam)

*Tanjore District.*

Tanjore \* (Tānjáru, Tam)  
 Tiruvady (Tiruvádu, Tam Tiruvádi \*)  
 Vallur (Vallur, \* Tam)  
 Combrcouam (Kumbakonam, Tam Kumbakónam \*)  
 Maduraijoon (Máttijáccunam, Tam)  
 Mannargoody (Mannákkudi, Tam Mannárgudi \*).  
 Pattocottah (Pattukottai, Tam Patukóta \*)  
 Arantunay (Arandāngi, Tam Arantungr \*).  
 Tanquebai \* (Tāngambādi, Tam)  
 Shiyaly (Shiyálu, Tam Shiyáhi \*).  
 Mayavaram (Máivaram, \* Tam)  
 Nannilam (Nannilam, \* Tam)  
 Nagapatam \* (Nagappatturam, Tam).  
 Tiruvalore (Tiruválu, \* Tam)  
 Tirupooddy (Tiruttappundi, Tam Tiruttai-  
 pundi \*)  
 Vedaranyam (Vēthāraniam, Tam)  
 Valangudi (Valangudi, Tam)  
 Sawymullay (Shayammalai, Tam)  
 Perilur (Perilur, Tam)  
 Tiruocotopully (Tirukattappulhi, Tam.).  
 Tirupooddy (Tirupundi, Tam)

*Tellicherry District*

Tellicherry \* (Telasherry, Mal)  
 Taliparamba \* (Talippuramba, Mal)

CHARTERS RELATING  
TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY  
FROM 1600 TO 1761.

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REPRINTED FROM A FORMER COLLECTION WITH SOME ADDITIONS  
AND A PREFACE,

BY  
JOHN SHAW, ESQUIRE.

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*For the Government of Madras.*

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MADRAS:  
PRINTED BY R. HILL, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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1887.

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# CHARTERS RELATING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY FROM 1600 TO 1761.

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CHARTER GRANTED BY QUEEN *ELIZABETH*, TO THE GOVERNOR AND  
COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-  
INDIES,

Dated the 31st *December*, in the 43rd Year of Her Reign, *Anno Domini*, 1600.

**E***ELIZABETH*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *England, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our Officers, Ministers and Subjects, and to all other People, as well within this our Realm of *England* as elsewhere, under our Obedience and Jurisdiction, or otherwise, unto whom these our Letters Patents shall be seen, shewed or read, greeting. WHEREAS our most dear and loving Cousin, *George, Earl of Cumberland*, and our well-beloved Subjects, *Sir John Hart*, of *London*, Knight, *Sir John Spencer*, of *London*, Knight, *Sir Edward Michelborne*, Knight, *William Cavendish*, Esq.; *Paul Banning*, *Robert Lee*, *Leonard Hollyday*, *John Watts*, *John Moore*, *Edward Holmeden*, *Robert Hampson*, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Campbell*, Citizens and Aldermen of *London*; *Edward Barker*, Esq.; *Thomas Marsh*, Esq.; *Samuel Backhouse*, Esq.; *James Lancaster*, *Richard Staper*, *Thomas Cordell*, *William Garway*, *Oliver Stile*, *William Quarts*, *Bartholomew Barnes*, *William Offely*, *Robert Chamberlain*, *John Harvey*, *Richard Wiseman*, *William Stone*, *Francis Cherry*, *Thomas Allabaster*, *Richard Barrett*, *John Swinnarton the Younger*, *Thomas Garway*, *William Romney*, *James Bean*, *John Eldred*, *Andrew Banning*, *Edward Leaving*, *Thomas Juxon*, *Nicholus Leat*, *John Woollestenholm*, *Nicholas Pierd*, *William Chamber*, *Rowland Blackhouse*, *Humphrey Smith*, *Robert Sandye*, *Henry Robinson*, *Richard Pointell*, *John Heylord*, *William Harrison*, *Humphrey Stile*, *Humphrey Robinson*, *Nicholas Ferror*, *Thomas Farrington*, *John Comb*, *Robert Offely*, *Roger How*, *John Hewitt*, *James Turner*, *Morrice Abbott*, *Robert Carrell*, *Robert Brooke*, *Richard Chamberlaine*, *George Chamberlaine*, *Leonard White*, *John Cornelius*, *Ralph Busby*, *William Jenning*, *Giles Parslow*, *Robert Bell*, *Thomas White*, *Nicholas Ling*, *William Palmer*, *Ellis Cripps*, *George Bowles*, *Nicholas Cripps*, *John Merrick*, *Humphrey Handford*, *Thomas Sinmons*, *Robert Cocks*, *William Walstall*, *John Humphrey*, *Thomas Bostock*, *Bartholomew Holland*, *Richard Cock*, *William Walton*, *William Freeman*, *Thomas Southake*, *John Frier*, *Francis Dent*, *Richard Ball*, *Richard Pears*, *Roger Henning*, *Robert Cobe*, *Robert Robinson*, *Francis Evington*, *Francis Taylor*, *Thomas Westrowe*, *John Middleton*, *Robert Gore*, *Ralph Gore*, *William Cater*, *George Cater*, *John Busbridge*, *Thomas Hauton*, *William Bond*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, *William Cotton*, *John Stockley*, *Roger Arfield*, *Augustine Skinner*, *Richard Wiche*, *Robert Towertson*, *Richard Tailby*, *Robert Middleton*, *Robert*

*Elizabeth*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *England*, &c. To all her Subjects, &c., sends greeting. Whereas our Cousin, the *Earl of Cumberland*, and our Subjects, *Sir John Hart*, &c.

*Bateman, Richard Costan, Robert Walldoe, Richard Wragge, John Wragge, William Dale, Laurence Walldoe, Henry Bridgman, Samuel Armitage, Edward Harrison, Edmund Nicholson, Clement Moseley, John Newman, Humphrey Wallcot, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Bothby, John Cowelman, Reginald Green, Richard Burrell, Robert Mildmay, William Hind, George Chandler, Edward Lutterford, William Burrell, Stephen Harvey, Thomas Henshaw, William Ferris, William Adderley, William Hewit, William Fisher, Joseph Talbanck, Nicholas Manley, Nicholas Salter, William Willaston, William Angell, Nicholas Barnsley, John Hawkins, Roger Dye, Richard Clarke, Thomas Hewit, George Whitmore, Henry Polstead, William Greenwell, Robert Johnson, Bartholomew Haggett, Humphrey Bass, Robert Buck, Ambrose Wheeler, William Hale, Richard Hall, jun., John Hodgson, Alphonsus Fowl, Edmund Spencer, Robert Dewsey, Richard Piott, William Bonham, Edward Barkham, George Coles, Ralph Haymor, James Cullymer, Samuel Hare, George Utley, Gregory Allen, Henry Archer, Jeffery Kuby, John Cason, Richard Beale, Thomas Shipton, John Fletcher, Thomas Talbot, Robert Pennington, Humphrey Millward, Richard Hearne, Ralph Allyn, John Brooke, Anthony Gibson, Robert Kayes, Hugh Crompton, Richard Washer, George Holman, Morrice Luelling, Richard Parsons, Francis Barker, William Turner, John Greenwood, Richard Dean, Richard Ironside, George Smythe, James Dunkin, Edward Walter, Andrew Chamberlain, Robert Stratford, Anthony Stratford, William Millett, Simon Laurence, Thomas Liddall, Stephen Hodson, Richard Wright, William Starkey, William Smith, John Ellecot, Robert Bailey, and Roger Cotton,* have of our certain Knowledge been Petitioners unto us, for our Royal Assent and Licence to be granted unto them, that they, at their own Adventures, Costs and Charges, as well as for the Honour of this our Realm of *England*, as for the Increase of our Navigation, and Advancement of Trade of Merchandize, within our said Realms and the Dominions of the same, might adventure and set forth one or more Voyages, with convenient Number of Ships and Pinnaces, by way of Traffick and Merchandize to the *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia* and *Africa*, and to as many of the Islands, Ports and Cities, Towns and Places, thereabouts, as where Trade and Traffic may by all Likelihood be discovered, established or had; divers of which Countries, and many of the Islands, Cities and Ports thereof, have long since been discovered by others of our Subjects, albeit not frequented in Trade of Merchandize. KNOW YE THEREFORE, that we greatly tendering the Honour of our Nation, the Wealth of our People, and the Encouragement of them, and others of our loving Subjects in their good Enterprizes, for the Increase of our Navigation, and the Advancement of lawful Traffick, to the Benefit of our Common Wealth, have of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto our said loving Subjects, before in these Presents expressly named, that they and every of them from henceforth be, and shall be one Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, one Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do order, make, ordain, constitute, establish and declare, by these Presents, and that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they shall have Succession, and

Have petitioned us  
for our Royal  
Licence to trade

to the East-Indies.

Know ye therefore,  
that we tendering  
the Advancement of  
the Nation, &c.

do grant to our  
Subjects before  
expressed, that they be  
a Body Corporate,  
by the Name of the  
Governor and Com-  
pany of Merchants of  
London, trading into  
the East-Indies.

that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, be and shall be, at all Times hereafter, Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, and capable in Law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, Lands, Rents, Priviledges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments of whatsoever Kind, Nature, and Quality so ever they be, to them and their Successors. And also to give, grant, demise, alien, Assign and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other Things, by the same Name that to them shall or may appertain to do. And that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form, as any other our liege People of this our Realm of *England*, being Persons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute. And that *The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, may have a Common Seal, to serve for all the Causes and Business of them and their Successors. And that it shall and may be lawful to *The said Governor and Company*, and their Successors, the same Seal, from Time to Time, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, and to make new or alter, as to them shall seem expedient. And further, we will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do ordain, that there shall be, from henceforth one of the same Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form, as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called *The Governor of the said Company*, and that there shall be from henceforth Twenty-Four of the said Company, to be elected and appointed, in such Form, as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called *The Committees of the said Company*, who, together with *The Governor of the said Company* for the Time being, shall have the Direction of the Voyages, of or for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereto belonging, and also the Sale of all Merchandizes returned in the Voyages, of or for the said Company, and the managing and handling of all other Things belonging to the said Company, and for the better Execution of this our Will and Grant in this Behalf; We have assigned, nominated, constituted and made, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do assign, nominate, constitute and make, the said *Thomas Smith*, Alderman of *London*, to be the First and present Governor of the said Company, to continue in the said Office, from the Date of these Presents, until another of the said Company shall in due Manner be chosen and sworn unto the said Office, according to the Ordinances and Provisions hereafter in these Presents expressed and declared, if the said *Thomas Smith* shall so long live; and also we have assigned, nominated and appointed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do assign, nominate, constitute and make, the said *Paul Banning*, *Leonard Hollyday*, *John Moore*, *Edward Holmeden*, *Richard Staper*, *Thomas Cordell*, *William Garway*, *Oliver*

That accordingly they have Succession and be capable of purchasing Lands, &c.

And of disposing of them, &c.

And may plead and be impleaded, &c.

In the same manner as any other our liege People.

And the said Governor and Company may have a Common Seal;

which may be changed as shall seem expedient to them.

One of the Company to be Governor.

And 24 to be Committees.

To have the Direction of all Shipping, &c. and Sale of Merchandizes, &c.

*Thomas Smith*, Alderman, to be 1st and present Governor.

And *Paul Banning*, &c. Committees.



*Style, James Lancaster, Richard Wiseman, Francis Cherry, Thomas Allabaster, William Romney, Roger How, William Chambers, Robert Sandye, John Eldred, Richard Wiche, John Hylord, John Middleton, John Comb, William Harrison, Nicholas Ling and Robert Bell, to be the Twenty-Four First and present Committees of the said Company, to continue in the said Office of Committees of the said Company, from the Date of these Presents, for One whole Year next following. And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for The said Governor and Company, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always one, from Time to Time, to elect, nominate, and appoint one of the said Company, to be Deputy to the said Governor, which Deputy shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor and Five or more of the Committees of the said Company for the Time being, well, faithfully and truly to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company, and after his Oath, so taken, shall and may, from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do : And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that they or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy to be one, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, shall and may have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the First Day of July, or at any Time within Six Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be appointed from Time to Time by the Governor, or in his Absence by the Deputy of the said Governor for the Time being, and that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governor, or Deputy of the said Governor, and the said Company for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, to elect and nominate one of the said Company, which shall be Governor of the said Company for one whole Year, from thence next following, which Person, being so elected and nominated to be Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, before he be admitted to the Execution of the said Office, shall take a Corporal Oath before the last Governor, being his Predecessor or his Deputy, and any Six or more of the Committees of the said Company for the Time being, that he shall, from Time to Time, well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in all Things concerning the same ; and that immediately after the said Oath so taken, he shall and may execute and use the said Office of Governor of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next following : And in like Sort we will and grant, that as well every one above-named to be of the said Company or Fellowship, as all others hereafter to be admitted, or free of the said Company, shall take a Corporal Oath before the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to such Effect, as by the said Governor and Company, or the more Part of them, in any publick Court to be held for the said Company, shall be in reasonable Manner set down and devised, before they shall be allowed, or*

And the said  
Governor and  
Company may  
choose

a Deputy, who shall  
take an Oath.

And the said  
Governor and  
Company may,

yearly in July,

choose a new  
Governor,  
for a whole Year,  
who shall take an  
Oath.

All Persons free of  
the said Company to  
take an Oath.

admitted to trade or traffick, as a Freeman of the said Company. And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that the said Governor, or the Deputy of the said Governor, and the Company and their Successors, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, or the Deputy of the Governor, from Time to Time, to be one, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times, hereafter have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the First Day of *July*, or at any Time within Six Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be from Time to Time appointed, by the said Governor of the said Company, or in his Absence, by his Deputy: And that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor or his Deputy, and the Company for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, to elect and nominate Twenty-Four of the said Company, which shall be Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next ensuing, which Persons, being so elected and nominated to be Committees of the said Company, as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the Execution of their said Offices, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor or his Deputy, and any Six or more of the said Committees of the said Company, being their last Predecessors for the Time being, that they and every of them, shall well and faithfully perform their said Office of Committees, in all Things concerning the same, and that immediately after the said Oath so taken, they shall and may execute and use their said Offices of Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next following; and moreover our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, the Governor of the said Company for the Time being, at any Time within One Year, after that he shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of the Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die or to be removed from the said Office, which Governor, not demeaning himself well in his said Office, we will to be removeable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, which shall be present, at any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Residue of the said Company for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any such Governor, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place as they shall think fit, for the Election of the Governor of the said Company; and that the said Company, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate one other of the said Company, to be Governor of the same Company, in the Place or Stead of him that so died, or was so removed, which Person, being so elected and nominated to the Office of Governor of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof; and this to be done from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall so require. And also our Will and Pleasure is,

And we grant to the said Company, Power every Year, in *July*,

to elect 24 Committees,

who shall be sworn.

And if the said Governor shall die or be removed,

another may be chosen;

who shall exercise the said Office during the Residue of the Year.

And on the Death or  
Removal of any of  
the Committees,

the Governor and  
Company may elect  
others in their Stead,  
for the Residue of  
the Year, taking an  
Oath.

And we do grant to  
the said Company,  
and all that shall be  
thereof;

And their Sons of 21  
Years;

And their Appren-  
tices, Factors and  
Servants employed  
in the East-Indies;

That they may, by  
the Space of 15 Years  
from Christmas last,  
trade into the East-  
Indies;

From the Cape  
of Good Hope to  
the Streights of  
Magellan:  
According as shall be  
limited by any pub-  
lick Court;

and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, any of the Committees of the said Company for the Time being, at any Time within One Year, next after that they or any of them shall be nominated, elected, and sworn to the Office of Committees of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die or be removed from the said Office, which Committees, not demeaning themselves well in their said Office, we will to be removeable, at the Pleasure of The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor of the said Company for the Time being, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company* for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy to be one, within convenient Time, after the Death or removing of any of the said Committees, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as is or shall be usual and accustomed, for the Election of The Governor of the said Company, or where else The Governor of the said Company for the Time being, or his Deputy, shall appoint; and that The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be one, being then and there present, shall and may then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate one or more of the said Company, to be Committees of the same Company, in the Places and Steads, Place or Stead, of him or them that so died, or were or was so removed, which Person or Persons, so elected and nominated to the Office or Offices of Committee, or Committees, of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office and Offices, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof, and this to be done from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall require. And further we do, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, will and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they, and all that are or shall be of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every of them, and all the Sons of them, and every of them, at their several Ages of One and Twenty Years or upwards: And further, all such the Apprentices, Factors or Servants of them and of every of them, which hereafter shall be employed, by The said *Governor and Company*, in the said Trade of Merchandize, of or to the *East-Indies*, beyond the Seas, or any other the Places aforesaid, in any Part of the said *East-Indies*, or other the Places aforesaid, shall and may, by the Space of Fifteen Years, from the Feast of the Birth of our Lord GOD last past, before the Date hereof, freely traffick and use the Trade of Merchandize, by Seas, in and by such Ways and Passages already found out and discovered, or which hereafter shall be found out and discovered, as they shall esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia* and *Africa*, and into and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns, and Places of *Asia* and *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Streights of *Magellan*, where any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize may be used or had, and to and from every of them, in such Order, Manner, Form, Liberty and Condition, to all Intents and Purposes, as shall be, from Time to Time, at any publick Assembly or Court, held by or for The said *Governor and*

*Company*, by or between them of the said *Fellowship or Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them, for the Time being, present at such Assembly or Court, the Governor, or his Deputy, being always present at such Court or Assembly, limited and agreed, and not otherwise, without any Molestation, Impeachment or Disturbance, any Statute, Usage, Diversity of Religion or Faith, or any other Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding: So always the same Trade be not undertaken, nor addressed to any Country, Island, Port, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity with us, our Heirs or Successors, and who doth not or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking. AND further our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, from Time to Time to assemble themselves, for or about any the Matters, Causes, Affairs or Businesses of the said Trade, in any Place or Places, for the same convenient, during the said Term of Fifteen Years, within our Dominions or elsewhere, and there to hold Court for the said Company, and the Affairs thereof; and that also it shall and may be lawful, to and for them, or the more Part of them, being so assembled, and that shall then and there be present, in any such Place or Places, whereof the Governor, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, to make, ordain and constitute such, and so many reasonable Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, as to them, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall seem necessary and convenient, for the good Government of the same Company, and of all Factors, Masters, Mariners and other Officers, employed or to be employed in any of their Voyages, and for the better Advancement and Continuance of the said Trade and Traffick, and the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so made, to put in use and execute accordingly, and at their Pleasure to revoke or alter the same, or any of them, as Occasion shall require; and that The said *Governor and Company*, so often as they shall make, ordain or establish any such Laws, Constitutions, Orders or Ordinances, in Form aforesaid, shall and may lawfully impose, ordain, limit and provide such Pains, Punishments and Penalties, by Imprisonment of Body, or by Fines and Amerciaments, or by all or any of them, upon and against all Offenders, contrary to such Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, or any of them, as to The said *Governor and Company* for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, then and there being present, the said Governor, or his Deputy, being always one, shall seem necessary, requisite and convenient, for the observation of the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances; and the same Fine and Amerciaments shall and may levy, take and have, to the Use of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, without the Impediment of us, our Heirs or Successors, or of any the Officers or Ministers of us, our Heirs or Successors, and without any Account thereof, to us, our Heirs or Successors, to be rendered or made; all and singular which Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so as aforesaid to be made, we will to be duly observed and kept, under the Pains and Penalties therein to be

So as they trade not to any Place in Possession of a Christian Prince, in Amity with us, who will not accept of, but declares against such Trade.

And the Company to have Liberty, during the said 15 Years, to assemble together,

and make Laws, &c.

And revoke the same;

And impose such Penalties on Offenders,

as shall seem convenient;

To be for the Use of the said Company.

So as such Laws, &c., not repugnant to the Laws of England. And because the Company are unexperienced in the Commodities vendible in India; And may therefore carry some Sorts thither, which may be retained: We therefore grant them to carry out any unprohibited Goods, during the first 4 Voyages;

Free of Custom and all other Duties:

Yet the said Goods must be duly entered by the Customer, &c., before shipped aboard.

And for all Goods to be imported from India, during the said 15 Years,

the said Company shall have Six Months Time for paying Half of the Customs, &c., and other Six Months for the other Half, giving Bond for Payment thereof:

contained; so always as the said Laws, Orders, Constitutions, Ordinances, Imprisonments, Fines and Amerciaments be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, or Customs of this our Realm. And for as much as The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, have not yet experienced of the Kinds of Commodities and Merchandizes, which are or will be vendible, or to be uttered in the said Parts of the *East-Indies*, and therefore shall be driven to carry to those Parts, in their Voyages outward, divers and sundry Commodities, which are likely to be returned again into this our Realm: WE THEREFORE of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for the better encouraging of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the said East-Indies*, and for the Advancement of the said Trade, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, and to their Successors, that they and their Successors, during the Four First Voyages, which they shall make, or set forth, for or towards the said *East-Indies*, shall and may transport, and carry out of our Realm of *England*, and the Ports, Creeks and Havens thereof, all such and so much Goods and Merchandizes, being Goods and Merchandizes lawfully passable and transportable out of this Realm, and not prohibited to be transported by any Law or Statute of this Realm, as shall be by them, their Factors or Assigns, shipped in any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, to be employed in any of the said Four First Voyages, free of Custom, Subsidy or Poundage, or any other Duties or Payments, to us or our Successors, due or belonging, for the shipping or transporting of the same, or any of them; and yet nevertheless our Will and Pleasure is, and we do, by these Presents, straightly charge and command, that all and every such Goods and Merchandizes, so to be transported out of this Realm, from Time to Time, during the said Four First Voyages, as is aforesaid, shall, from Time to Time, be duly entered by the Customer, Controller, or other Officer of such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Goods and Merchandizes shall happen to be shipped and laden, before such Time as the same shall be shipped, or laden, to be transported as is aforesaid: AND also of our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that when and as often, at any Time, during the said Time and Space of Fifteen Years, as any Custom, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties, shall be due and payable unto us, our Heirs or Successors, for any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, to be returned out or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, unto our Port of *London*, or any of the Havens, Creeks, Members or Places to the same Port belonging, that the Customers and all other Officers for the Time being, of us, our Heirs or Successors, for or concerning Receipts of Customs, Poundage, Subsidies or other Duties, unto whom it shall appertain, shall upon the Request of The *Governor and Company of the said Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or any their Agents, Factors or Assigns, give unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, Six Months Time, for Payment of the One Half, and after those Six Months ended, other Six Months Time, for the Payment of the other Half, of their said Customs, Poundage, or other Subsidy or Duties, receiving good and sufficient Bonds, with Surety, to the Use of us, our Heirs and Successors, for the true Payment of the same accordingly;

and upon receipt of the said Bonds, with Surety, from Time to Time, to give unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, their Cocket or other Warrant, to take out and receive on Land the same Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, by Virtue thereof, without any Disturbance; and that also, as often as at any Time, during the said Time of

Whereupon they may land their said Goods.

Years, any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, laden from our Port of *London*, or any the Creeks, Members of Places to the same Port belonging, to be transported to or towards any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, shall happen to miscarry or be lost, before their safe Arrival or Discharge in the Ports, for and to which the same shall be sent, that then, and so often so much Custom, Poundage, Subsidies, or other Duties, as they answered to us, for the same, before their going forth of our said Ports, Havens or Creeks, shall, after due Proof made, before the Treasurer of *England*, for the Time being, of the said Loss, and the just Quantity thereof, be, by Virtue hereof, allowed to The said *Governor and Company*, their Agents or Factors, by Warrant of the said Treasurer, to the said Customers or Officers, in the next Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, that The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, shall or may ship, for or towards those Parts, according to the true Rates of the Customs, Poundage, or Subsidies, before paid for the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, so lost or miscarrying, or any Part thereof. And for that, The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, are like to bring to this our Realm, a much greater Quantity of foreign Commodities, from the Parts of the said *East-Indies*, than can be spent for the necessary Use of the same our Realm, which of Necessity must be transported into other Countries, and there vended, we, for us, our Heirs and Successors, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, do grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that at all Times, from Time to Time, during the Space of Thirteen Months, next after the Discharge of any the same foreign Commodities, so to be brought in, the Subsidies, Poundage, Customs, and other Duties for the same, being first paid or compounded for as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, or any other the natural Subjects of this our Realm, which may or shall buy the same of them, to transport the same in *English* Bottoms freely out of this Realm, as well ungarbled as garbled, without Payment of any further Custom, Poundage, or any further Subsidy, to us, our Heirs or Successors, for the same; whereof the Subsidy, Poundage, Customs or other Duties, shall be so formerly paid or compounded for as aforesaid, and so proved; and the said Customer, or other Officer or Officers, to whom it shall in that Behalf appertain, for the Time being, by Virtue hereof, shall, upon due and sufficient Proof thereof, made in the Custom-House of or belonging to the same Port of *London*, give them sufficient Cocket or Certificate for the safe passing out thereof accordingly: And to the End no Deceit be used herein, to us, our Heirs or Successors, Certificate shall be brought from the Collector of the Custom, Subsidy, Poundage or other Duties, inwards, of us, our Heirs or Successors, to the Collector of the Custom, Subsidy, Poundage or other Duties, outward, of us, our Heirs and Successors, that the said Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, have,

And for any Goods exported, that shall be lost before arrival in India,

the Company shall be allowed for Customs paid thereon,

out of the next Goods, that they shall pay Custom for, on Exportation.

For all foreign Commodities that shall be imported into this Realm, from India,

it shall be lawful for the Buyers thereof, within 13 months after the importing the same,

to transport them in English Ships, garbled or ungarbled, Free of Custom, &c.

And to prevent Fraud therein, the Certificate of the Collector inward shall be brought to the Collector outward, to prove the Payment of Custom thereon.

The said Company may carry out, in their first Voyage or Fleet now preparing,

£30,000 in Bullion : so as £6,000 thereof be first coined in the Mint, at the Tower.

And in every Voyage afterwards, during the said Term of 15 Years, as much Silver Bullion as they shall cause to be brought into England,

not exceeding £30,000 in a Voyage, £6,000 thereof being first coined at the Tower, as aforesaid :

And we do grant to the said Company,

during the said Term of 15 Years, the only and entire Trade to and from India :

within the Time limited, answered their due Custom, Subsidy, Poundage or other Duties, for the same inwards : AND moreover, we of our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, that it shall and may be lawful for them, their Factors or Assigns, in their First Voyage or Fleet, which is now in preparing for their First Adventure to the said *East-Indies*, to transport out of this our Realm of *England*, all such foreign Coin of Silver, either *Spanish* or other foreign Silver, as they have procured, prepared and gotten, or shall procure, prepare or get, as likewise all such other Coin of Silver, as they have procured or shall procure, to be coined in our Mint, within our *Tower of London*, out of such Plate or Bullion, as is or shall be provided, by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Factors or Assigns before the going forth of the same Fleet in this their First Voyage, so as the whole Quantity of Coin, or Monies to be transported, in this their said First Voyage, do not exceed the Value or Sum of £30,000 Sterling, and so as the Sum of £6,000 at the least, Parcel of the said Sum of £30,000, be first coined in our Mint, within our *Tower of London*, before the same shall be transported as aforesaid, any Law, Statute, Restraint or Prohibition, in that Behalf notwithstanding : And in like Manner, of our like especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have granted, and by these Presents, do for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, after the said First Voyage, set forth yearly, for and during the Residue of the said Term of Fifteen Years, to ship and transport out of this our Realm of *England*, or Dominions of the same, in any their other Voyages, to or towards any the Parts aforesaid, in Form afore-mentioned, all such foreign Coin of Silver, *Spanish* or other foreign Silver, or Bullion of Silver, as they shall, during the said Term, bring or cause to be brought into this Realm of *England*, from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the same Kind, Sort, Stamp or Fashion, which it shall have when they bring it in, or any other Form, Stamp or Fashion, to be coined within our Mint, within our *Tower of London*, at their Pleasure ; so as the whole Quantity of Coin or Monies, by them to be transported, in any their said Voyages, during the Residue of the said Terms, do not exceed the Value or Sum of £30,000, in any One Voyage ; and so as the Sum of £6,000 at the least, Parcel of the said Sum or Value of £30,000, so to be transported as aforesaid, be first coined, within our said *Tower of London*, before the same shall be transported in any of the said Voyages, any Law, Statute, Restraint or Prohibition, in that Behalf, in any wise notwithstanding : AND further we of our ample and abundant Grace, mere Motion and certain Knowledge, have granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they and their Successors, and their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for them and on their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall, for the said Term of Fifteen Years, have, use and enjoy, the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire and only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking, and using Feat and Trade of Merchandize, to and from the said *East-Indies*, and to

and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns and Places aforesaid, in such Manner and Form as is above-mentioned; and that they The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every particular and several Person, that now is or that hereafter shall be of that Company, or Incorporation, shall have full and free Authority, Liberty, Faculty, Licence and Power, in Form aforesaid, to trade and traffick to and from the said *East-Indies*, and all and every the Parts thereof, in Form aforesaid, according to the Orders, Ordinances and Agreements, hereafter to be made and agreed upon, by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, or the more Part of them, present at any Court or Publick Assembly, of or for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, being always present, at such Court or Assembly, and not otherwise: And for that the Ships, sailing into the said *East-Indies*, must take their due and proper Times, to proceed in their Voyages, which otherwise, as we well perceive, cannot be performed in the Rest of the Year following: THEREFORE we of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that, in any Time of Restraint, Six good Ships and Six good Pinnaces, well furnished with Ordnance, and other Munition for their Defence, and Five Hundred Mariners, English Men, to guide and sail in the same Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, at all Times, during the said Term of Fifteen Years, shall quietly be permitted and suffered to depart, and go in the said Voyages, according to the Purport of these Presents, without any Stay or Contradiction, by us, our Heirs or Successors, or by the Lord High Admiral, or any other Officer or Subject of us, our Heirs or Successors, for the Time being, in any wise, any Restraint, Law, Statute, Usage or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding. PROVIDED nevertheless, that if we shall, at any Time within the said Term of Fifteen Years, have just Cause to arm our Navy in Warlike Manner, in Defence of our Realm, or for Offence of our Enemies, or that it shall be found needful to join to the Navy of us, our Heirs or Successors, the Ships of our Subjects, to be also armed for the Wars, to such a Number as cannot be supplied, if the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces should be permitted to depart, as above is mentioned, then upon Knowledge given, by us, our Heirs or Successors, or by our Admiral to The said *Governor and Company*, about the 20th Day of the Month of *July*, or Three Months before The said *Governor and Company* shall begin to make ready the same Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, that we may not spare the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, and the Mariners requisite for them, to be out of our Realm, during the Time that our Navy shall be upon the Seas, that then The said *Governor and Company*, shall forbear to send Six such Ships and Six Pinnaces, for their Trade and Merchandize, until that we shall revoke or withdraw our said Navy from the said Service: AND we of our further Royal Favour, and of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that the said *East-Indies*, nor the Islands, Havens, Ports, Cities, Towns or Places thereof, nor of any Part thereof, shall not be visited, frequented or haunted, by any of the Subjects of us, our Heirs or Successors, during the same Term of

And for that Ships must proceed for India in proper Times,

we do grant, in any Time of Restraint, that 6 Ships and 6 Pinnaces, with 500 Men,

may be permitted to go in the said Voyages.

Provided nevertheless, that in case of War, &c.,

if it be needful to employ the said Ships, &c., in Defence of our Realm, and the said Company have Notice thereof,

then they shall forbear sending them.

And we do grant to the said Company that the said *East-Indies*, nor the Parts thereof, shall not be traded unto by our Subjects:



And by Virtue of our Prerogative, we strictly prohibit all our said Subjects from trading thereto,

other than the said Governor and Company, their Agents, &c.,

during the said Term of 15 Years, without Licence from the said Company;

Upon Pain of Forfeiture of the Goods, Ships and Furniture, so traded with:

One Half to us, and the other to the Company, which we clearly give them.

And Imprisonment of the Offenders, who shall not be delivered 'till they become bound in £1,000 or more, not to trade again thither, contrary to our Commandment.

The Company may grant licence to any Persons, to trade to or from the East-Indies, so as it be granted before the landing any Goods, and be under the Company's Seal. And we do condescend and grant to the said Company, that during the said 15 Years, we will not permit any one, contrary to these Letters Patents, to trade or pass to India, without Consent of the Company.

Fifteen Years, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents: And by Virtue of our Prerogative Royal, which we will not in that Behalf have argued, or brought in Question, we straitly charge, command and prohibit, for us, our Heirs and Successors, all the Subjects of us, our Heirs and Successors, of what Degree or Quality soever they be, that none of them, directly or indirectly, do visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffick or adventure, by way of Merchandize, into or from any of the said *East-Indies*, or into or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and such particular Persons as now be, or hereafter shall be of that Company, their Agents, Factors and Assigns, during the said Term of Fifteen Years, unless it be by and with such Licence and Agreement of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, in writing first had and obtained, under their Common Seal to be granted, upon Pain that every such Person or Persons, that shall trade or traffick into or from any of the said *East-Indies*, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, shall incur our Indignation, and the Forfeiture and Loss of the Goods, Merchandizes, and other Things whatsoever, which so shall be brought into this Realm of *England*, or any the Dominions of the same, contrary to our said Prohibition, or the Purport or true Meaning of these Presents, as also the Ship and Ships, with the Furniture thereof, wherein such Goods, Merchandizes or Things shall be brought; the One Half of all the said Forfeitures to be to us, our Heirs and Successors, and the other Half of all and every the said Forfeitures, we do, by these Presents, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, clearly and wholly for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*: And further all and every the said Offenders, for their said Contempt, to suffer Imprisonment, during our Pleasure, and such other Punishment, as to us, our Heirs or Successors, for so high a Contempt, shall seem meet and convenient, and not to be in any wise delivered, until they and every of them shall become bound unto the said Governor for the Time being, in the Sum of £1,000 at the least, at no Time then after, during this present Grant, to sail or traffick into any of the said *East-Indies*, contrary to our express Commandment, in that Behalf herein set down and published: And further, for the better Encouragement of Merchants, Strangers or others, to bring in Commodities into our Realm, we for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, that they and their Successors, may, from Time to Time, for any Consideration or Benefit, to be taken to their own Use, grant or give Licence, to any Person or Persons, to sail, trade or traffick, into or from any the said *East-Indies*, so as such Licence be granted or given, before such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes be laid on Land, and so as such Licence be made by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, under their Common Seal. And further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do condescend and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that we, our Heirs and Successors, during the said Term of Fifteen Years, will not grant Liberty, Licence or Power to any

Person or Persons whatsoever, contrary to the Tenor of these our Letters Patents, to sail, pass, trade or traffick to the said *East-Indies*, or into or from the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, without the Consent of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the most Part of them: And our Will and Pleasure is, and hereby we do also ordain, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be one, to admit into and to be of the said Company, all such Apprentices, to any of The said *Fellowship or Company*, and all such Servants and Factors, of and for the said Company, and all such other, as to them, or the most Part of them, present at any Court, held for the said Company, the Governor, or his Deputy, being one, shall be thought fit and agreeable, with the Orders and Ordinances to be made for the Government of the said Company. PROVIDED always, that if any of the Persons, before named and appointed, by these Presents, to be free of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, shall not before the going forth of the Fleet, appointed for this First Voyage, from the Port of *London*, bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers appointed, or which, within the Space of Twenty Days next after the Date hereof, shall be appointed, by The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, to receive the Contributions and Adventures, set down by the several Adventurers, in this last and present Voyage, now in hand, to be set forth, such Sums of Money as have been, by any of the said Persons, by these Presents nominated to be of the said Company, expressed, set down and written in a Book for that Purpose, and left in the Hands of the said *Thomas Smith*, Governor of the said Company, or of the said *Paul Banning*, Alderman of *London*, and subscribed with the Names of the same Adventurers, under their Hands, and agreed upon to be adventured in the said First Voyage, that then, it shall be lawful for The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, whereof the said Governor, or his Deputy, to be one, at any their General Court, or General Assembly, to remove, disfranchise and displace him or them, at their Wills and Pleasures: And The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for them and their Successors, do, by these Presents, covenant, promise and grant, to and with us, our Heirs and Successors, that they The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, in all and every such Voyages, as they at any Time or Times hereafter, during the said Term, shall make out of this Realm, by Virtue of this our Grant and Letters Patents, the First Voyage only excepted, shall and will, upon every Return which shall be made back again into this Realm, or any of our Dominions, or within Six Months next after every such Return, bring into this our Realm of *England*, from the said *East-Indies*, or from some other Parts, beyond the Seas, out of our Dominions, as great or greater Value in Bullion of Gold or Silver, or other foreign Coin of Gold or Silver respectively, for every Voyage, the First Voyage only excepted, as shall be by Force of these Presents transported and carried out of this Realm, by them or any of them, in any Kind of Silver abovesaid whatsoever, in any of the said Voyages; and that all such Silver, as by Virtue of this our Grant and Letters Patents, shall be shipped or laden by The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, to be transported out of this Realm, in any of

And we do ordain, that it may be lawful for the Company to admit Apprentices of any Freeman, and Factors, &c., to be of the said Company.

Provided that if any, so to be free as aforesaid, shall not, before going forth of the Fleet appointed for this Voyage, pay unto the Treasurer, within 20 Days next after the Date hereof, their under-written Sums, in the Book left in the Hands of *Thomas Smith*, Governor:

The said Persons shall be disfranchised and removed. And the said Company promise to us, That in every Voyage they make out of this Realm,

the first only excepted,

they will bring into England as much Bullion as they carried out,

Which is to be laden only at the Ports of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth,

and be entered by the Customer of the respective Port it is transported from, without paying Custom, &c. for the same :

And in like Manner all Gold and Silver, which shall be brought into this Realm, by the said Company, shall be duly entered before brought to land.

Provided nevertheless, that these Letters Patents shall not authorize the said Company

to trade to any Port in Possession of any Christian Prince or State, in Amity with us, that will not accept, but does declare against such Trade.

And if the said Trade shall not be profitable, then after 2 Years Warning to be given the said Company, this Grant shall be void :

If the said Governor and Company wish to have this Grant continued at the End of 15 Years, such Continuance not being hurtful to this Realm, either with the Conditions herein mentioned, or with Alteration or Qualification, then on the Petition of the said Company,

the said Voyages, shall from Time to Time, at the setting forth of every such particular Voyage, be shipped and laden at the Ports or Havens of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or at some of the same Ports or Havens, and at no other Port or Haven whatsoever, within this our Realm, or the Dominions thereof ; and that all and every such Silver, as from Time to Time shall be shipped and laden in the said Ports of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or any of them, to be by Force of these Presents transported out of this Realm, as is aforesaid, shall from Time to Time be duly entered by the Customer, Controller, Collector, or other Officer to whom it shall appertain, of every such Port or Haven, where the same shall happen to be shipped or laden, in the Custom-Book belonging to the said Port or Haven, before such Time as the same shall be shipped or laden, to be transported as is aforesaid, without any Custom, or Subsidy, to be paid for the same ; and that in like Manner, all and all Manner of Gold and Silver whatsoever, which shall be brought into this Realm, or any of our Dominions, by The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, according to the true Meaning of these Presents, shall likewise be, from Time to Time, duly entered by the Customer, Controller, or other Officer of every such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Gold or Silver shall happen to be unshipped, or brought to Land, before such Time as the same Gold or Silver, or any Part thereof, shall be unshipped or brought to Land, as is aforesaid. PROVIDED always, nevertheless, and our Will and Pleasure is, that these our Letters Patents, or any Thing therein contained, shall not in any Sort extend to give, or grant any Licence, Power or Authority unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, to undertake or address any Trade unto any Country, Port, Island, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, being already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity, with us, our Heirs or Successors, and which doth not, or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking, any Thing before in these Presents contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. PROVIDED also, that if it shall, hereafter appear to us, our Heirs or Successors, that this Grant or the Continuance thereof, in the Whole or in any Part thereof, shall not be profitable to us, our Heirs and Successors, or to this our Realm, that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Two Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by us, our Heirs or Successors, under our or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, this present Grant shall cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes : And further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do condescend and grant to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that if at the End of the said Term of Fifteen Years, it shall seem meet and convenient unto The said *Governor and Company*, or any the Parties aforesaid, that this present Grant shall be continued, and if that also it shall appear unto us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Continuance thereof shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to this our Realm, but that we shall find the further Continuance thereof profitable for us, our Heirs and Successors, and for our Realm, with such Conditions as are herein mentioned, or with some Alteration or Qualification

thereof, that then we, our Heirs or Successors, at the Instance and humble Petition of The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, to be made unto us, our Heirs and Successors, will grant and make unto The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, so suing for the same, and such other Person and Persons, our Subjects, as they shall nominate and appoint, or shall be by us, our Heirs or Successors, newly nominated, not exceeding in Number Twenty-four, new Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, in due Form of Law, with the like Covenants, Grants, Clauses and Articles, as in these Presents are contained, or with Addition of other necessary Articles, or changing of these into some other Parts, for and during the full Term of Fifteen Years, then next following; willing hereby, and straitly charging and commanding all and singular our Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffs, and all and singular other our Officers, Ministers, Liege Men and Subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring, helping and assisting unto The said *Governor and Company*, and to their Successors, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, Servants, Assigns and Ministers, and every of them, in executing and enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as on Sea, from Time to Time, when you or any of you shall thereunto be required, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or Restraint, heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided, or any other Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary in anyway notwithstanding; although express Mention of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants, by us, or any of our Progenitors, to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, before this Time made, in these Presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint, to the contrary heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness Ourselves, at *Westminster*, the Thirty-first Day of *December*, in the Three and Fortieth Year of our Reign.

new Letters Patents shall be granted under the Great Seal, &c., for 15 Years more:

All our Admirals, Vice Admirals, &c., to be aiding and assisting to the Governor and Company, &c. At Land or Sea, when thereto required.

In Witness, &c.

HUBERD.

CHARTER GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS  
OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-INDIES,

Bearing Date the Thirty-First of *May*, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of  
*JAMES I.*, *Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Nine.

James, by the  
Grace of God,  
King, &c.  
To all his  
Subjects and  
People,  
Greeting.

Recital of Queen  
Elizabeth's  
Charter.

**J**AMES, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, and to all other People, as well within Our said Realms, and Dominions, as elsewhere, under Our Obedience and Jurisdiction, or otherwise, unto whom these Our Letters Patent shall be seen, shewed or read, Greeting. WHEREAS Our late Dear Sister, Queen *Elizabeth*, of famous Memory, by Her Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date, at *Westminster*, the One and Thirtieth Day of *December*, in the Three and Fortieth Year of Her Reign, as well upon the Petitions of divers Merchants, and others of Her Subjects, of the City of *London*, who most humbly sued for Her Royal Assent and Licence to be granted unto them, that they at their own Adventures, Costs and Charges, as well for the Honour of Her Realm of *England*, as for the Increase of Her Navigation, and Advancement of Trade of Merchandize, within Her Realms, and the Dominions of the same, might adventure and set forth Voyages, with Ships and Pinnaces, by way of Traffick and Merchandize to the *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia* and *Africa*, and to as many of the Islands, Ports and Cities, Towns and Places thereabouts, as where Trade and Traffick of Merchandize might by all Likelihood be discovered, established or had, divers of which Countries, and many of the Islands, Cities and Parts thereof, had long before been discovered, by others of Her Subjects, albeit not frequented in Trade of Merchandize, as also upon other important Causes and Reasons, in the same Letters Patent mentioned, Her thereunto especially moving, did grant unto the said Merchants, and others of Her said Subjects, in the said Letters Patent expressly named, that they, and every of them, should from thenceforth be One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully did erect, make, ordain, constitute, establish and declare, and that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they should have Succession: And that they and their Successors, by the same Name, should at all Times then after, be Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, capable in Law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments of whatsoever Kind, Nature and Quality soever, to them and their Successors, and to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute, all and singular other Things, by the same Name, that to them should or might appertain to do: And that they and their Successors, by the same Name, might plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend

and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all Actions, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form as any other Her Liege People of Her Realm of *England*, being Persons able and capable in Law, might or could have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute; And that they and their Successors might have a Common Seal, and the same, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, make new or alter: And also that there should be One of the same Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as in the said Letters Patents is expressed, which should be called *The Governor of the said Company*; and likewise Four and Twenty of the said Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as in the same Letters Patents is expressed, which should be called the Committees of the said Company, who, together with *The Governor of the said Company* for the Time being, should have the Direction of the Voyages, of or for the said Company; and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging: And also the Sale of all Merchandizes Goods, and other Things, returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company; and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things belonging to the said Company.

AND did in and by the same Her Letters Patents, for the better Execution of Her said Grant, and the Government and Advancement of the said Company and Trade, give and grant unto *The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, divers and sundry other Grants, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions and Immunities, as by the said Letters Patents, more at large, it doth and may appear; and whereas the said Letters Patent, and the said Incorporation, were in and by the same Letters Patents limited, to endure and to have Continuance, but for the space of Fifteen Years then next following, with Promise also in the same Letters Patents contained, that if afterwards it should appear to Our said Dear Sister, Her Heirs or Successors, that the said Grant, or the Continuance thereof, in the Whole, or in any Part thereof, should not be profitable to Her, Her Heirs and Successors, or to Her said Realm; that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Two Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by Her, Her Heirs or Successors, under Her or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, that then the said Grant should cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as by the said Letters Patents also more at large may appear.

AND Whereas Our Right Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cousins and Councillors, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Our High Treasurer of *England*, *Charles*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Our High Admiral of *England*, and *Edward*, Earl of *Worcester*, Master of Our Horse, and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, *William*, Lord *Cavendish*, and Our Well-beloved Servant, *Sir Thomas Lake*, Knight, One of the Clerks of Our Signet, *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Sir John Spencer*, *Sir Leonard Holliday*, *Sir John Watts*, *Sir Thomas Cambell*, *Sir William Romeny*, *Sir Thomas Hayes*, *Sir James Lancaster*, *Sir Henry Middleton*, and *Sir Henry Lillo*, Knights: *John Leaman*, and *George Bolls*, Aldermen of Our City of *London*, *Paul Banninge*, *Thomas Marshe*, *Samuel Backhouse*, *Thomas Cordell*, *William Gareway*,

And whereas, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, with divers others, the present Members of the said Company have been Petitioners unto us, to grant unto them for ever, the same Title and Privileges which formerly they enjoyed, from Our late Dear Sister, with some other

Which is to be laden only at the Ports of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth,

and be entered by the Customer of the respective Port it is transported from, without paying Custom, &c. for the same :

And in like Manner all Gold and Silver, which shall be brought into this Realm, by the said Company, shall be duly entered before brought to Land.

Provided nevertheless, that these Letters Patents shall not authorize the said Company

to trade to any Port in Possession of any Christian Prince or State, in Amity with us, that will not accept, but does declare against such Trade.

And if the said Trade shall not be profitable, then after 2 Years Warning to be given the said Company, this Grant shall be void :

If the said Governor and Company wish to have this Grant continued at the End of 15 Years, such Continuance not being hurtful to this Realm, either with the Conditions herein mentioned, or with Alteration or Qualification, then on the Petition of the said Company,

the said Voyages, shall from Time to Time, at the setting forth of every such particular Voyage, be shipped and laden at the Ports or Havens of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or at some of the same Ports or Havens, and at no other Port or Haven whatsoever, within this our Realm, or the Dominions thereof ; and that all and every such Silver, as from Time to Time shall be shipped and laden in the said Ports of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or any of them, to be by Force of these Presents transported out of this Realm, as is aforesaid, shall from Time to Time be duly entered by the Customer, Controller, Collector, or other Officer to whom it shall appertain, of every such Port or Haven, where the same shall happen to be shipped or laden, in the Custom-Book belonging to the said Port or Haven, before such Time as the same shall be shipped or laden, to be transported as is aforesaid, without any Custom, or Subsidy, to be paid for the same ; and that in like Manner, all and all Manner of Gold and Silver whatsoever, which shall be brought into this Realm, or any of our Dominions, by The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, according to the true Meaning of these Presents, shall likewise be, from Time to Time, duly entered by the Customer, Controller, or other Officer of every such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Gold or Silver shall happen to be unshipped, or brought to Land, before such Time as the same Gold or Silver, or any Part thereof, shall be unshipped or brought to Land, as is aforesaid. PROVIDED always, nevertheless, and our Will and Pleasure is, that these our Letters Patents, or any Thing therein contained, shall not in any Sort extend to give, or grant any Licence, Power or Authority unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, to undertake or address any Trade unto any Country, Port, Island, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, being already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity, with us, our Heirs or Successors, and which doth not, or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking, any Thing before in these Presents contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. PROVIDED also, that if it shall, hereafter appear to us, our Heirs or Successors, that this Grant or the Continuance thereof, in the Whole or in any Part thereof, shall not be profitable to us, our Heirs and Successors, or to this our Realm, that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Two Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by us, our Heirs or Successors, under our or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, this present Grant shall cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes : And further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do condescend and grant to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that if at the End of the said Term of Fifteen Years, it shall seem meet and convenient unto The said *Governor and Company*, or any the Parties aforesaid, that this present Grant shall be continued, and if that also it shall appear unto us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Continuance thereof shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to this our Realm, but that we shall find the further Continuance thereof profitable for us, our Heirs and Successors, and for our Realm, with such Conditions as are herein mentioned, or with some Alteration or Qualification

thereof, that then we, our Heirs or Successors, at the Instance and humble Petition of The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, to be made unto us, our Heirs and Successors, will grant and make unto The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, so suing for the same, and such other Person and Persons, our Subjects, as they shall nominate and appoint, or shall be by us, our Heirs or Successors, newly nominated, not exceeding in Number Twenty-four, new Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, in due Form of Law, with the like Covenants, Grants, Clauses and Articles, as in these Presents are contained, or with Addition of other necessary Articles, or changing of these into some other Parts, for and during the full Term of Fifteen Years, then next following; willing hereby, and straitly charging and commanding all and singular our Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffs, and all and singular other our Officers, Ministers, Liege Men and Subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring, helping and assisting unto The said *Governor and Company*, and to their Successors, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, Servants, Assigns and Ministers, and every of them, in executing and enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as on Sea, from Time to Time, when you or any of you shall thereunto be required, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or Restraint, heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided, or any other Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary in anyway notwithstanding; although express Mention of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants, by us, or any of our Progenitors, to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, before this Time made, in these Presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint, to the contrary heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness Ourself, at *Westminster*, the Thirty-first Day of *December*, in the Three and Fortieth Year of our Reign.

new Letters Patents shall be granted under the Great Seal, &c., for 15 Years more:

All our Admirals, Vice Admirals, &c., to be aiding and assisting to the Governor and Company, &c. At Land or Sea, when thereto required.

In Witness, &c.

HUBERD.



CHARTER GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS  
OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-INDIES,

Bearing Date the Thirty-First of *May*, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of  
*JAMES I., Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Nine.

James, by the  
Grace of God,  
King, &c.  
To all his  
Subjects and  
People,  
Greeting.

Recital of Queen  
Elizabeth's  
Charter.

**JAMES**, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, and to all other People, as well within Our said Realms, and Dominions, as elsewhere, under Our Obedience and Jurisdiction, or otherwise, unto whom these Our Letters Patent shall be seen, shewed or read, Greeting. WHEREAS Our late Dear Sister, Queen *Elizabeth*, of famous Memory, by Her Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date, at *Westminster*, the One and Thirtieth Day of *December*, in the Three and Fortieth Year of Her Reign, as well upon the Petitions of divers Merchants, and others of Her Subjects, of the City of *London*, who most humbly sued for Her Royal Assent and Licence to be granted unto them, that they at their own Adventures, Costs and Charges, as well for the Honour of Her Realm of *England*, as for the Increase of Her Navigation, and Advancement of Trade of Merchandize, within Her Realms, and the Dominions of the same, might adventure and set forth Voyages, with Ships and Pinnaces, by way of Traffick and Merchandize to the *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia* and *Africa*, and to as many of the Islands, Ports and Cities, Towns and Places thereabouts, as where Trade and Traffick of Merchandize might by all Likelihood be discovered, established or had, divers of which Countries, and many of the Islands, Cities and Parts thereof, had long before been discovered, by others of Her Subjects, albeit not frequented in Trade of Merchandize, as also upon other important Causes and Reasons, in the same Letters Patent mentioned, Her thereunto especially moving, did grant unto the said Merchants, and others of Her said Subjects, in the said Letters Patent expressly named, that they, and every of them, should from thenceforth be One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully did erect, make, ordain, constitute, establish and declare, and that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they should have Succession: And that they and their Successors, by the same Name, should at all Times then after, be Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, capable in Law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments of whatsoever Kind, Nature and Quality soever, to them and their Successors, and to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute, all and singular other Things, by the same Name, that to them should or might appertain to do: And that they and their Successors, by the same Name, might plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend

and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all Actions, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form as any other Her Liege People of Her Realm of *England*, being Persons able and capable in Law, might or could have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute; And that they and their Successors might have a Common Seal, and the same, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, make new or alter: And also that there should be One of the same Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as in the said Letters Patents is expressed, which should be called *The Governor of the said Company*; and likewise Four and Twenty of the said Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as in the same Letters Patents is expressed, which should be called the Committees of the said Company, who, together with *The Governor of the said Company* for the Time being, should have the Direction of the Voyages, of or for the said Company; and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging: And also the Sale of all Merchandizes Goods, and other Things, returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company; and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things belonging to the said Company.

AND did in and by the same Her Letters Patents, for the better Execution of Her said Grant, and the Government and Advancement of the said Company and Trade, give and grant unto *The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, divers and sundry other Grants, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions and Immunities, as by the said Letters Patents, more at large, it doth and may appear; and whereas the said Letters Patent, and the said Incorporation, were in and by the same Letters Patents limited, to endure and to have Continuance, but for the space of Fifteen Years then next following, with Promise also in the same Letters Patents contained, that if afterwards it should appear to Our said Dear Sister, Her Heirs or Successors, that the said Grant, or the Continuance thereof, in the Whole, or in any Part thereof, should not be profitable to Her, Her Heirs and Successors, or to Her said Realm; that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Two Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by Her, Her Heirs or Successors, under Her or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, that then the said Grant should cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as by the said Letters Patents also more at large may appear.

AND Whereas Our Right Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cousins and Councillors, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Our High Treasurer of *England*, *Charles*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Our High Admiral of *England*, and *Edward*, Earl of *Worcester*, Master of Our Horse, and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, *William*, Lord *Cavendish*, and Our Well-beloved Servant, *Sir Thomas Lake*, Knight, One of the Clerks of Our Signet, *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Sir John Spencer*, *Sir Leonard Holliday*, *Sir John Watts*, *Sir Thomas Cambell*, *Sir William Romeny*, *Sir Thomas Hayes*, *Sir James Lancaster*, *Sir Henry Middleton*, and *Sir Henry Lillo*, Knights: *John Leaman*, and *George Bolls*, Aldermen of Our City of *London*, *Paul Banninge*, *Thomas Marshe*, *Samuel Backhouse*, *Thomas Cordell*, *William Gareway*,

And whereas, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, with divers others, the present Members of the said Company have been Petitioners unto us, to grant unto them for ever, the same Title and Privileges which formerly they enjoyed, from Our late Dear Sister, with some other

Additions tending to  
their Benefit.

*Oliver Stile, William Quarles, John Eldred, Richard Wiseman, William Cockane, Richard Humble, Leonard White, Humphrey Walcot, John Harbie, John Highlorde, Edward Barkham, Robert Sandie, Robert Brooke, Thomas Farrington, James Cullimore, John Gardiner, William Greenwell, Humphrey Basse, Reynold Greene, William Harrison, Robert Bell, Hugh Hamersley, Nicholas Farrar, John Combe, Gyles Paslowe, Ralph Hamer, Edward Leavinge, Nicholas Leate, Thomas Symonds, Augustine Skynner, Nicholas Salter, John Newman, William Cater, William Freeman, Ralph Freeman, Thomas Juxon, Thomas Boothbie, Robert Middleton, Robert Bucke, William Dale, Robert Bateman, Rowland Backhouse, Richard Wiche, William Ferris, Robert Offley, Richard Byott, Thomas Gareway, William Chambré, Thomas Henshawe, Robert Cokes, Edward Croashawe, Richard Hearne, Humphrey Stile, Samuel Hare, Edward Harrison, Thomas Horton, Roger Heminge, William Hewett, Thomas Hewett, William Millett, William Meggs, Robert Johnson, William Jennings, Richard Gosson, Robert Gore, Ralph Gore, Francis Evington, John Potter, Francis Taylor, Thomas Westuray, John Westuray, Thomas Allabaster, Samuel Armitage, Morris Abbott, William Angell, Thomas Stiles, Thomas Barber, John Cornelius, Henry Polsteed, John Busbridge, Richard Burrell, William Burrell, Robert Carrell, Humphrey Hanforde, Richard Ironside, George Smithes, William Bonham, Ellis Crispe, Nicholas Crispe, William Albony, William Adderley, Roger Dye, John Cowper, Richard Pointell, Jeofferey Kirby, Ralph Busbie, Richard Chamberline, George Chamberlaine, John Ellacott, Henry Archer, Thomas Bostock, William Palmer, Henry Robinson, Humphrey Robinson, Richard Ball, Edward Allen, William Allen, William Bond, William Berblocke, Henry Bridgman, Nicholas Cage, William Cotton, Richard Beale, Humphrey Smith, John Worstenholme, William Willaston, George Whitmore, James Turner, William Turner, George Holman, Stephen Hodgshon, William Kellett, Bryan Kinaston, Thomas Carpenter, John Brooke, Robert Baylie, John Clinche, John Casson, John Fletcher, Stephen Harvie, Bartholomew Holland, Thomas Lydall, William Priestley, Robert Robinson, Thomas Southalke, Roger Godslave, Anthony Gibson, John Chamberlaine, John Hodgshon, Francis Dent, Humphrey Hawes, Thomas Cutler, Robert Ducie, William Bowdler, Christopher Cletherowe, John Greenwood, John Stockley, Christopher Nicholls, William Offley, Robert Stratford, Richard Stratford, John Morris, Richard Maplesden, Robert Pennington, Robert Keis, James Duncken, William Doggett, William Palmer, Robert Towerson, Edward Lutterford, Edmund Spencer, Thomas Shipton, Ralph Harrison, Charles Glascocke, William Walton, Nicholas Skinner, John Sherington, John Watts, George Walter, Richard Tailby, William Wastell, Richard Deane, John Bunckes, Henry Butler, Richard Cocks, George Bennet, Richard Wright, Robert Chilcott, Richard Bourne, Symond Harvie, Randall Hopkins, John Holloway, Thomas Richardson, William Pavier, Thomas Ball, Edward Beale, William Smith, John Merricke, Robert Mildemay, Henry Robinson, William Robinson, Peter Palmer, Robert Palmer, Simon Lawrence, Morris Luellyn, John Hinde, Erasmus Farrer, William Hale, Richard Hale, John Hawkins, Robert Waldoe, Thomas White, Thomas Trotter, Richard Brooke, George Chandler, William Williamson, Robert Wadson, Joseph Salbancke, George Pitts, William Kealing, William Hawkins, David Middleton, John Coachman, Thomas Wheateley, Thomas Talbott, Matthew Stocker, William Stoddard, Edmund Scot, Thomas Stevens, Richard Washer, Gregory Allen, Edward Walker, Richard Mountney, George Dorrington, Abraham Curtwright, John Chambers, Gresham Howgan, William*

*Compton, Matthew Browneridge, William Evans, Richard Evans, John Polhill, Jerrome Davis, Francis Haddon, Richard Hider, John Harper, Avery Dransfield, George Eyres, Martin Freeman, Richard Fusse, Henry Guy, Thomas Jefferies, Richard Howse, John Stoke, Ambrose Wheeler, Leonard Poe, Richard Strongith-arme, Owen Semper, Christopher Fisher, Richard Osmotherley, John Gearring, James Askewe, and Edward Lawman*; being all of them the now present Members and Freemen of the said Company, have, of Our certain Knowledge, been Petitioners unto Us, That We would be pleased, by Our Letters Patents, under Our Great Seal of *England*, to grant unto them, that they might from henceforth for ever, and in Perpetuity, be One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the said Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*; and likewise to grant unto them such Grants, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions and Immunities, as were formerly, by Our said late Dear Sister, in and by Her said Letters Patents, granted unto them; with some other Alterations and Additions, tending to the Benefit and Advancement of their said Trade and Traffick.

Know ye, that We having, with the Advice of Our Council, duly considered of their said Petitions, and the said Letters Patents and Grants of Our said Dear Sister; and finding, by certain Experience, that the Continuance of the said Company and Trade will not only be a very great Honour to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to Our Realms and Dominions, but also in many Respects profitable unto Us, and Our Common Wealth, and therefore graciously tendering the Encouragement and Advancement of the said Company, and their Welfare and Commodity; and to the End, they may the better be enabled to maintain and continue their Trade and Traffick into the said *East-Indies*, have, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto Our said loving Subjects, before in these Presents expressly and particularly named, that they and every of them, from henceforth for ever be, and shall be One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully for ever, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do erect, make, ordain, constitute, establish and declare, by these Presents, and that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they shall have perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, be, and at all Times hereafter for ever shall be, Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, and capable in Law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments, of whatsoever Kind, Nature and Quality soever they be, to them and their Successors: And also to give, grant, demise, alien, assign and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other Things, by the same name, that to them shall or may appertain to do: And that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and

Know ye, that We

have granted

unto Our said loving Subjects, that they for ever shall be One Body Corporate, by the Name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading into the East-Indies:

May possess Lands.

And may alien them:

And that they may plead and be impleaded, in all Courts, before what-

soever Judges, in all  
Suits, in such  
Manner as any other  
Our liege People :

And that they may  
have a Common Seal  
to alter at their  
Pleasure.

A Governor to be  
chosen of the said  
Company, and Four  
and Twenty Com-  
mittees, who shall  
have the Direction  
of the Voyages, Pro-  
vision of Shipping,  
Sale of Merchand-  
izes, and managing  
all other Business.

The Company to be  
governed only  
according to such  
Form as is in these  
Presents expressed :

Sir Thomas Smith,  
Knight, to be the  
First Governor, for  
One Year, and until  
a new Governor be  
chosen.

Appointment of 24  
First Committees, to  
continue for One  
Year, and so until  
new Committees  
shall be chosen.

Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form, as any other Our liege People of this Our Realm of *England*, being Persons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute : And that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, may have a Common Seal, to serve for all the Causes and Business of them, and their Successors ; and that it shall and may be lawful to The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, the same Seal, from Time to Time, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, and to make new or alter, as to them shall seem expedient.

AND further We will, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do ordain, that there shall be from henceforth One of The same Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called The *Governor of the said Company* ; and that there shall be from henceforth Twenty-Four of the said Company to be elected and appointed, in such Form as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called The *Committees of the said Company*, who, together with The *Governor of the said Company*, for the Time being, shall have the Direction of the Voyages, of or for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging ; and also the Sale of all Merchandizes, Goods and other Things returned, in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company ; and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things, belonging to the said Company.

AND We will, ordain and grant, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, shall from henceforth for ever be ruled, ordered and governed, according to such Manner and Form, as is hereafter in these Presents expressed, and not otherwise, nor in any other Sort or Form ; and that they shall have, hold, retain and enjoy the Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Jurisdictions and Immunities, only hereafter, in these Presents, granted and expressed, and no other : And for the better Execution of Our said Will and Grant, in this Behalf, We have assigned, nominated, constituted and made, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do assign, nominate, constitute, and make the said Sir *Thomas Smith*, Knight, to be the First and present Governor of the said Company, and to continue in the said Office, from the Date of these Presents, until the First Day of *July*, then next following (if the said Sir *Thomas Smith*, Knight, shall so long live) and so until a new Governor be chosen, by the said Company, in Form hereafter expressed.

AND also We have assigned, nominated and appointed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do assign, nominate, constitute, and make the said *John Eldred, William Cockaine, Humphrey Busse, Reynold Greene, William Harrison, Robert Bell, Hugh Hamersley, Ralph Freeman, Robert Middleton, William Cater, Ralph Hamor, Robert Johnson, Thomas Stylls, Nicholas Crispe, William Millett, William Jennings, Thomas Westwray, John Busbridge, William Bonham, Morris Abbott, Henry Robinson, Jeffrey Kirby,*

*George Bennett, and Humphrey Smith*, to be the Twenty-Four First and present Committees of the said Company, and to continue in the said Office of Committees of the said Company, from the Date of these Presents, until the said First Day of *July*, then also next following, and so until new Committees shall be chosen, in Form hereafter expressed.

AND further We will and grant by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always One, from Time to Time, to elect, nominate and appoint One of the said Company, to be Deputy to the said Governor; which Deputy shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor, and Five or more of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, well, faithfully, and truly, to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company; and after his Oath so taken, shall and may, from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do.

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, shall and may have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the First Day of *July*, or at any Time within Five Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be appointed from Time to Time by the Governor, or in his Absence by the Deputy of the said Governor, for the Time being: And that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or Deputy of the said Governor, and the said Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, who then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to elect and nominate One of the said Company, who shall be Governor of the same Company, for One whole Year from thence next following, which Person, being so elected and nominated to be Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, before he be admitted to the Execution of the said Office, shall take a Corporal Oath before the last Governor, being his Predecessor, or his Deputy, and any Five or more of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, that he shall, from Time to Time, well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in all Things concerning the same; and that immediately after the said Oath so taken, he shall and may execute and use the said Office of Governor of the said Company, for One whole Year from thence next following.

AND in like Sort, We will and grant, that as well every one above-named to be of The said *Company or Fellowship*, as all others hereafter to be admitted, or free of The said *Company*, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor of The said *Company*, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to such Effect, as by The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, in any publick Court to be held for The said *Company*, shall be in reasonable Manner set down and

The Governor and Company shall have Power to appoint One of the said Company to be Deputy, who shall take an Oath faithfully to execute his Office of Deputy, and shall act as Governor in the Absence of the Governor.

And they shall have Authority yearly on the First Day of *July*, or within Five Days after, to assemble in some convenient Place to be appointed by the Governor, or in his Absence by the Deputy:

And to elect One of the Company to be Governor for One whole Year.

And every one of the said Company shall take an Oath, before they shall be allowed to trade as a Freeman of the said Company.

devised, before they shall be allowed or admitted to trade or traffick as a Freeman of The said *Company*.

And the Governor and Company shall have Power, at the Beginning of July, to elect 24 Committees, for 1 Year, who shall take an Oath faithfully to perform their said Office.

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that the said Governor, or the Deputy of the said Governor, and the Company, and their Successors, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, or the Deputy of the Governor, from Time to Time, to be One, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the First Day of *July*, or at any Time within Five Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be from Time to Time appointed by the said Governor of the said Company, or in his Absence by his Deputy; and that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and the Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to elect and nominate Twenty-Four of the said Company, which shall be Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next ensuing, which Persons, being so elected and nominated to be Committees of the said Company, as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the Execution of their said Offices, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor or his Deputy, and any Five or more of the said Committees of the said Company, being their last Predecessors, for the Time being; that they, and every of them, shall well and faithfully perform their said Office of Committees, in all Things concerning the same; and that immediately after the said Oath taken, they shall and may execute, and use their said Offices of Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year from thence next following.

AND moreover Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time within One Year after that he shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of the Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die, or to be removed from the said Office, which Governor, not demeaning himself well in his said Office, We will to be removeable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, which shall be present at any their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company; that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Residue of the said Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any such Governor, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as they shall think fit, for the Election of the Governor of the said Company: And that the said Company, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall and may then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One other of the said Company, to be Governor of the same Company, in the Place and Stead of him that so died, or was so removed; which Person, being so elected and nominated to the Office of Governor of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the

And the Governor for Misdemeanor shall be removable at the Pleasure of the Company, or the greater Part at any General Court; on which Occasion, or on the Death of any Governor, a new Election may presently be made.

due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall so require.

AND also Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, any of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time, within One Year next after that they or any of them shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of Committees of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die, or be removed from the said Office, which Committees, not demeaning themselves well in their said Office, We will to be removeable at the Pleasure of The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any the said Committees, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as is or shall be usual and accustomed for the Election of the Governor of the said Company, or where else the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, shall appoint: And that The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One or more of the said Company, to be Committees of the said Company, in the Places and Steads, Place or Stead, of him or them that so died, or were or was so removed, which Person or Persons, so elected and nominated to the Office or Offices of Committee or Committees of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office and Offices, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall require.

The like for any Committees dying, or which shall be removed for Misdemeanor.

AND further We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they, and all that are or shall be of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every of them, and all the Sons of them, and every of them, at their several Ages of One and Twenty Years, or upwards; and further all such the Apprentices, Factors and Servants of them, and every of them, which hereafter shall be employed by The said *Governor and Company*, in the said Trade of Merchandize, of or to the *East-Indies*, beyond the Seas, or any other the Places aforesaid, in any Part of the said *East-Indies*, or other the Places aforesaid, shall and may from henceforth for ever, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, freely traffick and use the Trade of Merchandize by Seas, in and by such Ways and Passages, already found out and discovered, or which hereafter shall be found out and discovered, as they shall esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and into and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns and Places of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Streights of *Magellan*, where

The Freemen of the Company, and their Sons at their Ages of 21 Years, and upwards; and all such Apprentices, Factors and Servants as shall be employed by the said Governor and Company, in the *East-Indies*, may freely traffick into any Parts of *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, in such Manner as shall be at any General Court agreed upon: So the same be not undertaken to any Country, already in the lawful Possession of any Christian Prince, in League with Us, who will not accept of such Trade.



devised, before they shall be allowed or admitted to trade or traffick as a Freeman of The said *Company*.

And the Governor and Company shall have Power, at the Beginning of July, to elect 24 Committees, for 1 Year, who shall take an Oath faithfully to perform their said Office.

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that the said Governor, or the Deputy of the said Governor, and the Company, and their Successors, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, or the Deputy of the Governor, from Time to Time, to be One, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the First Day of *July*, or at any Time within Five Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be from Time to Time appointed by the said Governor of the said Company, or in his Absence by his Deputy; and that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and the Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to elect and nominate Twenty-Four of the said Company, which shall be Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next ensuing, which Persons, being so elected and nominated to be Committees of the said Company, as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the Execution of their said Offices, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor or his Deputy, and any Five or more of the said Committees of the said Company, being their last Predecessors, for the Time being; that they, and every of them, shall well and faithfully perform their said Office of Committees, in all Things concerning the same; and that immediately after the said Oath taken, they shall and may execute, and use their said Offices of Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year from thence next following.

And the Governor for Misdemeanor shall be removable at the Pleasure of the Company, or the greater Part at any General Court, on which Occasion, or on the Death of any Governor, a new Election may presently be made.

AND moreover Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time within One Year after that he shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of the Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die, or to be removed from the said Office, which Governor, not demeaning himself well in his said Office, We will to be removable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, which shall be present at any their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company; that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Residue of the said Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any such Governor, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as they shall think fit, for the Election of the Governor of the said Company: And that the said Company, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall and may then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One other of the said Company, to be Governor of the same Company, in the Place and Stead of him that so died, or was so removed; which Person, being so elected and nominated to the Office of Governor of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the

due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall so require.

AND also Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, any of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time, within One Year next after that they or any of them shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of Committees of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die, or be removed from the said Office, which Committees, not demeaning themselves well in their said Office, We will to be removeable at the Pleasure of The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any the said Committees, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as is or shall be usual and accustomed for the Election of the Governor of the said Company, or where else the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, shall appoint: And that The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One or more of the said Company, to be Committees of the said Company, in the Places and Steads, Place or Stead, of him or them that so died, or were or was so removed, which Person or Persons, so elected and nominated to the Office or Offices of Committee or Committees of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office and Offices, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall require.

The like for any Committees dying, or which shall be removed for Misdemeanor.

AND further We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they, and all that are or shall be of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every of them, and all the Sons of them, and every of them, at their several Ages of One and Twenty Years, or upwards; and further all such the Apprentices, Factors and Servants of them, and every of them, which hereafter shall be employed by The said *Governor and Company*, in the said Trade of Merchandize, of or to the *East-Indies*, beyond the Seas, or any other the Places aforesaid, in any Part of the said *East-Indies*, or other the Places aforesaid, shall and may from henceforth for ever, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, freely traffick and use the Trade of Merchandize by Seas, in and by such Ways and Passages, already found out and discovered, or which hereafter shall be found out and discovered, as they shall esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and into and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns and Places of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Streights of *Magellan*, where

The Freemen of the Company, and their Sons at their Ages of 21 Years, and upwards; and all such Apprentices, Factors and Servants as shall be employed by the said Governor and Company, in the *East-Indies*, may freely traffick into any Parts of *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, in such Manner as shall be at any General Court agreed upon: So the same be not undertaken to any Country, already in the lawful Possession of any Christian Prince, in League with Us, who will not accept of such Trade.

any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize may be used or had, and to and from every of them, in such Order, Manner, Form, Liberty and Condition, to all Intents and Purposes, as shall be, from Time to Time, at any publick Assembly or Court, holden by or for The said *Governor and Company*, by or between them of The said *Fellowship or Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them, for the Time being, present at such Assembly or Court, the Governor, or his Deputy, being always present at such Court or Assembly, limited and agreed, and not otherwise, without any Molestation, Impeachment or Disturbance, any Statute, Usage, Diversity of Religion or Faith, or any other Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding; so always the same Trade be not undertaken, or addressed to any Country, Island, Port, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity with Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and who doth not or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking.

AND further Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, from Time to Time, to assemble themselves, for or about any the Matters, Causes, Affairs or Business of the said Trade, in any Place or Places, for the same convenient, within Our Dominions, or elsewhere; and there to hold Court for the said Company, and the Affairs thereof: And that also it shall and may be lawful, to and for them, or the more Part of them, being so assembled, and that shall then and there be present, in any such Place or Places, whercof the Governor, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to make, ordain, and constitute such and so many reasonable Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, as to them, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall seem necessary and convenient, for the good Government of the same Company, and of all Factors, Masters, Mariners and other Officers, employed or to be employed, in any of their Voyages; and for the better Advancement and Continuance of the said Trade or Traffick; and the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so made, to put in Use and execute accordingly, and at their Pleasure to revoke, or alter the same, or any of them, as Occasion shall require: And that The said *Governor and Company* so often as they shall make, ordain or establish any such Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, in Form aforesaid, shall and may lawfully impose, ordain, limit and provide such Pains, Punishments and Penalties, by Imprisonment of Body, or by Fines and Amerciaments, or by all or any of them, upon and against all Offenders, contrary to such Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, or any of them, as to The said *Governor and Company* for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, then and there being present, the said Governor, or his Deputy, being always One, shall seem necessary, requisite and convenient, for the Observation of the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances: And the same Fines and Amerciaments shall and may levy, take and have, to the Use of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, without the Impediment of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or of any the Officers

The Governor and Company may hold Court in any Place, and there make Laws,

for the Government of the same Company, and of all Factors, Masters, Mariners and Officers employed in any of their Voyages, and put them in Execution.

And ordain Punishments, and Penalties by Imprisonment or Fines.

And levy them without the Impediment of Us, or our Officers,

or Ministers of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and without any Account therefore, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, to be rendered or made; all and singular which Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so as aforesaid to be made, We will to be duly observed and kept, under the Pains and Penalties therein to be contained; so always as the said Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, Imprisonment, Fines and Amerciaments be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, or Customs of this Our Realm.

so they be not contrary to the Laws to this Realm.

AND also of Our further especial Grace certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that when and as often as any Custom, Poundage, Subsidy or other Duties, shall be due and payable unto Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, to be returned, out or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns, or Places aforesaid, unto Our Port of *London*, or any of the Havens, Creeks, Members or Places, to the same Port belonging, that the Customers, and all other Officers for the Time being, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for or concerning Receipt of Custom, Poundage, Subsidies or other Duties, unto whom it shall appertain, shall, upon the Request of The *Governor and Company of the said Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or any their Agents, Factors or Assigns, give unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, Six Months Time, for the Payment of the One Half, and after those Six Months ended, other Six Months Time for the Payment of the other Half of their said Custom, Poundage, or other Subsidies or Duties, receiving good and sufficient Bond with Surety, to the Use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the true Payment of the same accordingly; and upon Receipt of the said Bonds with Surety, from Time to Time to give unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, their Cockets or other Warrants, to take out and receive on Land the same Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, by Virtue thereof, without any Disturbance: And that also as often as any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, laden from Our Port of *London*, or any of the Creeks, Members or Places to the same Port belonging, to be transported to or towards any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, shall happen to miscarry, or be lost before their safe Arrival, or Discharge in the Ports, for and to which the same shall be sent, that then and so often, so much Custom, Poundage, Subsidies, or other Duties as they answered to Us, for the same, before their going forth of Our said Ports, Havens or Creeks, shall after due Proof made, before the Treasurer of Our Realm of *England*, for the Time being, of the said Loss, and the just Quantity thereof, be by Virtue hereof allowed to The said *Governor and Company*, their Agent or Factors, by Warrant of the said Treasurer to the said Customers or Officers, in the next Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, that The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, shall or may ship for or towards those Parts, according to the true Rates of the Customs, Poundage or Subsidies, before paid for the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, so lost or miscarried, or any Part of them.

And as often as any Custom shall be due, for any Merchandizes returned, the Customers upon the Request of the Governor and Company shall give 6 Months Time for the Payment of the One Half, and other 6 Months for the Payment of the other Half,

upon Bond; and give Cockets to take on Land their Goods, without Disturbance:

And as often as any Goods, to be transported, shall happen to miscarry, before their Discharge, whither they are sent, so much Custom as they answered shall be allowed back again.

AND for that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, are like to bring into this Our Realm, a much

greater Quantity of foreign Commodities, from the Parts of the said *East-Indies*, than can be spent for the necessary Use of the same Our Realm, which of necessity must be transported into other Countries, and there vendid:—

Wh for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, do grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that at all Times, from Time to Time, during the Space of Thirteen Months, next after the Discharge of any the same foreign Commodities, so to be brought in, the Subsidies, Poundage, Customs, and other Duties for the same, being first paid or compounded for as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, or any other the natural Subjects of this Our Realm, which may or shall buy the same of them, to transport the same in *English Bottoms*, freely out of this Realm, without payment of any further Custom, Poundage, or any further Subsidy, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for the same; whereof the Subsidy, Poundage, Customs or other Duties, shall be so formerly paid or compounded for as aforesaid, and so proved: And the said Customer, or other Officer or Officers, to whom it shall in that Behalf appertain for the Time being, by Virtue hereof, shall, upon due and sufficient Proof thereof, made in the Custom-House, of or belonging to the same Port of *London*, give them sufficient Cockets or Certificate, for the safe passing out thereof accordingly. And to the End no Deceit be used herein, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, Certificate shall be brought from the Collector of the Custom, Subsidy, Poundage, or other Duties inwards, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, to the Collector of the Custom, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties outwards, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, that the said Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, have within the Time limited answered their due Custom, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties for the same inwards.

And moreover We of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion have granted, and by these Presents, do for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, to ship and transport out of this Our Realm of *England*, or Dominions of the same, in any their Voyages, to or towards any the Parts aforesaid, all such foreign Coin of Silver, *Spanish*, or other foreign Silver, or Bullion of Silver, as they shall bring, or cause to be brought, into this Realm of *England*, from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the same Kind, Sort, Stamp or Fashion, which it shall have, when they bring it in, or any other Form, Stamp or Fashion, to be coined, within Our Mints, within Our *Tower of London*, at their Pleasure, so as the whole Quantities of Coin or Monies, by them to be transported, in any their said Voyages, do not exceed the Value or Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds in any One Voyage.

And further We of Our ample and abundant Grace, mere Motion and certain Knowledge, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that they and their Successors, the said their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for their own or their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever hereafter have, use and enjoy the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire sole only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking, and using Feet

And during the Space of 13 Months, after the Discharge of any foreign Commodities, the Customs being first paid, it shall be lawful to transport the same freely without payment of further Customs

And moreover We of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion have granted, and by these Presents, do for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said Governor and Company, and their Successors, to ship and transport out of this Our Realm of England, or Dominions of the same, in any their Voyages, to or towards any the Parts aforesaid, all such foreign Coin of Silver, Spanish, or other foreign Silver, or Bullion of Silver, as they shall bring, or cause to be brought, into this Realm of England, from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the same Kind, Sort, Stamp or Fashion, which it shall have, when they bring it in, or any other Form, Stamp or Fashion, to be coined, within Our Mints, within Our Tower of London, at their Pleasure, so as the whole Quantities of Coin or Monies, by them to be transported, in any their said Voyages, do not exceed the Value or Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds in any One Voyage.

And further We of Our ample and abundant Grace, mere Motion and certain Knowledge, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and to their Successors, that they and their Successors, the said their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for their own or their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever hereafter have, use and enjoy the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire sole only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking, and using Feet

and Trade of Merchandize, to and from the said *East-Indies*, and to and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns and Places aforesaid, in such Manner and Form as is abovementioned: And that they The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every particular and several Person, that now is, or that hereafter shall be of that Company, or Incorporation, shall have full and free Authority, Liberty, Faculty, Licence and Power, in Form aforesaid, to trade and traffick to and from the said *East-Indies*, and all and every Parts thereof, in Form aforesaid, according to the Orders, Ordinances and Agreements, hereafter to be made and agreed upon, by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, or the more Part of them present at any Court or publick Assembly, of or for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, always present at such Court or Assembly, and not otherwise. AND for that the Ships sailing into the *East-Indies*, must take their due and proper Times to proceed in these Voyages, which otherwise, as we well perceive, cannot be performed in the Rest of the Year following:—

With full Power to trade according to their own Orders hereafter to be made, at a General Court by themselves.

THEREFORE We of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that in any Time of Restraint, Six good Ships and Six good Pinnaces, well furnished with Ordnance, and other Munition for their Defence, and Five Hundred of Mariners, Englishmen, to guide and sail in the same Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, at all Times, shall be quietly permitted, and suffered to depart, and go in the said Voyages, according to the Purport of these Presents, without any Stay or Contradiction, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or by the Lord High Admiral, or any other Officer or Subject of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for the Time being, in any wise, any Restraint, Law, Statute, Usage or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And in any Time of Restraint, they shall be suffered to go with 6 Ships and 6 Pinnaces, furnished with Ordnance, and 500 English Mariners;

any Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVIDED nevertheless, that if We shall at any Time have just Cause to arm Our Navy in warlike Manner, in Defence of Our Realm, or for Offence of Our Enemies, or that it shall be found needful to join to the Navy of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, the Ships of Our Subjects, to be also armed for the Wars, to such a Number as cannot be supplied, if the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces should be permitted to depart as above is mentioned, then upon Knowledge given, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or by Our Admiral, to The said *Governor and Company*, about the Twentieth Day of the Month of *July*, or Three Months before The said *Governor and Company* shall begin to make ready the same Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, that We may not spare the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, and the Mariners requisite for them, to be out of Our Realm, during the Time that Our Navy shall be upon the Seas, that then the said *Governor and Company* shall forbear to send such Six Ships, and Six Pinnaces, for their Trade of Merchandize, until that We shall revoke or withdraw Our said Navy from the said Service.

Except upon just cause for Defence of the Realm,

and then upon Knowledge given, and sufficient Warning, that then they shall forbear to send them,

until the Navy shall be withdrawn

AND We of Our further Royal Favour, and of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that the said *East-Indies*, nor the Islands, Havens, Ports, Cities, Towns or Places thereof, nor of any Part thereof, shall not be visited, frequented or haunted, by any of

The *East-Indies* shall not be visited by our Subjects, while these Presents remain in Force

the Subjects of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, during the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be or remain in Force, and not revoked or repealed, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents.

And We do straitly charge and prohibit all our Subjects, that none of them do trade into the said East-Indies, other than the Governor and Company, and their Assigns, unless it be by writing first had under their Common Seal, upon Pain of our Indignation and Forfeiture of their Goods;

As also their Ships and Furniture,

Half to Us, and Half to the Governor and Company.

And the Offenders to suffer Imprisonment during Pleasure, and not to be delivered until they shall become bound in £1,000 at least.

The Company may give Licence to any Person to traffick into or from the said East-Indies, so it be granted before such Goods be landed, by the Company, under their Common Seal.

AND by Virtue of Our Prerogative Royal, which We will not in that Behalf have argued, or brought in Question, We straitly charge, command and prohibit, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all the Subjects of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of what Degree or Quality soever they be, that none of them, directly or indirectly, do visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffick or adventure, by way of Merchandize, into or from any of the said *East-Indies*, or into or from any of the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and such particular Persons, as now be or hereafter shall be of that Company, their Agents, Factors and Assigns, during the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be or remain in Force, as aforesaid, unless it be by and with such Licence and Agreements of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, in writing first had and obtained, under their Common Seal, to be granted, upon Pain that every such Person or Persons, that shall trade or traffick into or from any of the said *East-Indies*, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, shall incur our Indignation, and the Forfeiture and Loss of the Goods, Merchandizes, and other Things whatsoever, which so shall be brought into this Realm of *England*, or any the Dominions of the same, contrary to Our said Prohibition, or the Purport or true Meanings of these Presents, or which The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, shall find, take and seize, in other Places out of Our Dominions, where the said Company, their Servants, Factors or Ministers, shall trade and traffick, by Virtue of these Our Letters Patents, as also the Ship and Ships, with the Furniture thereof, wherein such Goods, Merchandizes and other Things shall be brought, or shall be found, the One Half of all the said Forfeitures to be to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and the other Half of all and every the said Forfeitures, We do, by these Presents, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, clearly and wholly, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*.

AND further, all and every the said Offenders, for their said Contempt, to suffer Imprisonment, during Our Pleasure, and such other Punishment, as to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for so high a Contempt, shall seem meet and convenient, and not to be in any wise delivered, until they, and every of them, shall become bound unto the said Governor, for the Time being, in the Sum of One Thousand Pounds at the least, at no Time then after to sail or traffick into any of the said *East-Indies*, contrary to Our express Commandment, in that Behalf herein set down and published.

AND further, for the better Encouragement of Merchant Strangers, and others, to bring in Commodities into Our Realm, We, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, that they and their Successors may, from Time to Time, for any Consideration or Benefit, to be taken to their own Use, grant or give Licence, to any Person or Persons, to sail, trade or traffick, into or from any the said *East-Indies*, so as such Licence be granted or given, before

such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes be laid on Land, and so as such Licence be made by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, under their Common Seal.

AND further of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do condescend and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that We, Our Heirs and Successors, during all the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be and remain in Force as aforesaid, will not grant Liberty, Licence or Power, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, contrary to the Tenor of these Our Letters Patents, to sail, pass, trade or traffick to the said *East-Indies*, or into or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, without the Consent of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the most Part of them.

AND of Our more abundant Grace and Favour to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, We do hereby declare, that Our Will and Pleasure is, that if it shall so happen, that any of the Persons free, or to be free of this said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, who shall, before the going forth of any Ship or Fleet appointed for a Voyage, or otherwise, promise or agree, by writing under his or their Hands, to adventure any Sum or Sums of Money, towards the furnishing Provision or Maintenance of any Voyage or Voyages, set forth or to be set forth, or intended or meant to be set forth, by The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, present at any public Assembly, commonly called their General Court, shall not, within the Space of Twenty Days next after Warning given to him or them, by The said *Governor and Company*, or their known Officer or Minister, bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers, appointed for the Company, such Sums of Money as shall have been expressed and set down in writing, by the said Person or Persons, subscribed with the Name of the said Adventurer or Adventurers; that then and at all Times after, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them present, whereof the said Governor, or his Deputy, to be One, at any their General Court, or General Assembly, to remove and disfranchise him or them, and every such Person or Persons, at their Wills and Pleasures: And he or they, so removed and disfranchise, not to be permitted to trade into the said *East-Indies*, or any the Parts thereof, nor to have any Adventure or Stock, going or remaining with or amongst the said Company, without special Licence of The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them present, at any General Court, first had and obtained, in that Behalf, any Thing before, in these Presents, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

AND Our Will and Pleasure is, and hereby We do also ordain, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, to admit into and to be of the said Company, all such Apprentices to any of The said *Fellowship or Company*, and all such Servants or Factors, of or for the said Company, and all such others, as to them, or the most Part of them present at any Court, held

No Licence shall be granted to any Person, by Us, to trade to the said *East-Indies*,

without the Consent of the Company.

If any of the Company shall promise bywriting under his Hand to adventure any Sum of Money, and shall not within 20 Days after Warning given to him,

by their known Officer deliver unto the Treasurer appointed, such Sums as have been set down in writing, by him, that then he may be disfranchised

Apprentices, Servants, Factors and others, may be admitted.



for the said Company, the Governor, or his Deputy, being One, shall be thought fit and agreeable, with the Orders and Ordinances made and to be made for the Government of the said Company.

AND The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for them and their Successors, do by these Presents covenant, promise and grant, to and with Us, Our Heirs and Successors, that they The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, in all and every such Voyages, as they at any Time or Times hereafter shall make out of this Realm, by Virtue of this Our Grant and Letters Patents, the First Voyage only excepted, shall and will, upon every Return which shall be made back again into this Realm, or any of Our Dominions, or within Six Months next after every such Return, bring into this Our Realm of *England*, from the said *East-Indies*, or from some other Parts beyond the Seas, out of Our Dominions, as great or greater Value, in Bullion of Gold or Silver, or other foreign Coin of Gold or Silver respectively, for every Voyage, the First Voyage only excepted, as shall be, by Force of these Presents, transported and carried out of this Realm, by them or any of them, in any Kind of Silver abovesaid whatsoever, in any of the said Voyages; and that all such Silver as, by Virtue of this Our Grant and Letters Patents, shall be shipped or laden, by The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, to be transported out of this Realm, in any of the said Voyages, shall from Time to Time, at the setting forth of every such particular Voyage, be shipped and laden, at the Ports or Havens of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or at some of the same Ports or Havens, and at no other Port or Haven whatsoever, within this Our Realm, or the Dominions thereof; and that all and every such Silver, as from Time to Time shall be shipped and laden in the said Ports of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or any of them, to be, by Force of these Presents, transported out of this Our Realm, as is aforesaid, shall, from Time to Time, be duly entered by the Customer, Comptroller, Collector, or other Officer, to whom it shall appertain, of every such Port or Haven, where the same shall happen to be shipped or laden, in the Custom-Book belonging to the said Port or Haven, before such Time as the same shall be shipped or laden, to be transported as is aforesaid, without any Custom or Subsidy to be paid for the same; and that in like Manner, all and all Manner of Gold and Silver whatsoever, which shall be brought into this Realm, or any of Our Dominions, by The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, according to the true Meaning of these Presents, shall likewise be, from Time to Time, duly entered by the Customer, Comptroller, or other Officer of every such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Gold or Silver shall happen to be unshipped, or brought to Land, before such Time as the same Gold or Silver, or any Part thereof, shall be unshipped and brought to Land, as is aforesaid, according to such Order, as by Our Treasurer of *England*, for the Time being, shall be taken for the entering of the same.

PROVIDED always nevertheless, and Our Will and Pleasure is, that these Our Letters Patents, or any Thing therein contained, shall not, in any Sort extend to give or grant any Licence, Power or Authority, unto the said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, to undertake or address any Trade, unto any Country, Port, Island, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at

The Company shall upon every Return, or within 6 Months after, bring into the Realm, as great or greater Value in Bullion, or other foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, for every Voyage (the first only excepted) as shall be transported; and all such Silver transported shall be shipped at the Ports of *London, Dartmouth or Plymouth*, Duty free; and all Gold and Silver brought in shall be entered before unshipped.

The Company not to trade to any Place already in the lawful Possession of any Christian Prince or State, who will not accept of such Trade.

any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity with Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and which doth not, or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking, any Thing before, in these Presents contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

PROVIDED also, that if it shall hereafter appear to Us, Our Heirs, or Successors, that this Grant, or the Continuance thereof, in the whole, or in any Part thereof, shall not be profitable to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or to this Our Realm, that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Three Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, under Our or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, this present Grant shall cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes.

WILLING hereby, and straitly charging and commanding all and singular Our Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffs, and all and singular other Our Officers, Ministers, Liegemen and Subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring, helping and assisting to The said *Governor and Company*, and to their Successors, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, Servants, Assigns and Ministers, and every of them, in executing and enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as on Sea, from Time to Time, when you or any of you shall thereunto be required, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or Restraint, heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided, or any other Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding: Although express Mention of the true yearly Value, or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants, by Us, or of any Our Progenitors, to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, before this Time made, in these Presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint, to the contrary hereof, heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself, at *Westminster*, the One and Thirtieth Day of *May*, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign of *England, France, and Ireland*, and of *Scotland*, the Two and Fortieth.

If this Grant shall not be profitable to the Realm, it shall cease, after 3 Years Warning.

Willing all our Admirals, &c., to be aiding and assisting unto the Company

in enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as Sea :

Although express Mention of the yearly Value of the Premises, or other Grants, is not made.

In Witness, &c.

LETTERS PATENTS GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF  
MERCHANTS OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-INDIES,

Bearing Date the Third of *April*, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of  
*CHARLES II.*, *Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-one.

Recital of former  
Charters.

**C**HARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Well-beloved Subjects, The *Governor and Company of Merchants, Trading into the East-Indies*, have been of long Time a Corporation to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoyed and do enjoy divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, by Force of several Letters Patents and Charters, heretofore granted to them, by Our late Royal Progenitors, Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, of blessed Memory : And whereas We are given to understand that of late divers Disorders and Inconveniencies have been committed, as well by Our own Subjects as Foreigners, to the great Prejudice of the said Company, and Interruption of their Trade, whereupon they have humbly besought Us to grant and confirm their said Charters, with some Alterations and Additions, tending to the Benefit and Advancement of their Trade and Traffick.

The Company  
request Confirmation  
of former Charters.

Know ye, therefore,  
that We

have granted and  
confirmed

the said Governor  
and Company to be  
a Body Corporate  
and Politick :

And to have per-  
petual Succession .

KNOW ye, therefore, that We taking the Premises in Our Royal Consideration, and well weighing how highly it imports the Honour and Welfare of this Our Realm, and of Our good Subjects thereof, that all Disorders and Inconveniencies befalling the said Corporation should be redressed ; to which End, and out of an earnest Desire that such good and decent Orders may be established and practised, in the said Corporation, as may tend to their Encouragement, and the promoting of the general Good, have of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, and at the humble Petition of The said *Governor and Company*, given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, ratify and confirm, unto Our said Trusty and well-beloved Subjects, The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, that they from henceforth for ever be and shall be One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them, by the Name of The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully for ever, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do make, ordain, constitute, establish, confirm and declare, by these Presents : And that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they shall have perpetual Succession, and that they and their Successors, by the Name of The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, be and at all Times hereafter shall be Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, and capable in Law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments, of what Kind, Nature, and Quality soever they be to them and

their Successors: And also to give, grant, demise, alien, assign and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments; and to do and execute all and singular other things, by the same Name, that to them shall or may appertain to do; and that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form, as any other Our Liege People of this Our Realm of *England*; being Persons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute: And that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, may have a Common Seal, to serve for all the Causes and Businesses of them and their Successors: And that it shall and may be lawful to The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, the same Seal, from Time to Time, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, and to make new or alter, as to them shall seem expedient. and a Common Seal.

AND further We will, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do ordain, that there shall be from henceforth One of the same Company, to be elected and appointed, in such Form as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called the Governor of the said Company, and that there shall be from henceforth Twenty-four of the said Company, to be elected and appointed, in such Form, as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called the Committees of the said Company, who together with the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, shall have the Direction of the Voyages of and for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging; and also the sale of all Merchandizes, Goods and other Things, returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company; and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things, belonging to the said Company: And We will, ordain and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto the said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, shall from henceforth for ever be ruled, ordered and governed, according to such Manner and Form as is hereafter in these Presents expressed, and not otherwise, nor in any other Sort or Form: And that they shall have, hold, retain and enjoy the Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Jurisdictions and Immunities, only hereafter in these Presents granted and expressed, and no other. Governor and 24  
Committees to be  
chosen.

AND for the better Execution of Our said Will and Grant, in this Behalf, We have assigned, nominated, constituted and made, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do assign, nominate, constitute and make *Sir Andrew Riccard*, Knight, to be the First and Present Governor of the said Company, and to continue in the said Office, from the Date of these Presents, until the Tenth Day of *April*, then next following, if the said *Sir Andrew Riccard* shall so long live, and so until a new Governor be chosen by the said Company, in Form hereafter expressed: And also We have assigned, nominated and appointed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Sir Andrew Riccard,  
Knight, to be the  
First Governor.  
  
First Committees  
named.

We do assign, nominate, constitute and make, *George Lord Berkeley, Sir John Lewis, Sir William Thomson, Sir Richard Ford, Sir James Drax, Sir John Frederick, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Sir William Vincent, Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir William Rider, Sir Stephen White, and Sir George Smith, Knights; William Love, Esq.; William Williams, John Joliffe, Peter Middleton, Thomas Kendall, Maurice Thomson, Samuel Moyer, Christopher Boone, Francis Clerke, John Mascall, Thomas Perle, and Christopher Willoughby, Gentlemen*, to be the Twenty-Four First and present Committees of the said Company, from the Date of these Presents, until the said Tenth Day of *April*, then also next following, and so until new Committees shall be chosen, in Form hereafter expressed.

Deputy Governor to  
be elected

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always One, from Time to Time, to elect, nominate and appoint One of the said Company, to be Deputy to the said Governor, which Deputy shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor, and Five or more of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, well, faithfully and truly to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company; and after his Oath, so taken, shall and may, from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do.

and sworn.

Company to choose  
a new Governor  
annually between  
the 10th and last  
Day of April.

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, shall and may have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, between the Tenth and the last Day of *April*, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be appointed from Time to Time by the Governor, or in his Absence by the Deputy of the said Governor for the Time being: And that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or Deputy of the said Governor, and the said Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be One, to elect and nominate One of the said Company, which shall be Governor of the same Company, for One whole Year from thence next following, which Person, being so elected and nominated to be Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, before he be admitted to the Execution of the said Office, shall take a Corporal Oath before the last Governor, being his Predecessor, or his Deputy, and any Six or more of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, that he shall, from Time to Time, well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in all Things concerning the same: And that immediately after the said Oath so taken, he shall and may execute and use the said Office of Governor of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next following.

Every Member of  
the said Company to  
be sworn.

AND in like Sort, We will and grant, that as well every one above-named to be of the said *Company or Fellowship*, as all others hereafter to be admitted,

or free of the said Company, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to such Effect, as by The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, in any publick Court to be held for the said Company, shall be in reasonable Manner set down and devised, before they shall be allowed, or admitted to trade or traffick as a Freeman of the said Company.

AND further We will and grant, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that the said Governor, or Deputy of the said Governor, and the Company, and their Successors, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, or the Deputy of the Governor, from Time to Time, to be One, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, have Authority and Power, yearly and Every Year, between the Tenth and the last Day of *April*, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be from Time to Time appointed by the said Governor of the said Company, or in his Absence by his Deputy: And that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and the Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to elect and nominate Twenty-four of the said Company, which shall be Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year from thence next ensuing, which Persons, being so elected and nominated to be Committees of the said Company, as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the Execution of their said Offices, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor or his Deputy, and any Five or more of the said Committees of the said Company, being their last Predecessors, for the Time being; that they, and every of them, shall well and faithfully perform their said Office of Committees, in all Things concerning the same: And that immediately after the said Oath so taken, they shall and may execute, and use their said Offices of Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year from thence next following.

Committees to be elected annually between the 10th and the last Day of April,

and be sworn.

And moreover Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time within One Year after that he shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of the Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die or to be removed from the said Office, which Governor not demeaning himself well in his said Office, We will to be removable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, which shall be present at any their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company: That then and so often, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Residue of the said Company, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any such Governor, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as they shall think fit, for the Election of the Governor of the said Company: And that the said Company, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One other of the said Company, to be Governor of

Upon the Death or Removal of the Governor a new One to be chosen

the same Company, in the Place and Stead of him that so died, or was so removed; which Person, being so elected and nominated to the Office of Governor of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall so require.

And in like Manner  
for any of the Com-  
mittees dying or  
being removed;

AND also Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that when and as often as it shall happen, any of the Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, at any Time within One Year next after that they or any of them shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the Office of Committees of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die, or be removed from the said Office, which Committees, not demeaning themselves well in their said Office, We will to be removable at the Pleasure of The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any the said Committees, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place, as is or shall be usual and accustomed for the Election of the Governor of the said Company, or where else the Governor of the said Company, for the Time being, or his Deputy, shall appoint: And that The said *Governor and Company*, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate One or more of the said Company, to be Committee or Committees of the said Company, in the Places and Steads, Place or Stead, of him or them that so died, or were or was so removed; which Person or Persons, so elected and nominated to the Office or Offices of Committee or Committees of the said Company, shall have and exercise the said Office and Offices, for and during the Residue of the said Year, taking first a Corporal Oath, as is aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof; and this to be done, from Time to Time, so often as the Case shall require.

now ones to be  
elected,

who shall be sworn.

Members of the  
Company, their Sons  
and Factors, may  
freely trade to the  
East-Indies.

AND further We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they, and all that are or shall be of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every of them, and all the Sons of them, and every of them, at their several Ages, of One and Twenty Years, or upwards; and further that all such the Apprentices, Factors and Servants of them, and every of them, which hereafter shall be employed by The said *Governor and Company*, in the said Trade of Merchandize, of or to the *East-Indies*, beyond the Seas, or any other the Places aforesaid, shall and may, from henceforth for ever, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, freely traffick, and use the Trade of Merchandize by Seas, in and by such Ways and Passages, already found out and discovered, or which hereafter shall be found out and discovered, as they shall esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts

of *Asia* and *Africa*, and into and from the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns and Places of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Streights of *Magellan*, where any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize may be used or had, and to and from every of them in such Order, Manner, Form, Liberty and Condition, to all Intents and Purposes, as shall be, from Time to Time, at any publick Assembly or Court, holden by or for The said *Governor and Company*, by or between them of the said *Fellowship or Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them, for his Time being, present at such Assembly or Court, the Governor, or his Deputy, being always present at such Court or Assembly, limited and agreed, and not otherwise, without any Molestations, Impeachment or Disturbance, any Statute, Usage, Diversity of Religion or Faith, or any other Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding ; so always the same Trade be not undertaken, or addressed to any Country, Island, Port, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, already in the lawful and actual possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity with Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and who doth not or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same to be utterly against his and their Good-Will and Liking.

AND further Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, from Time to Time, to assemble themselves, for or about any the Matters, Causes, Affairs or Businesses of the said Trade, in any Place or Places, for the same convenient, within Our Dominions, or elsewhere ; and there to hold Court for the said Company, and the Affairs thereof : And that also it shall and may be lawful, to and for them, or the more Part of them, being so assembled, and that shall then and there be present, in any such Place or Places, whereof the Governor, or his Deputy, for the Time being, to be One, to make, ordain, and constitute such and so many reasonable Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, as to them, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall seem necessary and convenient, for the good Government of the said Company, and of all Factors, Masters, Mariners and other Officers, employed or to be employed, in any of their Voyages ; and for the better Advancement and Continuance of the said Trade or Traffick ; and the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so made, to put in Use and execute accordingly, and at their Pleasure to revoke, or alter the same, or any of them, as Occasion shall require : And that The said *Governor and Company* so often as they shall make, ordain or establish any such Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, in Form aforesaid, shall and may lawfully impose, ordain, limit and provide such Pains, Punishments and Penalties, by Imprisonment of Body, or by Fines and Amerciaments, or by all or any of them, upon or against all Offenders, contrary to such Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, or any of them, as to The said *Governor and Company* for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, then and there being present, the said Governor, or his Deputy, being always One, shall seem necessary, requisite and convenient, for the Observation of the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders

Company may hold  
General Courts :

And may make By-  
Laws ;

and may revoke or  
alter the same :

May impose Pains  
and Penalties for  
Disobedience of  
By-Laws :



and Ordinances: And the same Fines and Amerciaments shall and may by their Officers and Servants, from Time to Time, to be appointed for that Purpose, levy, take and have, to the Use of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, without the Impediment of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or of any the Officers or Ministers of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and without any Account thereof, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, to be made; all and singular which Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, so as aforesaid to be made, We will to be duly observed and kept, under the Pains and Penalties therein to be contained; so always as the said Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, Imprisonment, Fines and Amerciaments be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, or Customs of this Our Realm.

The same not being  
contrary to Law.

Time allowed for  
Payment of Duties:

AND also of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that when and as often as any Custom, Poundage, Subsidy or other Duties, shall be due and payable unto Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, to be returned, out or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns, or Places aforesaid, unto Our Port of *London*, or any of the Havens, Creeks, Members or Places, to the same Port belonging, that the Customers, and all other Officers for the Time being, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for or concerning the Receipt of Custom, Poundage, Subsidy or other Duties, unto whom it shall or may appertain, shall, upon the Request of The *Governor and Company of the said Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or any their Agents, Factors or Assigns, give unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, Six Months Time for the Payment of the One Half, and after those Six Months ended, other Six Months Time for the Payment of the other Half of their said Custom, Poundage, or other Subsidies or Duties, receiving good and sufficient Bond, with Surety to the Use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the true Payment of the same accordingly; and upon receipt of the said Bonds, with Surety from Time to Time to give unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, their Agents, Factors or Assigns, their Cocketts or other Warrants, to take out and receive on Land the same Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, by Virtue thereof, without any Disturbance: And that also as often as any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, laden from Our Port of *London*, or any of the Creeks, Members or Places to the same Port belonging, to be transported to or towards any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, shall happen to miscarry, or be lost before their safe Arrival, or Discharge in the Ports, for and to which the same shall be sent, that then and so often, so much Custom, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties as they answered to Us, for the same, before their going forth of Our said Ports, Havens or Creeks, shall after due Proof made, before the Treasurer of Our Realm of *England*, for the Time being, of the said Loss, and the just Quantity thereof, be by Virtue hereof allowed to The said *Governor and Company*, their Agents or Factors, by Warrant of the said Treasurer to the said Customers, or Officers, in the next Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, that The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, shall or may ship for or towards those Parts, according to the true Rates of the Customs, Poundage

Six Months for Half,  
and Six Months for  
the other Half

And when any  
Goods shall be lost,  
Customs to be  
returned

or Subsidies, before paid for the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, so lost or miscarried, or any Part of them.

AND for that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, are like to bring into this Our Realm, a much greater Quantity of foreign Commodities, from the Parts of the said *East-Indies*, than can be spent for the necessary Use of the same Our Realm, which of Necessity must be transported into other Countries, and there vended: We for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, do grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that at all Times, from Time to Time, during the Space of Thirteen Months, next after the Discharge of any the same foreign Commodities, so to be brought in (the Subsidies, Poundage, Customs, and other Duties for the same, being first paid and compounded for as aforesaid) it shall be lawful for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, or any other the natural Subjects of this Our Realm, which may or shall buy the same of them, to transport the same in *English* Bottoms, freely out of this Realm, without Payment of any further Customs, Poundage, or any further Subsidy, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for the same; whereof the Subsidy, Poundage, Customs or other Duties, shall be so formerly paid or compounded for as aforesaid, and so proved: And the said Customer, or other Officer or Officers, to whom it shall in that Behalf appertain, for the Time being by Virtue hereof, shall, upon due and sufficient Proof thereof, made in the Custom-House, of or belonging to the same Port of *London*, give them sufficient Cocketts or Certificate, for the safe passing out thereof accordingly: And to the End no Deccit be used herein, to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, Certificate shall be brought from the Collector of the Customs, Subsidy, Poundage, or other Duties inwards, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, to the Collector of the Customs, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties outwards, of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, that the said Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, have within the Time limited answered their due Custom, Poundage, Subsidy, or other Duties for the same inwards.

And shall have 13 Months to transport any Goods brought in by them, without further Customs.

AND moreover We of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have granted, and by these Presents, do for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, to ship and transport out of this Our Realm of *England*, or Dominions of the same, in any their Voyages, to or towards any the Parts aforesaid, all such foreign Coin of Silver, *Spanish*, or other foreign Silver, or Bullion of Silver, as they shall bring, or cause to be brought, into this Realm of *England*, from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the same Kind, Sort, Stamp or Fashion, which it shall have, when they bring it in, or any other Form, Stamp or Fashion, to be coined within Our Mint, within Our *Tower of London*, at their Pleasure, so as the whole Quantities of Coin or Monies, by them to be transported in any their said Voyages, do not exceed the Value or Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds in any One Voyage.

May transport all such foreign Silver as they shall cause to be brought in, so as it doth not exceed £50,000 in one Voyage.

AND further We of Our more ample and abundant Grace, mere Motion and certain Knowledge, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of*

The said Company shall enjoy the whole Trade to the *East-Indies*.

*London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that they and their Successors, and their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for them and on their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever hereafter have, use, and enjoy, the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire and only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking; and using the Feat and Trade of Merchandize, to and from the said *East-Indies*, and to and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns and Places aforesaid, in such Manner and Form as is above-mentioned: And that they The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and every particular and several Person, that now is, or that hereafter shall be of that Company, or Incorporation, shall have full and free Authority, Liberty, Faculty, Licence and Power, in Form aforesaid, to trade and traffick to and from the said *East-Indies*, and all and every the Parts thereof, in Form aforesaid, according to the Orders, Ordinances and Agreements, hereafter to be made and agreed upon, by The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, or the more Part of them, present at any Court or publick Assembly, of or for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, being always present at such Court or Assembly and not otherwise.

And for that the Ships sailing into the *East-Indies*, must take their due and proper Times to proceed in their Voyages, which otherwise, as we well perceive, cannot be performed in the Rest of the Year following: Therefore We of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that in any Time of Restraint, Six good Ships and Six good Pinnaces, well furnished with Ordnance, and other Munition for their Defence, and Five Hundred of Mariners, Englishmen, to guide and sail in the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, at all Times, shall be quietly permitted, and suffered to depart and go in the said Voyages, according to the Purport of these Presents, without any Stay or Contradiction, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or by the Lord High Admiral, or any other Officer or Subject of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for the Time being, in any wise, any Restraint, Law, Statute, Usage or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that if We shall at any Time have just Cause to Arm Our Navy in warlike Manner, in Defence of Our Realm, or for Offence of Our Enemies, or that it shall be found needful to join to the Navy of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, the Ships of Our Subjects, to be also armed for the Wars, to such a Number as cannot be supplied, if the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces should be permitted to depart as above is mentioned, then upon Knowledge given, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or by Our Admiral, to The said *Governor and Company*, about the Twentieth Day of the Month of *July*, or Three Months before The said *Governor and Company* shall begin to make ready the same Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, that We may not spare the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, and the Mariners requisite for them, to be out of Our Realm, during the Time that Our Navy shall be upon the Seas, that then The said *Governor and Company* shall forbear to send such Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, for their Trade of Merchandize, until that we shall revoke or withdraw Our said Navy from the said Service.

And in Time of  
Restraint may send  
6 Ships and 6 Pin-  
naces :

But in case the same  
cannot be spared,  
then the Governor  
and Company to  
forbear sending  
them.

AND We of Our further Royal Favour, and of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that the said *East-Indies*, or the Islands, Havens, Ports, Cities, Towns or Places thereof, or any Part thereof, shall not be visited, frequented or haunted, by any of the Subjects of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, during the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be or remain in Force, and not revoked or repealed, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents : And by Virtue of Our Prerogative Royal, which We will not in that Behalf have argued, or brought in Question, We straitly charge, command and prohibit, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all the Subjects of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of what Degree or Quality soever they be, that none of them, directly or indirectly, do visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffick or adventure, by way of Merchandize, into or from any of the said *East-Indies*, or into and from any of the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and such particular Persons, as now be or hereafter shall be of that Company, their Agents, Factors and Assigns, during the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be or remain in Force, as aforesaid, unless it be by and with the Licence and Agreement of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, in witting first had and obtained, under their Common Seal, to be granted, upon Pain that every such Person or Persons, that shall trade or traffick into or from any of The said *East-Indies*, other than The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, shall incur our Indignation, and the Forfeiture and the Loss of the Goods, Merchandizes, and other Things whatsoever, which so shall be brought into this Realm of *England*, or any the Dominions of the same, contrary to Our said Prohibition, or the Purport or true Meaning of these Presents, or which The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, shall find, take and seize, in other Places out of Our Dominions, where the said Company, their Servants, Factors or Ministers, shall trade and traffick, by Virtue of these Our Letters Patents, as also the Ship and Ships, with the Furniture thereof, wherein such Goods, Merchandizes and other Things shall be brought, or shall be found, the One Half of all the said Forfeitures to be to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and the other Half of all and every the said Forfeitures, We do, by these Presents, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, clearly and wholly, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors : And further, all and every the said Offenders, for their said Contempt, to suffer Imprisonment, during Our Pleasure, and such other Punishment, as to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, for so high a Contempt, shall seem meet and convenient, and not to be in any wise delivered, until they, and every of them, shall become bound unto the said Governor, for the Time being, in the Sum of One Thousand Pounds at the least, at no Time then after to sail, trade or traffick into any of the said *East-Indies*, contrary unto Our express Commandment, in that Behalf herein set down and published.

No persons to trade to the East-Indies, without the Company's Licence :

Penalty for trading without Licence :

One Half to the Crown, and the other Half to the Company :

And to be imprisoned during Pleasure.

AND further, for the better Encouragement of Merchants, Strangers, and others to bring in Commodities into Our Realm, We, for Us, Our Heirs and

Company to grant Licences to trade into the East-Indies.

Successors, do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, that they and their Successors may, from Time to Time, for any Consideration or Benefit, to be taken to their own Use, grant or give Licence, to any Person or Persons, to sail, trade or traffick, into or from any the said *East-Indies*, so as such Licence be granted or given, before such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes be laid on Land, and so as such Licence be made by 'The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the Time being, under their Common Seal.

No Licence to be granted by the Crown to trade, without the Company's Consent.

AND further of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do condescend and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that We, Our Heirs and Successors, during all the Time that these Our Letters Patents shall be and remain in Force as aforesaid, will not grant Liberty, Licence or Power, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, contrary to the Tenor of these Our Letters Patents, to sail, pass, trade or traffick to the said *East-Indies*, or into or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, without the Consent of The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the most Part of them.

Persons not making good their Subscriptions to be disfranchised.

AND of Our more abundant Grace and Favour to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, We do hereby declare, that Our Will and Pleasure is, that if it shall so happen, that any of the Persons free, or to be free of The said *Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, who shall, before the going forth of any Ship or Fleet appointed for a Voyage, or otherwise, promise or agree, by writing under his or their Hands, to adventure any Sum or Sums of Money, towards the furnishing Provision or Maintenance of any Voyage or Voyages, set forth or to be set forth, or intended or meant to be set forth, by The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called their General Court, shall not, within the Space of Twenty Days next after Warning given to him or them, by The said *Governor and Company*, or their known Officer or Minister, bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers, appointed for the Company, such Sums of Money as shall have been expressed and set down in writing, by the said Person or Persons, subscribed with the Name of the said Adventurer or Adventurers; that then and at all Times after, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them present, whereof the said Governor, or his Deputy, to be One, at any of their General Courts, or General Assemblies, to remove and disfranchise him or them, and every such Person or Persons, at their Wills and Pleasures: And he or they, so removed and disfranchised, not to be permitted to trade into the said *East-Indies*, or any the Parts thereof, nor to have any Adventure or Stock, going or remaining with or amongst the said Company, without the especial Licence of The said *Governor and Company*, or the more Part of them present, at any General Court, first had and obtained, in that Behalf, any Thing before, in these Presents, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Apprentices, Factors and Servants, may be admitted into the Company

AND Our Will and Pleasure is, and hereby We do also ordain, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or the more Part of them,

whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be One, to admit into and to be of the said Company, all such Apprentices to any of The said *Fellowship or Company*, and all Servants or Factors, of or for the said Company, and all such others, as to them, or the most Part of them, present at any Court, held for the said Company, the Governor, or his Deputy, being One, shall be thought fit and agreeable, with the Orders and Ordinances made and to be made for the Government of the said Company.

AND The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for them and their Successors, do by these Presents covenant, promise and grant, to and with Us, Our Heirs and Successors, that they The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, in all and every such Voyages, as they at any Time or Times hereafter shall make out of this Realm, by Virtue of this Our Grant and Letters Patents, the First Voyage only excepted, shall and will, upon every Return which shall be made back again into this Realm, or any of Our Dominions, or within Six Months next after every such Return, bring into this Our Realm of *England*, from the said *East-Indies*, or from some other Parts beyond the Seas, out of Our Dominions, as great or greater Value, in Bullion of Gold or Silver respectively, for every Voyage, the First Voyage only excepted, as shall be, by Force of these Presents, transported and carried out of this Realm, by them or any of them, in any Kind of Silver abovesaid whatsoever, in any the said Voyages; and that all such Silver as, by Virtue of this Our Grant and Letters Patents, shall be shipped or laden, by The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, to be transported out of this Realm, in any of the said Voyages, shall from Time to Time, at the setting forth of every such particular Voyage, be shipped and laden, at the Ports or Havens of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or at some of the said Ports or Havens, and at no other Port or Haven whatsoever, within this Our Realm, or the Dominions thereof; and that all and every such Silver, as, from Time to Time, shall be shipped and laden in the said Ports of *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, or any of them, to be, by Force of these Presents, transported out of this Our Realm, as is aforesaid, shall, from Time to Time, be duly entered by the Customer, Comptroller, Collector, or other Officer, to whom it shall appertain, of every such Port or Haven, where the same shall happen to be shipped or laden, in the Custom-Book belonging to the said Port or Haven, before such Time as the same shall be shipped or laden, to be transported as aforesaid, without any Custom or Subsidy to be paid for the same; and that in like Manner, all and all Manner of Gold and Silver whatsoever, which shall be brought into this Our Realm, or any of Our Dominions, by The said *Governor and Company*, or any of them, according to the true Meaning of these Presents, shall likewise be, from Time to Time, duly entered by the Customer, Comptroller, or other Officer of every such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Gold or Silver shall happen to be unshipped, or brought to Land, before such Time as the same Gold or Silver, or any Part thereof, shall be unshipped and brought to Land, as aforesaid, according to such Order, as by Our Treasurer of *England*, for the Time being, shall be taken for the entering of the same.

AND for the preventing of secret and clandestine Trading, contrary to Our Intentions herein before expressed, Our further Will and Pleasure is, and We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant unto The said *Governor and*

And the said Company are to bring in as great a Value, in Gold or Silver, as they carried out in each Voyage, the first excepted:

All Silver to be shipped from *London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth*, to be duly entered.

No Entry of any Goods to be admitted, unless licensed by the Company.

*Company*, and their Successors, that no Commissioners or other Officers, that are or shall be appointed to manage the Affairs of the Customs, payable to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, shall permit any Entries to be made of any Goods or Merchandizes, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the Parts or Places aforesaid, in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, above limited, or appropriated to the Trade of The said *Governor and Company*, other than such as, from Time to Time, shall be allowed of, by The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, under their Common Seal, or the Hand of the Officer, to be by them appointed, to sit in the Custom-House for that Purpose.

An Adventurer to vote according to his Stock.

AND further Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, in all Elections and By-Laws to be made by the General Court of the Adventurers of the said *Company*, that every Person shall have a Number of Votes, according to his Stock, that is to say, for every Five Hundred Pounds by him subscribed, or brought into the present Stock, One Vote; and that any of those, that have subscribed or brought less than Five Hundred Pounds, may join their respective Sums to make up Five Hundred Pounds, and have One Vote jointly for the same, and not otherwise.

All Plantations, &c., to be under the Company's Control,

AND further of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant to and with The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that all Plantations, Ports, Fortifications, Factories or Colonies, where the said *Company's* Factories and Trade are or shall be in the said *East-Indies*, shall be immediately and from henceforth under the Power and Command of The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns; and that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, shall have Liberty, full Power and Authority to appoint and establish Governors, and all other Officers to govern them: And that the Governor and his Council, of the several and respective Places where the said *Company* have, or shall have any Factories or Places of Trade, within the said *East-Indies*, may have Power to judge all Persons, belonging to The said *Governor and Company*, or that shall live under them, in all Causes, whether civil or criminal, according to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to execute Judgment accordingly: And in case any Crime or Misdemeanor shall be committed, in any of the said *Company's* Factories, in the said *East-Indies*, where Judicature cannot be executed as aforesaid, for Want of a Governor and Council there, then in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Factor of that Place, and his Council, to transmit the Party, together with the Offence, to such other Plantation, Factory or Fort, where there is a Governor and Council, where Justice may be executed, or into this Kingdom of *England*, as shall be thought most convenient, there to receive such Punishment as the Justice of his Offence shall deserve.

Company may appoint Governors and Officers:

Governor and Council may judge all persons living under them.

Provision for places where no Governor and Council.

Company may send out Ships of War, &c.

AND moreover Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, free Liberty and Licence for The said *Governor and Company*, in case they conceive it necessary to send either Ships of War, Men or Ammunition, into any their Factories or other Places of their Trade, in the said *East-Indies*, for

the Security and Defence of the same: And to choose Commanders and Officers over them, and to give them Power and Authority, by Commissions under their Common Seal or otherwise, to continue or make Peace or War with any Prince or People, that are not Christians, in any Places of their Trade, as shall be most for the Advantage and Benefit of The said *Governor and Company*, and of their Trade: And also to right and recompence themselves, upon the Goods, Estate or People of those Parts, by whom The said *Governor and Company*, shall sustain any Injury, Loss or Damage, or upon any other People whatsoever, that shall any ways interrupt, wrong or injure them, in their said Trade, within the said Places, Territories and Limits, granted unto The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, by this Charter: And that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, from Time to Time, and at all Times from henceforth, to erect and build such Castles, Fortifications, Forts, Garrisons, Colonies or Plantations, at *St. Helena*, as also elsewhere, within the Limits and Bounds of Trade, granted unto The said *Governor and Company*, as aforesaid, as they in their Discretions shall think fit and requisite: And for the supplying of such as shall be requisite to keep and be in the same, to send out of this Kingdom to the said Castles, Fortifications, Forts, Garrisons, Colonies or Plantations, all Kind of Cloathing, Provision of Victuals, Ammunition and Implements, necessary for such Purpose, without paying of any Custom, Subsidy or other Duty for the same; as also to transport and carry over such Number of Men, being willing thereunto, as they shall think fit; and also to govern them in such legal and reasonable Manner as The said *Governor and Company*, shall think fit; and to inflict Punishment for Misdemeanors, or impose such Fines upon them, for Breach of their Orders, as in these Presents are formerly expressed.

And may make Peace or War with any Prince or People that are not Christians:

And may recompence themselves for any Damage:

May erect Fortifications, &c., at *St. Helena*, or elsewhere; and send thither Provisions and Ammunitions Duty free:

Also such Numbers of Men as they shall think fit; and may punish them for Misdemeanors.

AND further Our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and to their Successors, full Power and Lawful Authority, to seize upon the Persons of all such *English*, or any other Our Subjects, in the said *East-Indies*, which shall sail in any *Indian* or *English* Vessel, or inhabit in those Parts, without the Leave and Licence of The said *Governor and Company*, in that Behalf first had and obtained, or that shall contemn or disobey their Orders, and send them to *England*; and that all and every Person or Persons, being Our Subjects, any ways employed by The said *Governor and Company*, in the said *East-Indies*, or any other Place, within the Parts, Places and Limits, before by these Presents granted unto The said *Governor and Company*, shall be liable unto and suffer such Punishment, for any Offences, by them committed in the said *East-Indies*, and Parts before granted, as the President and Council for The said *Governor and Company* there shall think fit, and the Merit of the Offence shall require: And in case any Person or Persons, being convicted and sentenced by the President and Council of the said *Governor and Company*, in the said *East-Indies*, their Factors or Agents there, for any Offence by them done, shall appeal from the same, that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said President and Council, Factors or Agents, to seize upon him or them, and to carry him or them home Prisoners into *England*, to The said *Governor and Company*, there to receive such condign Punishment as the Merits of his Cause shall require, and the Laws of this Nation allow of: And for the better Discovery of Abuses and

May seize unlicensed Persons:

and send them to *England*:

May punish Offenders:



And may examine  
Witnesses on Oath.

Not to undertake  
any Trade, in the  
Counties of Princes  
in Amity with Us,  
without their Con-  
sent.

This Grant may be  
revoked, if not  
profitable to the  
Realm on 3 Years  
Notice.

All Officers, &c. to  
be assisting to the  
Company.

In Witness, &c

Injuries to be done unto The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, by any their Servants by them employed, in the said *East-Indies*, or Voyages thither, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their respective Presidents, Chief Agent, or Governor in the said *East-Indies*, to examine upon Oath all Factors, Masters, Pursers, Supra-Cargoes, Commanders of Castles, Forts, Fortifications, Plantations or Colonies, or other Persons, touching or concerning any Matter or Thing, which by Law and Usage an Oath may be administered, so as the said Oath, and the Matter therein contained, be not repugnant to the Laws of this Our Realm.

PROVIDED always nevertheless, and Our Will and Pleasure is, that these Our Letters Patents, or any Thing therein contained, shall not, in any Sort, extend to give or grant any Licence, Power or Authority, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, or to any of them, to undertake or address any Trade, unto any Country, Port, Island, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity with Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and which doth not or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare, and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking, any Thing before, in these Presents contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

PROVIDED also, that if it shall hereafter appear to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, that this Grant, or the Continuance thereof, in the whole, or in any Part thereof, shall not be profitable to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or to this Our Realm, that then, and from henceforth, upon and after Three Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, under Our or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, this present Grant shall cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes.

WILLING hereby, and straitly charging and commanding all and singular Our Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffs, and all and singular other Our Officers, Ministers, Liegemen and Subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring, helping and assisting to The said *Governor and Company*, and to their Successors, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, Servants, Assigns and Ministers, and every of them, in executing and enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as on Sea, from Time to Time, when you or any of you shall thereunto be required, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or Restraint, heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided, or any other Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourselves, at *Westminster*, the Third Day of *April*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

By the KING,

HOWARD.

CHARTER GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS  
OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-INDIES, RELATING TO THE ISLAND  
OF BOMBAY,

Bearing Date the Twenty-seventh of *March*, in the Twentieth Year of the  
Reign of *CHARLES II.*, *Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and  
Sixty-nine.

*CHARLES* the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS at the humble Suit of Our Well-beloved Subjects, The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and for the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and the Encouragement of Trade, into those remote Parts of the World, We have, by Our Royal Charter, or Letters Patents, bearing Date, at *Westminster*, the Third Day of *April*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, granted unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they and their Successors, and their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for them and on their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever have, use and enjoy, the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire and only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking, and using the Feat and Trade of Merchandize, to and from the said *East-Indies*, and to and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns and Places, within their said Charter; that is to say, to and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and to and from the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns, and Places of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Streights of *Magellan*, where any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize may be used or had.

Recital of Charter of  
3d of April, 1661.

AND whereas also, by Our said Royal Charter or Letters Patents, We have ordained, that there shall be a Governor, and Twenty-four Committees of the said Company, to be elected and appointed, in such Form as therein is expressed, who shall have, from Time to Time, the Direction of the Voyages, of and for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging, and also the Sale of all Merchandizes, Goods, and other Things, returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company, and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things, belonging to the said Company: And likewise that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always One, from Time to Time to elect, nominate and appoint One of the said Company, to be the Deputy to the said Governor, who from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, shall exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do, as by Our said Charter, Reference being thereunto had, among divers

other Grants, Liberties, Immunities, Privileges and Preheminences, may more fully appear.

Recital that the King of Portugal, by Treaty of the 23d of June, 1661,

did cede Bombay, with the Sovereignty thereof :

Inhabitants being permitted to remain there, and to enjoy the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion

Bombay granted to the Company

AND whereas, by the late Treaty between Us and Our good Brother, the King of *Portugal*, concluded at *Westminster*, the Three and Twentieth Day of *June*, *Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-one, the said King of *Portugal* did, by the Eleventh Article thereof, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Council, freely, fully, absolutely and entirely give, grant, transfer and confirm, unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for ever, the Port and Island *Bombay*, in the *East-Indies*, together with all the Rights, Profits, Territories and Appurtenances thereof whatsoever, and as well the Property as the direct, full and absolute Dominion, and Sovereignty of the said Port and Island, and Premises, with all the Royalties thereof, the Inhabitants of the said Island, as Our liege People, and subject to Our Imperial Crown and Dignity, Jurisdiction and Government, being permitted to remain there, and enjoy the free Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion, in the same Manner as they then did, it being then declared, and always to be understood, that the same Order should be observed for the Exercise and Conservation of the Roman Catholick Religion, in the City of *Tungier*, and in all other Places which were granted and delivered by the said King of *Portugal*, into Our Power, which was provided and agreed, upon the Surrender of *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *English* ; in pursuance of which said Treaty, Our said good Brother, the King of *Portugal*, did afterwards cause the said Port and Island, and Premises, to be delivered up into Our full, quiet and peaceable Possession ; which said Port and Island *Bombay*, and the Territories thereof, are lying and being within the Limits of Our said Charter, granted unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants, Trading into the East-Indies*.

Now know ye, that for as much as we have found, by much Experience, that the said Trade into the said *East-Indies*, hath been managed by The said *Governor and Company*, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and to the End, and out of Our earnest Desire, that The said *Governor and Company*, may, by all good and lawful Ways and Means, be encouraged in their difficult and hazardous Trade and Traffick, in those remote Parts of the World, We therefore, by the Advice of Our Privy Council in all the Grants, Matters, and Things herein contained, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given, granted, transferred and confirmed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, transfer and confirm, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, all that the said Port and Island *Bombay*, in the *East-Indies*, with all the Rights, Profits, Territories and Appurtenances thereof whatsoever : And all and singular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Customs, Castles, Forts, Buildings and Fortifications, Privileges, Franchises, Preheminences and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the said Premises, or to them or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as We Ourselves now have and enjoy, or may or ought to have and enjoy the same, by Virtue and Force of the said Grant of Our said Brother, the King of *Portugal*, and not further or otherwise ; and them The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, create and constitute,

the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the Port and Island, and Premises aforesaid, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, which to Us appertaineth, by Force of the said Grant, from Our said Brother, the King of *Portugal*, and not further or otherwise: Saving and always reserving, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Faith and Allegiance, to Us due and belonging, and Our Royal Power and Sovereignty, of and over Our Subjects and Inhabitants there, to have, hold, possess and enjoy the said Port and Island, and all and singular other the Premises, herein before granted, or mentioned to be granted, unto them The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, for ever, to the only Use of them The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, for evermore; to be holden of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as of the Manor of *East-Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, in free and common Soccage, and not in Capite, nor by Knight's Service, yielding and paying therefore to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, at the *Custom-House, London*, the Rent or Sum of Ten Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, in Gold, on the Thirtieth Day of *September*, yearly, for ever.

To be held in free Soccage, on paying the annual Rent of £10, on the 30th of September.

PROVIDED always, and Our express Will and Pleasure is, that the Inhabitants of the said Island, as Our liege People, and subject to Our Imperial Crown and Dignity, Jurisdiction and Government, shall be permitted to remain there, and enjoy the free Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion, in the same Manner as they did, at the Time of the said Grant to Us made, by Our said Brother, the King of *Portugal*, as aforesaid, and that such Order be observed, for the Exercise and Conservation thereof, in all Things, according to the Purport and Effect of the said Article and Treaty, in that Behalf: And further also, that the said Inhabitants, and other Our Subjects, in the said Port or Island, shall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold, possess and enjoy, all their several and respective Properties, Privileges and Advantages whatsoever, which they or any of them lawfully had or enjoyed, or ought to have had or enjoyed, at the Time of the Surrender of the said Port and Island, to Us as aforesaid, or at any Time since, any Thing in these Presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Inhabitants to enjoy the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion.

PROVIDED also, and Our Intent and Meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors or Assigns, shall not or may not, at any Time hereafter, sell, alien, transfer, or otherwise dispose the said Island and Premises, or any Part or Parts thereof, to any Prince, Potentate or State, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, but such as are or shall be the Subjects, and of the Allegiance of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Company not to sell or part with the said Island.

AND know ye further, that We of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these Presents do give, grant and confirm, unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, to their own proper Use and Benefit, all that Artillery, and all and singular Arms, Armour, Weapons, Ordnance, Munition, Powder, Shot, Victuals, Magazines, Stores, Ammunition and Provision of War, and other Provisions whatsoever; and all and singular Ships, Junks, Vessels and Boats, and all Manner of Merchandize and Wares, Cloathing, Implements, Beasts, Cattle, Horses and Mares, which shall be or remain upon, or within the Premises, or any Part thereof, and belong unto Us, at the Time

The King grants to the Company all the Warlike Stores

when the said Port and Island, and Premises, shall be delivered up into the Possession of The said *Governor and Company*, in such Manner as hereafter is directed, and in pursuance of this Our Grant of the said Port and Island, and Premises, unto The said *Governor and Company*.

The Company to send one or more Ship or Ships immediately to take Possession :

Upon the Arrival of the first Ship, with proper Commissions, the Island to be delivered up with all Stores, &c.

AND to the End the same may accordingly, with the most convenient Speed, be executed with Effect, Our Will and Pleasure is, that The said *Governor and Company* shall forthwith set out One or more Ship or Ships in a Voyage, unto the said Port and Island *Bombay*, with One or more Commission or Commissions, under their Common Seal, to such Person or Persons as they shall think fit, thereby fully to be empowered for the taking and receiving the Possession of the said Port and Island, and Premises, in the Name, and to the only Use of them, The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, and such as they shall appoint for that Purpose, and shall so dispeed such Ship or Ships, as that the same, by God's Blessing, the Dangers and Uncertainties of the Winds and Seas excepted, may arrive at the said Port or Island, before the End of *September*, next ensuing the Date of these Presents: And Our Will and Pleasure further is, that upon the First Arrival of such Ship or Ships, with Commission or Commissions as aforesaid, at or before the said Port or Island, the said Port and Island, and Premises, be forthwith yielded and delivered up into the full, quiet and peaceable Possession of such Person or Persons, so to be empowered as aforesaid, for the taking Possession thereof, together with the fore-mentioned Premises: And We do, by these Presents, straitly charge, command and enjoin Our Governor for the Time being, and his Deputy, and all and every other Our Officers, Commanders and Soldiers, of and in the said Port and Island, and Premises, that forthwith, upon Sight of these Our Letters Patents, or the Duplicate, or any Exemplification thereof, under Our Great Seal of *England*, they and every of them, so far as to him or them shall appertain, do yield and deliver up unto The said *Governor and Company*, or to such Person or Persons, so by them empowered as aforesaid, for the receiving thereof, to the Use of them and their Successors, as well the said Port, Island, Forts and Fortifications, as also all and singular the said Artillery, Arms, Weapons, Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Victuals, Magazines, Stores, Ammunition, and Provision of War, and other Provisions, and all and singular the said Ships, Junks, Vessels, Merchandizes, Cloathing, Beasts, Cattle, Horses and Mares, which shall then be in their or any of their Hands or Custody, belonging unto Us, without any wilful Waste, Spoil or Embezzlement thereof, or of any Part thereof: And We do likewise straitly enjoin all other Our Subjects, of and in the said Port and Island, and of and in the Territories and Precincts thereof, that forthwith, upon Sight of these Our Letters Patents, or of due Promulgation of Our Will and Pleasure hereby signified, they do yield Obedience, and conform themselves thereunto, by submitting to the Rule and Governance of The said *Governor and Company*, according to the Tenor and Purport, and true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.

All Wages and other Charges to be paid by the Crown.

AND Our Will and Pleasure further is, and of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We do condescend and grant unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that all Wages, Salaries, and every Sum and Sums of Money, which shall incur, or become due and payable unto

the Governor and Deputy Governor, and all and every, or any the Commanders, Officers and Soldiers, of or in the said Port or Island, and the Territories and Precincts thereof, and all other Charges whatsoever, incident to the Government thereof, until the Time or Day on which the said Port, Island and Premises, shall be delivered up unto The said *Governor and Company*, or unto such Person or Persons as shall be empowered by them to receive the same, as aforesaid, shall be paid and satisfied, and sustained and borne by Us, Our Heirs and Successors; and The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, shall not be liable to or chargeable with the Payment thereof, or of any Part thereof.

PROVIDED always nevertheless, and Our Will and Pleasure is, that if the said Ship or Ships, to be sent as aforesaid by The said *Governor and Company*, to take Possession of the said Port and Island, and Premises, shall not arrive at the said Port or Island, before the Feast of *St. Michael*, the *Archangel*, next ensuing the Date of these Presents, in such case, then and from thenceforth, that is to say, from and immediately after the said Feast of *St. Michael*, the *Archangel*, Our said Governor, for the Time being, and his Deputy, and all and every other Our Commanders, Officers and Soldiers, of and in the said Port, and Island and Territories, and Precincts thereof, shall have, hold and keep the Possession of the said Port and Island, and of all and singular the Premises, before by these Presents granted, or mentioned to be granted, to the only Use and Behoof of The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, and at the only proper Costs and Charges of The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, until such Time as any such Ship or Ships of The said *Governor and Company*, as aforesaid, shall arrive, at the said Port or Island, to take the Possession thereof, and then and forthwith, upon the First Arrival of any such Ship or Ships, the said Port and Premises shall be delivered up unto The said *Governor and Company*, or unto such Person or Persons as they, for that Purpose, shall appoint and empower as aforesaid, in such Sort and Manner as We have been pleased herein before to direct and order.

But if the Ships do not arrive before Michaelmas, the King's Governor to keep Possession,

for the Benefit and at the cost of the Company.

AND Our further Will and Pleasure is, and We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, that upon the delivering up of the said Port and Island, and Premises, unto them or to their Use, whensoever the same shall happen, it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, to entertain and take into their Service, at their own Costs and Charges, such and so many of Our Officers and Soldiers, as shall then be in or upon the said Port or Island, or within the Territories and Precincts thereof, as they shall think fit, and as shall be contented and willing to serve them, either in the said Port and Island, or elsewhere: And for such of the said Officers and Soldiers as The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, shall not think fit to entertain into their Service, or they themselves shall not be willing to serve the said Company, they and every of them shall be brought home into *England*, in the Ship or Ships, and at the Costs and Charges of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors.

Company may entertain Officers and Soldiers.

AND for as much as We have made such Grant of the said Island and Premises to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, as is before mentioned, it is therefore

Company may make Laws for the better Government of the Island, and carry the same into Execution.

needful that such Powers, Privileges and Jurisdictions, be granted unto them, as be requisite for the good Government and Safety thereof, and of the Inhabitants thereof: Know ye therefore further, that We reposing special Trust and Confidence in their Fidelity, Justice, Wisdom and provident Circumspection, have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto them, The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the General Court, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, being always One, or for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees for the Time being, or the more Part of them, present at any Assembly commonly called the Court of Committees, holden for the said Company, the said Governor, or his Deputy, being likewise always One, from Time to Time, to ordain, make, establish, and, under their Common Seal, to publish any Laws, Orders, Ordinances and Constitutions whatsoever, for the good Government, and other Use of the said Port and Island *Bombay*, and the Inhabitants thereof, and the same, or any of them, again, and from Time to Time, to revoke, abrogate and change, as they in their Discretion shall think fit and convenient: And also to impose, limit and provide such Pains, Punishments and Penalties, by Fines, Amerciements, Imprisonments of Body, and where the Quality of the Offence shall require, by taking away Life or Member, as to The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, Present at any such General Court, or to the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees of the said Company, or the more Part of them, present at any such Court of Committees, as aforesaid, the said Governor, or his Deputy, being always One, shall seem necessary, requisite and convenient, for the Observation of the same Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, and for Punishment of Offenders, against the same; so always as the said Laws, Constitutions, Orders, Ordinances, Pains, Punishments and Penalties be consonant to Reason, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of this Our Realm of *England*, and subject to the Provisoos and Savings herein before contained.

Governors and other  
Servants, and may  
dismiss them at their  
Discretion

AND also of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, at any of their said Courts, commonly called the Court of Committees, holden for the said Company, from Time to Time, to nominate, make, constitute, ordain and confirm, by such Name or Names, Stile or Stiles, as to them shall seem good, such Governor or Governors, Officers or Ministers, Chief Factors and Agents, and other Factors and Agents, as shall be by them thought fit and needful to be made and used, for the Government, and other Use and Uses of the said Port and Island *Bombay*, and of the Castles, Ports, Fortifications, and other the Premises hereby granted. And such Governor or Governors, Officers or Ministers, Factors or Agents, at their Discretion to revoke, discharge, alter and change, as also all and singular such Governor or Governors, Officers and Ministers, as heretofore have been by Us made and

appointed, for the Government, and other Use of the said Port and Island *Bombay*, or of any the Forts, Fortifications, Limits or Precincts thereof.

AND We are also pleased, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees of the said Company, for the Time being, or the more Part of them, by themselves, or by their Governor or Governors, Officers and Ministers, Factors and Agents, to be ordained and appointed as aforesaid, according to the Natures and Limits of their respective Offices and Places, within the said Port and Island *Bombay*, the Territories and Precincts thereof, to correct, punish, govern, and rule all and every the Subjects of Us, our Heirs and Successors, that now do, or at any Time hereafter shall inhabit within the said Port and Island, and the Precincts thereof, according to such Laws, Orders, Ordinances and Constitutions, as by The said *Governor and Company*, at any General Court, or Court of Committees as aforesaid, shall be established, and to do all and every other Thing and Things, which unto the compleat Establishment of Justice do belong, by Courts, Sessions, Forms of Judicature and Manners of Proceedings therein, like unto those established and used in this Our Realm of *England*, although in these Presents express Mention be not made thereof, and by Judges and other Officers, by them the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees of the said Company, or the more Part of them, or by the said Chief Governor or Governors of the said Port and Island *Bombay*, to be delegated, to award Process, hold Pleas, judge and determine all Actions, Suits and Causes whatsoever, of any Kind or Nature whatsoever, and to execute all and every such Judgment; so always as the said Laws, Ordinances and Proceedings, be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, Government and Policy of this Our Kingdom of *England*, and subject to the Provisoos and Savings herein.

Governors and Officers to govern the Island, and exercise Judicial Authority.

And We do also confirm and grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, as also to all and every such Governor or Governors, or other Officers, Ministers and Commanders, as shall be appointed by the said Governor, or his Deputy, and Committees of the said Company as aforesaid, to have Power and Authority of Government or Command, in and over the said Port and Island: And that they and every of them shall and lawfully may, from Time to Time, and at all Times, for ever hereafter, for their several Defence and Safety, encounter, expulse, repel, resist and subdue, retain and possess, by Force of Arms, as well by Sea as by Land, and by all Ways and Means whatsoever, all and every such Person and Persons whatsoever, as without the special Licence and Authority of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, shall attempt to inhabit, within the Precincts and Limits of the said Port and Island, and also all and every such Person and Persons whatsoever, as shall enterprize or attempt any Destruction, Invasion, Hurt, Detriment or Annoyance thereunto, or to Our Subjects, inhabiting within the same, or any Part or Parts thereof, or to their or any of their Goods, Merchandizes, Interests, Properties or Estates whatsoever: And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, hereby declare, ordain and grant, that such principal Governor or Governors of the said Port and Island, as from Time to Time shall be duly authorized

Company and their Governor to command the Island.

And may repel any Force, which shall attempt to inhabit the Precincts, without Licence, or annoy the Inhabitants:

And may exercise Martial Law



and appointed, in Manner aforesaid, shall have full Power and Authority, in their respective Places and Charges, to use and exercise all such Powers and Authorities, in cases of Rebellion, Mutiny or Sedition, of refusing to serve in Wars, flying to the Enemy, forsaking Colours or Ensigns, or other Offences, against Law, Custom and Discipline Military, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as any Captain General of Our Army, by Virtue of his Office, have used and accustomed, and may or might lawfully do.

The Governor of the Company may administer Oaths of Office.

AND of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, for the Time being, by the Appointment of the greater Part of the said Committees, for the said Company, assembled in any of their said Courts, commonly called the Court of Committees, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, to administer such a formal and legal Oath, as by their Discretion shall be reasonably devised, unto any Person or Persons, to be employed in, for, or concerning the said Port and Island *Bombay*, or any Part thereof, as well for the true and faithful Execution and Performance of their respective Offices and Employments, as also for the rendering a just, true and perfect Account in writing of all such Goods, Monies and other Things, as by Reason of their said Offices and Employments shall have come to their respective Hands, unto the said *Governor and Company*, or unto such Person or Persons as shall be by them appointed to take the same Account: And also to all Governors, Officers, Ministers, Agents and Factors, of what Nature soever, or by what Title soever, they shall be called, which shall be lawfully sent or placed in the said Port and Island *Bombay*, as well for the good Government thereof, and of the Inhabitants there, as for the ordering, safe keeping, and true accounting of and for all such Lands, Goods, Profits, Commodities, Matters and Things whatsoever, as shall be committed to their or any of their Government, Charge, Care and Custody; And also to such Person or Persons as the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, with the more Part of the said Committees, for the Time being, shall think meet, for the Examination or clearing of the Truth, in any Cause whatsoever, concerning the said Company, and relating to the said Port and Island *Bombay*, or concerning any Business, from thence proceeding, or thereunto belonging.

and for the Examination or clearing of the Truth

Governor of Bombay may administer an Oath

AND We do further also, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, that the Chief Governor or Governors, resident in the said Port and Island *Bombay*, by what Names or Titles soever they be called, shall have the like Power to minister a formal and legal Oath to all other Officers and inferior Ministers whatsoever, in the said Port or Island *Bombay*, for the just, true and faithful Discharge of their several Places, Duties and Services; as also unto any other Person whatsoever, for the Examination, testifying and clearing of the Truth, in any Cause whatsoever, as well concerning the said Port and Island *Bombay*, as any other particular Business there arising, for the maintaining and Administration of Peace and Justice, amongst the Inhabitants of the said Port and Island, or any other Persons in that Place.

Persons born in Bombay to be reckoned natural Subjects

AND Our Pleasure is, and We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare by these Presents, that all and every the Persons, being Our Subjects,

which do or shall inhabit, within the said Port and Island, and every of their Children and Posterity, which shall happen to be born, within the Precincts and Limits thereof, shall have and enjoy all Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Capacities, and Abilities of free Denizens and natural Subjects, within any of Our Dominions, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within this Our Kingdom of *England*, or in any other of Our Dominions.

AND of Our more abundant Grace and Favour to The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare, ordain and grant, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, and to and for their Agents, Factors and Servants, and every of them, to have, hold, use, exercise, enjoy and execute, all and singular the Jurisdictions, Powers, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits and Advantages whatsoever, within the said Port and Island *Bombay*, and in all and every their Voyages thither and from thence, and in all and every their Trade, Traffick and Merchandizing there, thither or from thence, to or from any Place or Places whatsoever, as they The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, or their Agents, Factors and Servants, or any of them, may or can hold, use, exercise, enjoy and execute, by Force and Virtue of Our said Royal Charter or Letters Patents, bearing Date, at *Westminster*, the said Third Day of *April*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, hereinbefore-mentioned, in any other Place or Places, in the said *East-Indies*, or touching or concerning any other their Plantations, Ports, Castles, Colonies, Factories, Agents, Factors and Servants, or touching or concerning any their Trade, Traffick or Merchandizing, Goods, Wares and Commodities, or any other Matter or Thing, of or belonging unto the said Company comprised or mentioned, or intended to be comprised, within Our said Charter or Letters Patents, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as if the same Jurisdictions, Powers, Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, Benefits and Advantages, were herein particularly mentioned and expressed.

Company to enjoy  
all the Privileges  
given by any former  
Charter.

AND We do hereby further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant, that The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, Deputies, Officers and Assigns respectively, shall and may have, use, exercise, execute and enjoy, all and every, or any the Powers, Liberties, Privileges and Authorities, hereinbeforementioned, and intended to be hereby granted, in and through all and every, and such and so many Ports, Islands, and other Territories and Places whatsoever, as they The said *Governor and Company*, or their Successors, shall at any Time or Times hereafter purchase, or lawfully acquire, in or near the said Port or Island *Bombay*, or in any other Parts or Places, in the said *East-Indies*, within the Bounds or Limits of the Charter or Letters Patents, hereinbefore recited, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever, as they The said *Governor and Company*, or their or any of their Officers, Deputies, Agents or Assigns, may or can have, use, exercise, execute or enjoy the same, in the said Port or Island *Bombay*, or any Part thereof, by Force or Virtue of these Presents, or any the Powers or Authorities herein contained.

Company to enjoy  
all the Powers  
hereby granted in  
such Places as they  
shall acquire.

AND lastly, Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and grant unto The said *Governor and*

This Charter to be  
construed in the  
most favourable  
Sense

*Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that these Our Letters Patents, and all and singular Grants and Clauses herein contained, shall be and continue firm, strong, sufficient and available in the Law, and shall be construed, reputed and taken, as well to the Meaning and Intent, as to the Words of the same, most graciously and favourably, for the best Advantage and Benefit of The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, although express Mention be not made herein of the true yearly Value and Certainty of the Premises, or any Part thereof, or of any other Gifts or Grants, made by Us, or by any of Our Ancestors or Predecessors, to them, The said *Governor and Company*, or any other Person or Persons, whatsoever, any Omission or Defect herein, or any Law, Statute, Act, Provision, Order, Ordinance, Proclamation or Restraint, heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other Cause, Matter or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

In Witness, &c.

IN WITNESS whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself, at *Westminster*, the Seven and Twentieth Day of *March*, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign.

PIGOTT.

LETTERS PATENTS GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF  
MERCHANTS OF LONDON, TRADING INTO THE EAST-INDIES, RELATING  
TO THE ISLAND OF *ST. HELENA*,

Bearing Date the Sixteenth of *December*, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign  
of *CHARLES II.*, *Anno Domini*, One Thousand Six Hundred and  
Seventy-four.

*CHARLES* the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS at the humble Suit of Our Well-beloved Subjects, The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and for the Honour and Profit of this Our Realm, and the Encouragement of Trade, into those remote Parts, We have, by Our Royal Charter, or Letters Patents, bearing Date, at *Westminster*, the Third Day of *April*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, granted unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, that they and their Successors, and their Factors, Servants and Assigns, in the Trade of Merchandize, for them and on their Behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever have, use and enjoy, the whole entire and only Trade and Traffick, and the whole entire and only Liberty, Use and Privilege of trading and trafficking, and using the Feat and Trade of Merchandize, to and from the said *East-Indies*, and to and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns and Places, within their said Charter; that is to say, to and from the said *East-Indies*, in the Countries and Parts of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and to and from the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns and Places of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, or any of them, beyond the *Cape of Bona Esperanza*, to the Straights of *Magellan*, where any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize may be used or had: And that it should and might be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, from Time to Time, and at all Times from thenceforth, to erect and build such Castles, Fortifications, Forts, Garrisons, and to erect such Colonies, and make such Plantations, at *Sancta Helena*, as also elsewhere, within the Limits and Bounds of Trade, granted unto The said *Governor and Company*, as aforesaid, as they in their Discretions should think fit and requisite: And for the supplying of such as should be requisite to keep or be in the same, to send out of this Kingdom to the said Castles, Fortifications, Forts, Garrisons, Colonies or Plantations, all Kinds of Cloathing, Provision of Victuals, Ammunition and Supplements, necessary for such Purposes, without paying of any Custom, Subsidy or other Duty for the same; as also to transport and carry over such Number of Men, being willing thereunto, as they shall think fit; and also to govern them in such legal and reasonable Manner, as The said *Governor and Company* should think fit; and to inflict Punishment for Misdemeanors, or impose such Fines upon them, for Breach of their Orders, as in Our said Charter are expressed.

AND whereas also, by Our said Royal Charter or Letters Patents, We have ordained, that there shall be a Governor, and Twenty-four Committees

Recital of Charter  
of 3d of April, 1661.

of the said Company, to be elected and appointed, in such Form as therein is expressed, who shall have, from Time to Time, the Direction of the Voyages, of and for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging, and also the Sale of all Merchandizes, Goods, and other Things, returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships, of or for the said Company, and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things, belonging to the said Company: And likewise that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said *Governor and Company*, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company, the said Governor of the said Company being always One, from Time to Time to elect, nominate and appoint One of the said Company, to be the Deputy to the said Governor, who from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, shall exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do, as by Our said Charter or Letters Patents, Reference being thereunto had, among divers other Grants, Liberties, Immunities, Privileges and Preheminences, may more fully appear.

That the Company were in Possession of St. Helena, which had been lately taken from them by the Dutch.

AND whereas, in pursuance of Our said Royal Charter, The said *Governor and Company* did, at their own Cost and Charge, erect several Forts and Fortifications, at *Sancta Helena* aforesaid, being an Island situate in or near *Africa*, beyond the Line, and on this Side the *Cape Bona Esperanza*, and place a Garrison there, and were proceeding to plant and people the same, and for that Purpose had transported divers of Our Subjects, who were willing thereunto to inhabit there; but Our said Subjects, inhabiting on the said Island, were lately in Time of War, between Us, and the States of the United Provinces, by Force of Arms, dispossessed thereof, by the Subjects and Forces of the said States; and the said States, or their Subjects, had and kept the quiet Possession thereof, for several Months together.

That the said Island has been retaken by Captain Mundane; and that the same belong to the Crown.

AND whereas, by the Blessing of God on Our Royal Ships and Forces, under the Command of Captain *Richard Mundane*, the said Island, and all and singular the Forts, Fortifications, and other the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, were retaken from the said States and their Subjects, and a Garrison of Our Subjects placed there; by Virtue or Reason whereof the said Island, and all and singular the Forts, Fortifications, Erections and Buildings thereof, with the Appurtenances, are vested in Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in the Right of Our Crown; and all the Artillery, Arms, Armour, Weapons, Ordnance, Munition, Magazines, Stores, Goods, Chattels and Moveables whatsoever, which were there found, at the Time Our said Forces retook the same, as aforesaid, do of Right belong unto Us, and to no other.

The said Island to be granted to the Company in the fullest Manner:

AND whereas the said Island hath been found by Experience to be very convenient and commodious for Our loving Subjects, The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, for the refreshing of their Servants and People, in their Returns homewards, being often then weak and decayed in their Health, by Reason of their long Voyages, under those hot Climes, whereupon Our said Subjects, The said *Governor and Company*, have besought Us, to regrant and confirm the same unto them: Now know ye, that for as much as we have found, by much Experience, that the said Trade into the said *East-Indies*, hath been managed by The said *Governor and Company*, to the Honour and Profit of this Our Realm, and to that End,

and out of Our earnest Desire, that The said *Governor and Company*, may by all good lawful Ways and Means, be encouraged in their difficult and hazardous Trade and Traffick, in those remote Parts of the World, We therefore, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant and confirm, unto The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, all that the said Island of *Sancta Helena*, with all the Rights, Profits, Territories and Appurtenances whatsoever; and all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Goods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Pools, Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Isles, Islets, with the Fish, Mines and Quarries, situate or being within the Bounds or Limits thereof, with the Fishing of all Sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes, in the Bays, Islets and Rivers, within the Premises, and the Fish therein taken; and all the Veins, Mines and Quarries, as well Royal Mines as other Mines, whether the same be already discovered or not discovered; and also all Gold, Silver, Gems and Precious Stones, and all other whatsoever, be it of Stones, Metals, or any Thing whatsoever, found or to be found, within the Veins, Mines or Quarries of the said Island and Premises aforesaid; and all and singular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Customs, Castles, Forts, and Buildings and Fortifications, erected and to be erected on the Premises, or any Part thereof; and all Privileges, Franchises, Preheminences and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the same, or to them or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as We Ourself now have and enjoy, or may or can have or enjoy the same, by Virtue or Force of Our said Conquest thereof, or otherwise howsoever; and them, The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, create and constitute, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the Island and Premises aforesaid, and of every Part and Parcel thereof; saving and always reserving, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Faith and Allegiance, to Us due and belonging, and Our Royal Power and Sovereignty, of and over Our Subjects and Inhabitants there, to have, hold, possess and enjoy the said Island, and all and singular other the Premises, herein before granted, or mentioned to be granted, unto them, The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, for ever, to the only Use of them, The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, for evermore; to be holden of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as of the Manor of *East-Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, in free and common Soccage, and not in Capite, nor by Knight's Service.

And all Royalties;

saving the Allegiance of the Inhabitants.

AND know ye further, that We of Our more especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these Presents do give, and grant, and confirm, unto The said *Governor and Company*, their Successors and Assigns, to their own proper Use and Benefit, all that Artillery, and all and singular Arms, Armour, Weapons, Ordnance, Munition, Powder, Shot, Victuals, Magazines, Stores, Ammunition and Provision of War, and other Provisions whatsoever; and all and singular Ships, Junks, Vessels and Boats, and all Manner of Merchandize and Wares, Cloathing, Implements, Beasts, Cattle, Horses and Mares, which are, or remain upon, or

His Majesty grants to the Company all Warlike and other Stores, and Merchandize.

5 f.  
20

# REPORT

ON THE

## REVENUE SYSTEM IN MALABAR

*Dated the 16th June 1913.*

BY

THOMAS WARDEN,  
*Collector of Malabar.*

Printed for convenience of reference.

Calicut:

PRINTED AT THE COLLECTORATE PRESS,

1916.

Not for sale.

The utmost, therefore, that this deed, supposing it to be valid, can prove is that the Todas who reside to the westward of the Pyakara river, are bound to pay a certain sum in money and a certain quantity of ghee to the Pagoda. It is possible, however, that the Todas may be able to prove what they assert, that their contribution is voluntary; and the fact, which is admitted by the Numblecottah people, that the payments are omitted in prosperous times and only resumed when a season of calamity occurs, seems to go in proof of their assertion.

29. I have entered into this detail for the purpose of showing that Government have an interest in supporting the very moderate claims of the Todas to the tract in question, inasmuch as either from the Todas themselves or from those who may cultivate the land in default of the Todas, the Government would always be sure of their revenue, whereas if the jenm or absolute proprietary right of the Numblecottah Pagoda or Warevoor is admitted, the Government for the reasons already stated, must give up all claim both to land and revenue. They must, should the land be required, purchase the right of the Warevoor of his assignee, the Raja of Nillambur, or individuals, who may be desirous of settling upon the tract, must purchase the right, and under the title so obtained, they would be exempt from all claim for revenue from the land just as the coffee planters are at this moment in Wynad.

Should the question be formally litigated between the Todas and the other party, I would beg to suggest the propriety of a local tribunal being constituted for the purpose, as death would be the certain consequence of the hill people being compelled to repair to the Court in support of their rights.

30. The only change that seems to be advisable in the present revenue arrangements of Malabar, is the postponement of the last Kist, which is now paid in 11 of the Taluks in June and July, when the ryots are without means to satisfy the demand, until the month of September and October, when it is levied in the 4 other Taluks, as proposed by the Acting Collector in his letter of the

31. I have just received from that Officer a letter on the subject of the tobacco monopoly, to which I beg to draw the particular attention of the Government. "The complaints (says Mr. Goodwyn, the Sub-Collector) of the badness of the tobacco are universal all over the northern division, and the natives say with justice that it is most cruel and unfair on the part of Government to force them to use such bad tobacco, when the Government monopoly price is about four times the original cost of the commodity in Coimbatore." The Collector states that he has lately had "a good deal of correspondence with the Collector of Coimbatore on the subject of the badness of the tobacco; that he has been obliged to order a considerable quantity to be destroyed; and that very general discontent prevails in Malabar on the subject." My own personal experience in this matter extends over a period of a quarter of a century and enables me to testify that the grievance has always been what it is now.

32. Referring to my remarks on the ferry-tax, I would beg to add that a toll continues to be levied on our bridges at the places noted in the margin, although the tax was originally raised for providing funds for building these bridges. This appears to be a very unhandsome proceeding, and it lays the Government open to an imputation of bad faith. In Fasli 1229 the produce of this tax was Rs. 23,531; in Fasli 1239 it amounted to Rs. 41,681; in 1249 it had fallen again to Rs. 32,780, not from any diminution of rates or decrease of population, but from successful attempts to evade it.



The acting Principal Collector has brought to my notice the great inconvenience which is produced to the public service in Malabar from the want of an efficient Engineer establishment at this moment. The presence of the Engineer of the division is urgently required to devise means to prevent the further encroachment of the sea upon the town of Ponnani, a very populous place, which contains much valuable public property, and also for superintending the construction of a dam at , upon which an annual revenue of rupees depends; but the services of that officer are required in another part of his division. Similar complaints prevail in almost every other district.

In the western division the rule, by which each division was to have a Civil Engineer and two assistants, has never been acted upon. The Engineer is without an assistant, and in the present state of the Engineer Corps there is little chance of his getting one. It has occurred to me that the best plan for improving the Engineer Department, would be to increase the number of Subordinate Officers in the Department and to file them up from the Corps of Sappers and Miners. Amongst the Non-commissioned Officers of that Corps many valuable men are to be found, and it would be easy to qualify them at Woolwich where they now receive instructions as Sappers for the office of surveyor and all other duties that are required of Assistant Civil Engineers.

The cost of increasing the strength of the non-commissioned branch of the sappers to the extent that would be required to the proposed drain upon it, would be trifling as compared with an increase to the strength of the Corps of Engineers.

34. Adverting to what I have said in a preceding paragraph, upon the defenceless state of the Malabar Coast at certain seasons, I beg to state that in the last war an American Frigate lay to off Cannanore and fired several shots into the Fort. With a secure harbour of sufficient depth of water to hold a steamer of war during the monsoon, we should be free from all danger of the repetition of such an insult.

#### CANARA.

35. Although the present produce of the land revenue of Canara is not quite equal to what it was in some of the earlier years of our rule, there is, upon the

|       |            |
|-------|------------|
|       | Rs         |
| 1211— | 17,27,778. |
| 1247— | 17,23,999  |

average of the last 5, as compared with the first 5 years, a trifling increase. That the increase has not been greater is owing mainly as in Malabar to the demand being fixed upon estates in the aggregate so that

|            |     |           |
|------------|-----|-----------|
| 1st period | ..  | 16,90,704 |
| 2nd do.    | ... | 16,96,739 |
| Increase   | ..  | 19,916    |

revenue does not increase generally with cultivation. There has been a very considerable increase in the cultivation of every species of land, and a great increase in the produce of land. Nothing indeed but the unhealthiness of the climate in certain parts along the skirts of the ghauts, or excessive assessment, could induce a ryot in Canara to leave waste any portion of rice land which he has the means of cultivating.

From Principal Collector, 8th January 1839,  
Enclosure A.

36. No pains are spared to convert Batt into Muzul, and Muzul into Byle land, wherever the situation admits of the change being made, by which means the value of estates is annually becoming enhanced by the cultivation being rendered more certain, and produce increased.

37. There has been a very considerable extension of coconut plantations, and almost all waste spots along the coast, adopted for this species of garden produce, have been occupied and planted. There has also been an increase in the cultivation of the betelnut in the Payenghat Taluks, but the principal plantations of the nut in the Balaghaut have been on the decline for the last 20 years.

38. The partial decline of this species of cultivation forms a solitary exception to the general prosperity of Canara. A great fall in price is unquestionably the main cause of this deterioration. This is stated to have arisen from diminished demand "owing to the dissolution of the

large Courts and armies which were assembled in the neighbourhood of the frontier during the Maharattah Empire, and the diminution of the currency throughout India".

39. From a statement appended to the Collector's letter it appears that, comparing the prices of former and later years of the three articles grown in the gardens of the upper Taluks, viz., betelnut, pepper and cardamoms, there has been a fall of

per cent. The distress arising from this defalcation in price is said to have been aggravated by "the thoughtlessness of the cultivators themselves who did not lessen their expenditure in proportion to the decrease of their income. They have thus

become so embarrassed as to be often merely the labourers of their creditors to whom they assign their produce. In places where they have to contend against an inferior soil or high assessment, many of the gardens have been deserted and others are annually thrown up."

With a view to afford relief to the proprietors of these plantations it is proposed to reduce the assessment "to the rates fixed on rice fields; such a measure, it is said, would act beneficially in two ways, first, by its affording a direct remission, and secondly, as enabling the cultivators, in consequence of the diminution of demand against them, to watch the markets and dispose of their stock to more advantage".

There can be no doubt but that present relief is required by this class of proprietors, but, "as they are easily led to throw up their gardens, as their Brahminical caste ensures them a subsistence, and the Potails or principal inhabitants secretly accelerate such a result, in order that the gardens may be available as rice land which in the Balghaut Taluk is scarce and valuable," there is danger that such a reduction as is proposed would tempt the owners of garden to neglect their garden cultivation in order to obtain the great boon of a reduced assessment.

This danger would be obviated if the reduction was made temporary or dependent upon the state of prices; and the fact, that there has been no decrease in the export of these articles and that "the prices are still sufficiently high to repay

the cost of production in favourable districts", would seem to render any permanent reduction of assessment inadvisable. There is no knowing to what extent the fall in price may have been compensated by increase of produce or in what degree the abandonment of gardens may have been owing to the wish of the inhabitants to make them available for rice land; neither can we be sure that there will not be such a reaction in prices as would restore this species of property to its former value.

40. Before any item of revenue is given up either in Malabar or Canara, it is necessary to consider that the Government have not any fund in those districts from which they can draw an increase to the land revenue. From the very small increase which has been made to the land revenue of Malabar during the time that it has been under the Company's Government, there appears no ground for expecting that the cultivation of the six articles which are alone assessable to the revenue will be greatly extended, or rather that the revenue derivable from the land which yields those articles will be much increased.

The revenue from rice lands in Malabar has increased only in the sum of Rs. 3,050 since Fasli 1242, the increase from gardens has been Rs. 29,325 and from upland cultivation Rs. 6,094. The increase in gardens, the principal item, has been more from gardens brought to account than from new plantations.

In Canara, the future land revenue may be estimated in round numbers thus:—

|                                                            | Rupces.                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Present settlement                                         | ... 18,10,000.         |
| To be brought up to the standard assessment by instalments | ... 38,000.            |
| Increase from waste                                        | ... 17,000.            |
|                                                            | <hr/> 18,45,000. <hr/> |

Report of Principal Collector.

There being so little prospect of increase from this source, it seems advisable that no import which does not press directly upon the industry of the country, or which is not radically defective in principle, should be abandoned. In this category the Howlut duties appear to be included. There are duties upon luxuries, which although paid in the first instance by the growers in Canara and Malabar fall ultimately on the foreign consumer. Like the export duty on grain the Howlut must be considered as a compensation for the very moderate demand which is made on the land for rent. "As they are paid" (says Mr. Maltby) "entirely by the foreign consumer their abolition would confer no benefit on the cultivator, and it would appear to be a waste of the revenue of Government to abolish them, while other taxes which are really burdensome and injurious in their operation are retained".

Betelnut, cardamoms, pepper, sandelwood.

Report 26th November 1839, paragraph 18.

What is immediately wanting in the administration of this branch of revenue is, first, an approximation at least between the tariff and market prices of the three principal articles upon which the duty is collected; the former are now nearly double the latter in the articles of betelnut and cardamoms. Secondly, an assimilation of the rates of Howlut levied in Mysore and Canara. The duty upon cardamoms in Mysore is Rs. 45-13-4 per candy, in Canara it is Rs. 112-8-0. But upon the other articles, pepper and betelnut, the Mysore duties are much higher than those of Canara. This is one amongst many proofs that all attempts to improve the fiscal system of the Madras Presidency will fail, unless Mysore is treated as one of our own provinces. Hemmed in as that country is by our own territory, it will

See enclosure I, Collector's report.

Paragraph 16.

Paragraph 24.

be to no purpose that our ryots are relieved from the heavy burthen of the transit duties, if those duties are to be levied with ten-fold vexation upon their produce, as it passes from one district to another through Mysore.

Thirdly, an arrangement by which the Howlut duties shall be paid at once instead of as now, in the first instance, to land customs and, afterwards, to sea customs, by drawback and adjustment of account.

In Malabar out of a total of Rs. 1,08,276 levied as Howlut upon pepper, cardamoms and sandalwood in 1838-39 at the land custom house, only Rs. 2,952-5-5 was eventually carried to the credit of that branch of the revenue, the remainder, viz., Rs. 1,05,323-13-4, being brought to account as sea customs.

The chief defect in the revenue system of Malabar and Canara is the want of detailed accounts of the land revenue. In neither district is it possible to ascertain the extent of land in cultivation, and though from personal observation the Collector of Canara is able to testify that many betelnut gardens have fallen to decay, he has not the means of showing by accounts the "extent of land now occupied by gardens in comparison with former periods". There is always danger therefore that in making remissions the Government may be giving up what they ought to retain.

Paragraph 13 and 14

This defect, viz., the want of detailed accounts, was pointed out by the first Collector of Canara, who suggested, as a remedy, the most effectual next to a general survey, that a register should be kept of the rent and produce of all lands that became the subject of litigation. When this proposition was made the Collector was the Judge, and what was proposed could easily have been effected. The only remedy that now remains with the Government (a very imperfect one) is to make an accurate survey and register of the lands, the condition upon which remissions of rent are to be granted. This has been the practice in Malabar for some years past, and it is desirable that it should be extended to Canara, and the rule rigidly adhered to in both districts.

Report from Major Munro 9th November 1800.

41. In districts which have been surveyed, the Government need never act in the dark; information upon every point connected with the revenue is always available; and from this circumstance alone, if the seasons were as certain and as favourable as they are in Malabar and Canara, the revenue administration would be carried on with much greater facility in such surveyed districts than in others which have not that advantage.

42. Although the land in Canara and Malabar has been private property for centuries, though it sells occasionally for as high a price as can be obtained for land in England, an annual enquiry into the condition of the land owners is still necessary, with a view to afford relief to such as may have fallen into distress. On no pretext can an increase be made upon the standard assessment, but in every year remissions are made from it to a certain extent in favour of the poorest classes. This indulgence is necessary even in these highly favoured districts, still more so in others less favourably circumstanced; and any attempt to withdraw the Government or great landlord from the duty of enquiring into the condition of his tenants,

From Principal Collector of Malabar, 31st December 1808, paragraphs 3-18

From Principal Collector of Canara, 6th January 1809.

by binding them to pay a fixed sum every year, whether the season be good or bad, cannot fail to end in disappointment to Government and in injury to the ryot,

The increase which has taken place in the value of land in Canara, is shown

Enclosures Principal Collector's report, 26th  
November 1839.

in a return of the double sale of 55 estates.

The price paid at the first sale amounted  
in the aggregate to Rs. 13,658, at the

second to Rs. 20,067.

The proportion of land occupied by tenants in Canara is estimated at 45 per cent. In the Taluks below the ghauts 60 per cent. of the rice lands are supposed

Principal Collector, 20th July 1839, paragraph 8.

to be cultivated by tenants, and as much

land has lately been purchased by the commercial classes whose mercantile avocations oblige them to employ tenants, the

proportion appears to be on the increase.

Enclosure B.

The rates of rent vary from Rs. 17 to

Rs. 8-8-0 (£1 14 s. to 17 s.) an acre. Making allowance for the difference in the value of money, these are higher than the average of rents in England.

The whole land of Malabar is the property of 45,000 individuals and is held from them by 166,000 tenants. Many of the proprietors, however, derive

Principal Collector of Malabar, paragraph 16.

but a nominal rent from their property,

and others, who reside in distant provinces,

are said not to have come to any settlement with their tenants for years, so that a large portion of the property is really in the hands of the ryots. But whether the landlords derive a profit from their land or not, they cling to their rights with the same tenacity that has been remarked of this class of people under every change of Government. In both districts the revenue has been collected with extraordinary punctuality for the long period of 40 years, with the exception of one or two years, when the public tranquillity was disturbed.

43. All these are proofs that the great objects which the authors of the permanent settlement had in view, might have been attained without disturbing any private right or the order in which landed property has been distributed in all parts of India for ages. In Canara and Malabar the demand upon the land is fixed; the land is a valuable property; there is a numerous class of landlords who give up the rents of their lands; the revenue is easily and punctually collected; and yet the average assessment of the estates of both districts does not exceed Rs. 100 or £ 10 a year. If all these results are not to be found in other districts of the Madras Presidency, in which the assessment upon the land has been fixed, the reason is that except in Malabar and Canara, the seasons are so precarious as to make the land much less profitable to the owners than it is in those districts.

44. Great as has been the improvement in Malabar and Canara, two things seem still to be wanting for the full development of their resources, viz., improved communications by land and water, and a secure harbour for the reception of their shipping and trade. The benefits that have followed from the faint attempts which have been already made to improve the communications in these districts, are evidenced by a fact stated by the Collector of Malabar, viz., that "the introduction (though yet upon a small scale) of bullocks and carts has reduced the expense of conveyance of goods to more than 50 per cent. below what it was 20 or 30 years

ago". The cost of conveying one ton of goods a hundred miles by cart, is stated to be Rs. 26-8-0, by bullocks Rs. 46-8-0, by coolies Rs. 53-8-0, and by water only Rs. 2-8-0: this shows the vast importance of water communication.

Some years ago (1823) a proposal was submitted for prolonging the line of water communication (which is now open from Quilon to Chowghat) along the coast as far as Bamgeny,        miles north of Calicut. This would have afforded a canal, navigable at all seasons for a distance of        miles. From some mistakes in the estimates the project appears to have been dropped. It appears however to be one of great importance and to require immediate consideration.

The losses which are entailed upon commerce by the want of a secure harbour on the western coast, may be estimated by the fact that, for nearly five months in the year, the whole maritime commerce from Cape Comorin to Bombay is suspended, and the shipping to the extent of about 150,000 tons is compelled to leave the coast and to seek shelter in distant ports principally at Bombay. A considerable portion of the commerce which finds its way to the coast from Mysore, Coorg and the southern districts, is forced to that port and involved in a double charge for duties, for shipment and reshipment.

The principal cotton crop of Coimbatore which is gathered in March, and prepared for shipment in April and May, is kept on board until the month of October or November, when it is sent by the coast to Bombay, landed there and again reshipped for China and England. This cotton is principally used for the China market, and as it cannot be sent thither with safety after the month of August, a whole year is lost, whereas, if there was a secure harbour on the coast, the cotton could be sent so as to arrive there before the south-west monsoon commences, and be shipped for China in the months immediately ensuing; and cotton, which is now forced during the closing of the ports of the western coast to the eastern coast by a long and very expensive land carriage, would be sent to the near western coast, if there was a harbour from which it could be exported at all seasons of the year.

The same may be said of all other articles which are kept on hand during the whole period of the monsoon, and of goods which, during the closing of the eastern coast for three months, would also be sent to the emporium on the western coast, as the additional distance of that coast from the place of growth and manufacture, would be more than compensated by the saving of time.

A secure harbour between Cape Comorin and Bombay has long been considered a desideratum by naval men. In time of war, during a great portion of the year, the coast is protected only by the monsoon, as it affords no means of shelter for a ship of war. There are intervals in the monsoon season, when ships may approach the coast and when great damage might be done in the absence of naval protection. If the inundation which broke out in Canara some years ago, had been postponed for a month or six weeks, the succours, which came from Bombay by sea and by which it was crushed, would not have been available as the coast would then have been closed by the monsoon.

If a secure harbour could be found on the western coast, troops might be embarked and landed at all seasons. The communication between both coasts and between the western coast and Bombay might be kept up throughout the year. That portion of the Madras army, which is stationed on the western coast and aid

in stores and supplies of provisions; cattle, etc., from the fertile districts at the back of it, might be made available for service at all seasons, either in the Red sea, the Persian gulf or in Scinde. All the advantages indeed which the Bombay Presidency denies from its harbour, would be given to Madras by the formation of a secure and accessible port on the western coast.

These are some of the considerations which give great importance to the project for the formation of a harbour at Mt. Dehli Bay. For all trade except that with the gulf, Mt. Dehli Bay is more favourably situated than Bombay; it is nearly opposite to the Red sea; Aden could be reached from it in as short a time as from Bombay; and from its being near midway between Cape Comorin and Bombay, it is more conveniently situated for the general trade of the Madras Presidency than Cochin which, but for the impracticable nature of the sands at the mouth of it, would be an excellent harbour. The maritime commerce of Mala-

|         |     |                    |
|---------|-----|--------------------|
|         |     | Rs.                |
| Malabar | ... | 56,97,310.         |
| Canara  | ... | 93,61,544.         |
|         |     | <hr/> 1,50,58,850. |

bar and Canara alone exceeds £1,500,000 and if to this be added the commerce of Cochin and Travancore and of those parts of the line which immediately adjoin Canara,

the total value of the commerce which would be benefited by the conversion of Mt. Dehli Bay into a place of shelter during the monsoon, would not be much less than two million sterling.

45. I have already shown that the value of that proportion of the produce of the lands assessed to the revenue, which is exported from Malabar, furnishes a fund sufficient for the payment of the Government demand upon the land. The same proof of the moderation of that demand is to be found in Canara.

The estimated value of the grass produce of the land in Fasli 1248 was 67,11,280, of which the value exported was 24,52,186, the value retained for home consumption 42,59,093, the amount of the land assessment 18,20,123.

46. A large portion of the revenues of Malabar and Canara is annually sent in specie to Bombay. The average remittance from Canara amounts to 16 lakhs of rupees, and from Malabar to about 12. When a man of war can be spared for the conveyance of this Treasure the remittance is made without risk, but the exigencies of the service have occasionally been such as to require that it should be made in a country boat, when in addition to expense and other heavy inconveniences great risk is run.

This heavy drain of the precious metals which are withdrawn from circulation for many months before the remittances are made, is supplied in a great measure by imports of silver from the Red sea; but as only a small portion of these come in the shape of current coin, there is a constant tendency towards an artificial enhancement of the value of that coin in which all revenue must be paid. That there is something radically wrong in this financial arrangement, is proved by these facts (amongst others), viz., that in Fasli 1241, while there was an export of Government Treasure from Malabar of Rs. 10,16,129 to Bombay, there was an import of private Treasure to Malabar from Bombay in the same year of Rs. 6,32,504, and that the amount of drafts from Bombay in that year upon the Malabar Treasury did not exceed Rs 35,000. In Fasli 1243 the public remittances to Bombay from Malabar amounted to Rs. 10,10,376, the imports from Bombay to Rs. 4,27,592, and the drafts to Rs. 3,58,000.

In a letter addressed by the Accountant General of Bombay to the Madras Accountant General, relative to a balance of Chuckrums which was lying in the Treasury of the Resident at Travancore,  
 Enclosure. that officer says, "if *by any means* the

balance of Chuckrums could be made available for the use of the Bombay Government, in the Malabar Collectorate, I should not find any difficulty in drawing against it to the full amount and should gladly avail myself at this time of such aid to their finances from the Madras Presidency".

A very short time before this letter was penned, 14 lakhs and a half of rupees had been shipped from Malabar for Bombay, and a further sum of 4 lakhs was then under preparation for remittance, the whole of which might have been thrown into immediate circulation in the district and the expense and risk and delay of remittance in specie saved, if the Accountant General had drawn upon the Treasury of Malabar for the amount; and still further aid to the finances of Bombay, might have been procured by drafts on the Treasury of Coimbatore for money paid into the Treasury at Bombay.

It seems to be very desirable that the Financial Officers of the two Governments should be required to take the whole subject of remittances between the Treasuries under them into immediate consideration, with a view to the adoption of such a system of exchange by water as shall save Government and individuals the expense and risk of tardy remittances in specie.

47. As the reports from the different Collectors on the revenue of their districts, abound with valuable statistical information, I beg to suggest the propriety of printing them with a view to such circulation as the Government may think proper to give them.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# CONFERENCE OF COLLECTORS

HELD

AT OOTACAMUND IN AUGUST 1917.



OOTACAMUND :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS.

1917

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF COLLECTORS HELD AT OOTACAMUND FROM THE 20<sup>TH</sup> TO 24<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1917.

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[In so far as the Secretariat notes in this collection of papers embody criticisms as distinguished from historical matter, it must be understood that such criticisms are merely intended to facilitate discussion and must not be regarded as representing the views of Government.]

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## HIS EXCELLENCY'S OPENING SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—I suggest we may now begin our deliberations. It is proposed to meet every morning from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. to get through our programme; in the afternoon we shall have no business except for special purposes so that everybody will be free at 2 o'clock just as at the last Conference in 1915. The object of these meetings is simple. We wish to place at the disposal of Collectors the common fund of experience to which each may contribute and I am only sorry that, as it is not possible to have all the Collectors here, to that extent the usefulness of the Conference is qualified. It would of course be of much greater benefit if we had been able to have all Collectors here. But possibly we shall attain our object substantially in having this valuable opportunity which the Government are very glad indeed to have of conferring with those who are able to be present. We desire to do all we can from the Government point of view to remove difficulties and to oil the wheels of administration in all respects by discussing personally by word of mouth matters which can much more profitably be discussed in that way than on paper and that we may have a full and frank interchange of views on the various points which may arise. It is not at all our purpose to enforce uniformity where that is not desirable. It would be far more true to describe our purpose as being a desire to strengthen the authority of Collectors in their districts and to free their responsibility and initiative: and we hope that in these discussions we may have a thoroughly free and frank interchange of views. We can vary the order of subjects for discussion if there is reason to do so, but subject to any observations we will begin with the first item on the paper. Some discussions may take a few minutes and others may take longer. I shall now ask Mr. Vernon to introduce his first subject.

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## SUBJECT 1.—BENCH COURTS.

### Mr. H. A. B. Vernon's Note.

*I. Difficulty of finding suitable candidates.*—Many persons are anxious to hold the post as a mark of honour, but not so anxious to do any work.

*II. Friction with taluk magistrates.*—The bench clerk is usually a taluk magistrate's clerk and the bench magistrates complain that they have no authority over him.

*III. Difficulty in finding suitable court-room.*—Unless the bench sit in the early morning as in Madras it is not always possible to find a suitable room for them. If they sit early, the taluk office is available.

*IV. Times of sitting whether to be fixed by bench court or by District Magistrate.*—Most magistrates object to an early sitting and prefer to sit at 2 p.m. or later and will not attend early sitting. This late hour does not suit the parties or the police.

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### Secretariat Note.

*I. The difficulty of getting suitable persons to serve as bench magistrates has been referred to by some of the District Magistrates.\* ‡ In a few instances the powers of bench magistrates had to be withdrawn for irregular attendance.\*\**

# MANUAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT & THE YEARLY  
ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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### VOL. II.—APPENDICES,

Containing articles and statements supplementary to the articles in  
Volume I, arranged under general heads.

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MADRAS:  
PRINTED BY E KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1885.

various places—the chief being the “Kartigay” festival at Trinomallee, the “Ardra Darsanam” at Chidambaram, and the annual gatherings at Vriddhachellam, Cuddalore, Killay, Shreemoosham, Coovangam, Meilam and Malayanor. The export trade of the district in 1883 aggregated a value of Rupees 64,26,266 by land and Rupees 8,27,744 by sea. Piece-goods contributed Rupees 8,51,599; oil and oil-seeds, Rupees 28,87,358; grain, Rupees 7,22,412; indigo, Rupees 1,25,193; hides, Rupees 98,580, and sugar, 4,00,081. The imports for the same year amounted in value to Rupees 13,53,119, of which Rupees 9,24,437 entered by land. The leading items were—metal wares, Rupees 2,37,360; piece-goods, Rupees 1,19,465; cocoanuts, Rupees 65,400; twist, Rupees 67,801. The chief centres of traffic are Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Panrooty, Tyagadroog, Tindivanam, Trinomallee, Villupooram, and Pondicherry (French). The fact that the exports are about five times larger than the imports, points to an accumulation of money in the district. The only industries conducted by European agency are the manufacture of sugar and the spirit called “arrack,” the estimated annual value of the outturn being Rupees 2,00,000 and Rupees 10,07,808 respectively. Of district manufactures conducted by native capital, the annual values are estimated at—Indigo, Rupees 12,00,000; oils, Rupees 7,00,000. Along the coast, sea-fishing occupies the population of some 25 villages. The produce is for the most part consumed locally, but a considerable quantity is cured for sale at a distance. The fresh-water fisheries of the district are not important, the total revenue for 1883-84 being Rupees 7,187. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the Cullacorehly, Trinomallee and Tiroccoilore talooks; but a company, established in 1824 on an extensive scale for working the mines, has since suspended its operations. Quarries of sandstone, blue limestone, and laterite are advantageously worked. The roads of the district aggregate a length of 1,154 miles, maintained by Government at an annual cost of Rupees 1,43,791. The only noteworthy canal is the Khan Sahib, connecting the Coleroon and Vadavair rivers with the Vellair; it is 43 miles in length, but being navigable only for small craft, does not carry much traffic. A railway from Madras to Porto Novo, ‘en route’ for Tanjore, was opened in 1878. The line has been completed and the train is now running from Madras to Tuticorin. A branch railway was opened in 1879 between Villupooram and Pondicherry (French). The only institutions worthy of note are the “choultry,” 210 in number, and the religious edifices, 76 pagodas and 243 mosques, under the control of the Mosque and Pagoda Committee. Two out of the five ancient sites of Shiva-worship—Chidambaram and Trinomallee—are in this district, as also is Shreemoosham, one of the eight chief places of Veishnava-worship.

9. *Famine, Flood, &c.*—Floods and droughts have been frequent. The former occur chiefly in the valleys of the Ponnaiur, Vellair, and Guddilam, the most notable years of inundation being 1853, 1858, 1871, 1874 and 1880. The floods in the Coleroon were unusually heavy in 1882. It breached its bank; and lands in upwards of 100 villages in the Chidambaram talook were submerged. Famine prices have prevailed ten times within the century. In 1806-07 Government relieved distress by large importations of grain, by the remission of revenue to the extent of Rupees 6,20,000, and by the disbursement of Rupees 2,30,000, on relief works. In 1833-34 the prices of grain doubled, and 13,000 persons were thrown on the relief works opened by Government. Remissions of revenue to the extent of Rupees 1,64,000 were granted. In 1866 relief works were again necessary. Other “famine” years were 1823-24-25, 1867-68, 1878-74, 1875-76, and 1877. Violent storms visit the coast frequently, and the recorded loss of lives and shipping on the seaboard of this district is very great. In April 1749, two merchant vessels and two men-

of-war went down with all their crews—one the “Namur,” a flag-ship, and the finest vessel of her size in the British Navy, having 750 men on board. The hurricane of October 1752 is recorded to have been the most violent remembered on the coast; and eight years later a cyclone scattered the blockading fleet in the Pondicherry roads. Three vessels of war were wrecked, and three others, with 1,150 Europeans on board, went to the bottom. In 1784, 1795, 1808, 1820, 1831, 1840, 1842, 1853, 1870, and 1871, violent storms, causing a serious loss of shipping and doing great injury on shore, swept the coast of the district.

10. *Medical.*—Epidemic cholera appeared in Cuddalore in twenty-two of the years between 1851 and 1883, the mortality averaging during the last two years 76 per cent. of the persons attacked. Fevers appear to be endemic in some of the western talooks; and in the eastern tracts, leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. The chief drugs in the native pharmacopoeia are mercury, sulphur, arsenic, lead, bismuth, sulphate of copper, calomel, magnesia biliary, calculi of cattle, musk, safflower, orpiment, ginger, and castor-oil. The mode of treatment is in all cases the same—strict diet with purges. The native doctors (hakeems) never bleed, nor use leeches. Medicated oil-baths take the place of blisters. In cases of delirium, stimulants are applied to the eye-balls. Cattle epidemics, which are frequent, may be classed under the three heads of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease (komary), and tympanitis. The extension of cultivation has of late years been very great, and the pasturage available for cattle has diminished in proportion. The average annual rainfall of the district is 38-95 inches. Seven dispensaries are, altogether or in part, supported by Government, the expenditure for 1882-83 being Rupees 22,974.

11. *General Administration.*—The total net revenue of the district amounted in 1883-84 to Rupees 49,18,730, being Rupees 4,87,650 in excess of the revenue for 1870-71 which again was Rupees 11,85,350 above that for 1860-61. The total expenditure on civil administration in 1883-84 was Rupees 7,23,694. The land revenue contributed in 1883-84, Rupees 31,66,708; salt, Rupees 10,66,240; abkarry (spirits, and drugs and opium), Rupees 3,68,730; sea customs, Rupees 16,566; land customs, Rupees 16,344; stamps, Rupees 76,863; court fees and suits, Rupees 1,25,895; license-tax, Rupees 10,212; forests, Rupees 31,444; registration fees, Rupees 27,881; stamping and printing fees, Rupees 2,904; and school fees, Rupees 8,943. The police force cost Rupees 1,51,334. There is now very little crime in the district. On the assumption of the Government of the Carnatic by the Company, the police of the district consisted of the village watch only, presided over by local inspectors. This system was at once abolished, the police being placed under the District Judge, and authority centralized. In 1816, the control of the force was vested in the District Magistrate; and this system continued till 1859, when the new Madras Constabulary (organized on the plan of the English County and Irish Constabulary) was introduced. The history of the District Courts has already been given. The district is administered by a Collector and Magistrate, with three Sub-divisional Assistant Magistrates and two Deputy-Collectors under him. Over each talook is a tahsildar, assisted by a deputy tahsildar, except in Cullacorehly where there is no deputy-tahsildar. The jails of the district contained during 1882 a daily average of 211 prisoners, at a cost per head of Rupees 7½ per annum in the district jail and Rupees 50 in the subsidiary jails. The average earnings of each working prisoner was Rupees 13; the rate of mortality, 7-36 per cent. Education is represented by 4 higher schools, 23 middle-class, and 873 elementary and two normal schools. There are two municipalities, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. In 1870-71 the district post office distributed 235,462 covers, 210,973 being letters.

## BELLARY.

*Description.*—This district lies between 14° 30' and 15° 58' N. lat., and 75° 43' and 77° 45' E. long.; area, 5,904 square miles; population in 1881, 736,807. The river Toongabudra bounds it on the north, separating it from the territories of the Nizam; on the east lie the districts of Cuddapah and Anantapore; and on the other two sides lies Mysore.

2. *Physical Geography.*—The general aspect of the district is a plain, devoid of trees, broken at rare intervals by granite masses rising abruptly from the surrounding level of black cotton soil. Water is scarce throughout, and vegetation rare. Two rivers drain the district. The Toongabudra, forming the northern boundary, contains water all the year round, and in the rainy season swells to

formidable dimensions. On its banks stand the towns of Hunnupasangar, Hospett, Humpy, Cumply; and at Ram-pore a bridge of 52 piers carries the railway across. The Hagary rises in Mysore, and after a course of 125 miles joins the Toongabudra near Halacottah. Though shallow for two-thirds of the year, this river when in flood overflows its banks, and in 1857 washed away the town of Gooliem. The only hill ranges worthy of note are those of Sundoor and Cumply in the west. Scattered over the district occur detached masses of granitic rock. Iron of good quality abounds, and copper, lead, antimony, manganese, and alum are found. Saltpetre is extracted from the soil. The fauna of the district include among mammals, the tiger, panther, cheetah, wolf, black bear,

hyæna, wild boar, antelope, and sambar deer, the first and last being rare. Among birds, the order of "raptors" is largely represented. The bustard, florican, pea fowl, partridge, quail, snipe, goose, and water fowl afford good sport. Venomous snakes abound. The flora are scanty, —the babool (*Acacia Arabica*), ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and wild date (*Elate sylvestris*) being the chief indigenous trees, but in the topes and gardens are found the mango, tamarind, coconut palm, banian, and neem. Forests will be mentioned below.

**3 History**—Within the district lies the site of the ancient city of Vijayanuggur, and its annals therefore date back to the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, in the fourteenth century. But it was not until 1640, when Sivajee, received a formal grant from the Sultan of Bejapore of the forts of Bellary and Adony, with the country adjacent, that the tract corresponding to the present district entered upon a separate history. The old district round Gooty remained then subject to Golcondah, but farther south the Polgars of Royadroog, Anantapore, and Hurpanhully became tributary to the Mahrattas. Sivajee died in 1680, and soon afterwards Aurungzeeb advanced upon the Deccan and overran the district. His authority, however, was never formally established, and the revenues of Bellary were farmed out to Polgars, who deducted what they could for military and other expenses, and remitted the balance to the Imperial treasury. After the death of Aurungzeeb, and the rise of the Nizam's power, several of the Bellary chiefs, and especially those of Gooty and Sundoor, asserted a sort of independence. Meanwhile the Mysore power had arisen, and, on the death of the Nizam, Hyder Ally, who was in possession of Mysore, accepting the invitation of Basaulat Jung, the governor of Adony, to assist him against the Mahrattas, overran the district Colicoudah, Madaksira, Hindoopore, Hurpanhully, Royadroog, and Chitaldroog submitted. Gooty however resisted. The Mahrattas took the field in force to regain the lost fortresses, and Hyder Ally was defeated at Rethihully, and compelled to abandon his conquests with the exception of Royadroog, Chitaldroog, and Hurpanhully. The Mysore war broke out in 1767, and Hyder Ally, to recruit his finances, levied contributions from the surrounding districts. Gooty, however, again resisted, and at Bellary, then a dependency of Adony, Hyder Ally experienced little better success. In 1774 the Polgar of Bellary, Basaulat Jung, withheld payment from the Nizam, and Lally was sent with a force to reduce him to obedience. He appealed for help to Hyder, who defeated the Adony troops, but kept Bellary for himself. A third attempt upon Gooty was successful, and, making it his head quarters, Hyder continued to hold his own for two years against both the Mahrattas and the Nizam. Throughout these campaigns the Polgars of Chitaldroog, Royadroog, Hurpanhully, and other divisions of the present district, acted as the acknowledged tributaries of Mysore. On Hyder Ally's death all these divisions asserted their independence, but Tippoo, who had succeeded his father, captured the fortresses one after the other, put the chiefs of Royadroog and Hurpanhully to death as a warning to the rest, and collected all the arms and stores of these chiefs in the strongholds of Gooty and Bellary. Tippoo was in 1789 involved in war with the British and on the conclusion of peace, and the partition of Tippoo's last conquests, the present Bellary district was made over to the Nizam. War again broke out, and on the capture of Seringapatam and death of Tippoo a redistribution was effected, Bellary district being divided between the Nizam and the Peshwa. In 1800, the Peshwa's share was resumed by the British and the Nizam, in exchange for a subsidiary force of British troops, ceded to the Company the tract acquired by the treaties of 1792 and 1799, including Adony and the present district of Bellary. The first attempt of the Company to collect the revenue of this new territory provoked a general rebellion of the Polgars, but a force under General Campbell expelled those who were most active in hostility from their estates, and the rest did not continue their resistance. The revenue administration was then taken out of the hands of the Polgars entirely, and the maintenance of armed bodies was prohibited, the whole of the Ceded Districts being formed into a Commissioner ship under Colonel Monro as principal Collector, and on his retirement is formed into the two zillahs of Cuddapah and Bellary, with a Collector assigned to each. Since that date the peace of the district has been only twice disturbed. In 1818, the Pindarries made a raid, plundering Hurpanhully and making ineffectual assaults on Goodhy and Royadroog. A force was despatched from Bellary, which without difficulty expelled them. In 1857 there was a rising in Dharwar district, and the Tahsildar of Hurpanhully joined the insurgents with a force collected within

his talook. These marched upon Ramandroog, but were overtaken by British troops at Coppal. The defences of the army were stormed by a wing of the 74th Highlanders, and thus put an end to the disturbance.

**4 Archaeology**—Archæological traces exist of Chola sovereigns, but they are not numerous, while there is no evidence where it might have been expected of a Chalukya occupation. No Cadamba inscription has as yet been found, and only one of the Hoysala Ballaulas. Along the banks of the Toongabudra archæological remains will probably hereafter be discovered. The archæological interest of the district centres in the remains of the old city of Vijayanuggur, 33 miles west by north of Bellary, on the Toongabudra, at the spot occupied by the modern town of Humpy. Regarding this Vol III should be consulted. A reference to Vol III will show a complete list of all the places containing antiquities in the district.

**5 Population**—A census of the old Bellary district including Anantapore, taken in 1866-67, gave a total population of 1,304,998, but the enumeration of 1871 showed this to be as much as 40 per cent in some talooks below the actual numbers, the revised total standing at 1,668,006—males 860,178, females 807,833, or only 93 females to every 100 males. According to the census of 1881 the population of the present district of Bellary is 736,807—males 373,948, females 362,859, and that of the talooks, which now form the separate district of Anantapore, 599,889—males 305,452, females 294,437. Dealing with the present district alone, the houses number 175,480 (10 per cent being returned as uninhabited), and are, owing to the bare, wind swept character of the district, more substantially built than in other parts. The number of inhabitants per house averages 5.1, ranging from 4.8 in the Sundoor estate to 5.2 in other talooks. Of the total population, 662,072 persons, or 90 per cent, are Hindoos, and 9.5 per cent, or 69,767 Mahomedans. Classified according to worship, the Hindoos are nearly equally divided between Shivaïtes (747,777, or 48.7 per cent) and Veishnavites (712,215, or 46.4 per cent), the small remainder of 4.9 per cent being returned as "Lingayets and others." Classified according to caste, the Brahmins aggregate 2.3 per cent. of the Hindoo population; Chhatryas, 4; Veisyas, 1.7; and Shoodras, 55.6. The very small proportion of the upper castes is remarkable. Among the Mahomedans, 94.6 per cent are Soonees, 1.9 Shuhs, 0.4 Wahabees, and 3.4 of no specified sect. Arranged according to classes, the Sheikhs form 60 per cent of the whole, and the Syeds 10 per cent, the rest being returned as Moghuls (5,601), Pathans (1,291), and "others" (21,386). The Christians number 1,140—1,217 being Europeans—and 60 per cent are Roman Catholics. The once dominant religion of the Jams has only 620 members. The adult male population of 362,859, classified according to occupations, shows 32 per cent agriculturists, 12.4 per cent industrial, 4 in domestic service, 5 commercial and 2 per cent professional, the remainder, about 53.9 per cent, appearing as "unproductive." The only caste calling for special notice is the vagrant Corachavandloo—the eminently the criminal class of the district. They speak a gypsy dialect of their own, and their features show a Tartar origin. In manners and customs they differ radically from their neighbours. Their houses are of mats woven from water-grass, they eat three times a day, and rats and mice find a place in their dietary. They venerate neither temples nor Brahmins, and bury their unmarried dead. Early marriages are unknown among them, and a man can support only one lawful wife. Villages number 1,840, exclusive of the villages in the Sundoor State which are 23 in number, 1,572 being classified as "cusbahs" and 1,268 as "moonzahs" (attached hamlets). Bellary, the head quarters of the district, has (including the garrison) 53,460 inhabitants. Adony, 22,411, 10 other towns have over 5,000, and 31 more over 2,000 inhabitants each. Roughly therefore, about 85 per cent of the total population may be considered as a rural population. Both Canarese and Telooogo are spoken, the former language prevailing in all the talooks.

**6 Agriculture**—Of the total area (3,762,286 acres), about one nineteenth is barren land, including village and temple sites, tanks, cattle-stands, burning grounds, &c., as well as actually sterile ground, and of the remainder (3,565,458 acres) about one third, or 1,111,853 acres, is under cultivation and assessed, and about one fourth more, or 815,300 acres, is held inam, or under a free grant. The area actually under tillage may therefore be taken at 51 per cent of the total, and 54 per cent of the cultivable area. The area cultivable but not cultivated is 1,638,305 acres. The cultivated area is officially divided into "wet," and "dry." "Dry" land is that in which there is no artificial irrigation. The chief crops grown are cholam and korza and on these depends the food-supply of the masses.

"Wet" lands, or those artificially irrigated, are almost exclusively devoted to rice and sugar-cane. In gardens are raised coconut, betel-leaf, plantains, wheat, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, vegetables, and fruits. Cotton is grown on dry land, the regar, or "black cotton soil," being the soil always preferred, the outturn on the red ferruginous or grey calcareous soils, being on the average only 25 per cent. of that on the black soil. A fair crop would be 375 lb. of uncleaned, or 87 lb. of cleaned, cotton. Exotic varieties of cotton (Hinganghant, Orleans, Sea Island, &c.) have been tried, and have uniformly failed. The total acreage under the various crops may be thus estimated—grain crops, 1,258,000 acres; oil-seeds, 53,000; cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane, 222,000. Manure, wherever obtainable, is applied, and the use of green foliage for this purpose is almost universal. No regular rotation of crops obtains, but the principle that two exhausting crops should not be sown successively on the same field is everywhere recognized. According to the statistics of 1866, there were then in the whole district 466,000 sheep and 496,000 horned cattle. The price of field bullocks ranges from Rupees 55 to Rupees 100 a pair. Buffaloes, though cheaper, are seldom used. The agricultural implements correspond in character to those in use in Europe, but are all of the most primitive kind. An improvement, however, has been remarked of late in many points. Thus the old cart with solid wheels of stone or wood, the axle revolving with the wheel, is giving place to open wheels, with tire, spokes, and fixed axle. Again, in outbreaks of cattle distemper, the efficacy of segregation has of late been recognized. The cultivated area is parcelled out into 78,010 separate holdings, the average holding being about 14.2 acres of "dry" and 1.4 acres of "wet" land; the average assessment is Annas 12 per acre of "dry," and Rupees 5 Annas 11 per acre of "wet" land. Of the total number of landholders, 46,300, or more than half, occupy holdings paying less than Rupees 10, only 9,000 occupy holdings paying more than Rupees 30 per annum. The "wet" land of the district stands on the official register at 2 per cent. of the total area; the sources of irrigation being tanks of all sizes (518), river-channels (115), spring channels (437), and wells (8,630). Prices have for many years been steadily rising; and where money payments obtain, agricultural labourers and ordinary artisans now receive double, and even treble, the wages given before 1850. The field labourers, however, are, as a rule, paid in kind, and the rise of prices, therefore, has not affected them. In other cases, the cultivator class has benefited, the cotton growers notably, many of whom during the American war made considerable fortunes. Rice during 1840-50 averaged 24 lb. for Annas 8, between 1850-60 rose to 20 lb., and since 1860 has averaged 10 lb. for Annas 8; cholam during the same period rose from 58 to 38 and 23 lb. for Annas 8, and raggy from 62 to 40 and 25 lb.; cotton also rose in value from Rupees 34 per candy to Rupees 55 and Rupees 146.

7. *Forestry*.—In forests capable of giving at present much produce the district is very poor, though areas of fair size have been selected on the Copper Mountain range near Bellary and in the talooks of Hospett, Royadroog and Coodligy to be constituted reserved forests under the new Forest Act. At present most of these forests are bare, though in places, and notably at Malpangoody where it has been long protected, there is a fair growth of yepi (*Hardwickia binata*). Some areas, especially in the Adony and Auloor talooks, have also been selected on which is a growth of babool (*Acacia Arabica*). But the chief forests of Bellary lie in the Sundoor State, from the rajah of which a lease has been taken of 40,000 acres in three ranges round the Sundoor valley and the station of Rannadroog. These forests have a good vegetation, especially on the summit of the plateau, where about 1,500 acres of compact growth are found. On the slopes the forest is mostly deciduous with teak, ebony, *Terminalia tomentosa* and other trees with some sandalwood. Towards the base, where more cutting has gone on, the growth is naturally not so good. Great endeavours are being made to protect these forests from fire and they have so far been successful. If they can be kept up permanently the forests of Sundoor will soon become very important. The forest head-quarters are at Bellary; and ranges have been formed at Sundoor, Coodligy, Hospett and Royadroog.

8. *Commerce and Trade*.—Among the agricultural products of the district, cotton takes the first place. In the raw state it is largely exported both to Madras and Bombay, where it is pronounced equal to the best Western growth; and the manufacture of cotton goods—cloth, rope, tape, and carpets—occupies large numbers of the people. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo, all represent important mercantile interests. In woollen goods, the chief articles of export are the blankets of the Coodligy talook,

for which there is a demand all over the Presidency. The woollen carpets, however, cannot compete with those of Ellore and Mysore. Iron-smelting is carried on in the Hospett talook. The Madras Railway (North-west Line) runs just within the eastern boundary of the district for nearly a quarter of its extent, passing the town of Adony, a branch line midway being carried due west to the town of Bellary. The existing road communication is considered insufficient for the wants of the district. One main road traverses it from Madras, through Bellary to Bombay. The principal ferries over the Teongabudra are at Humpasagar, Hatcholly and Maudavaram, and over the Hagary at Pernadovanhully and Moka. The right of ferrying is rented out at about Rupees 9,000 per annum, which supplements the regular road fund. Numerous Local Funds contribute to the district revenue. The "Public Bungalow Fund," derived from the fees paid by travellers for accommodation in the public rest-houses; the Pound Fund and the Choultry Fund, derived from economies in the administration of the resources of endowed charities, sufficiently denote the institutions of the district. There are no newspapers but there is one private printing-press in Bellary.

9. *Famine, Flood, &c.*—The earliest famine recorded is that of 1792-93. In that year rice sold at 8 lb. for a rupee, and cholam, the staple food of the masses, at 24 lb. for a rupee. In 1803, prices rose 200 per cent., and wholesale emigration took place. In 1833, the year of the Goontoor famine, when in that district 150,000 persons, out of a total of 500,000, died from want of food, cholera followed the famine, and in Gooty and Bellary 12,000 persons died during the outbreak. Grain riots occurred in several places, and there was a considerable mortality from starvation. Disasters, local in their incidence, accumulated in Bellary between the years 1851-54. A storm swept over the district, damaging the tanks and irrigation works, in 1851; and before the repairs were completed, heavy and unseasonable rainfalls (1852) ruined the crops. In 1853, the total fall of rain was only 6 inches and famine set in. One-third of the cattle in the district died, but owing to the prompt recourse to relief works the mortality among the people was not great. In 1866, the failure of the rains doubled the price of food, and relief works being opened, 21,000 persons crowded to them. Cholera broke out, and in many villages the death-rate was so high that the panic-stricken inhabitants ceased to bury their dead. The storm of 1851, above referred to, was of remarkable violence, and being accompanied by torrents of rain, swept away the towns of Gooliem and Nagaradana, as well as several villages, destroyed the roads and canals, and breached 253 of the largest tanks in the district. Much valuable land was rendered sterile by the deposits of sand, and the loss in property and cattle was enormous. Bellary formed one of the districts most severely affected in the great famine of 1876-77. It was the centre of an extensive system of organized relief, both in the shape of public works and gratuitous distributions of food.

10. *Medical*.—The climate is extremely dry, the average annual rainfall being only 17 inches. The daily temperature ranges from 67° to 83° in November and December, and rises to an average of 93° during April, the yearly mean from January to October inclusive being 84°. Since 1820, eighteen years have been officially recorded as seasons of epidemic cholera, the mortality in 1845 being 13,000, and in 1866 over 20,000. Fever exists in an epidemic form, but in 1834, 1841, and 1865-66, the mortality from this cause was especially high. Ophthalmia is common, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the glare from the granite rocks. Cattle-disease was epidemic in 1842, 1843, and 1844; occurring again in 1847, 1848 and 1849. In 1857, the loss of cattle from murrain was very great, as also in 1868. During the late famine, cattle perished in great numbers. Gratuitous medical advice and attendance is provided for the poorer classes by the civil dispensaries at Hospett, Adony, Auloor, Coodligy, Royadroog, Camply, Ilurpanhully and Bellary, the expenses being defrayed partly by local subscription, but mainly by municipal grants. The mortuary returns for the district during the three years ending 1870 give an average mortality of 21,000, or about 13 per thousand on the total population. The average mortality for 1882 and 1883 is 13,864, or about 18 per thousand on the total population.

11. *General Administration*.—Until 1808, when Bellary was first recognized as a separate district, its history forms part of that of the Ceded Provinces generally. With the rest it suffered throughout all the changes of government from anarchy and extortionate revenue collectors. In 1800, when the district was ceded to the Company, it was found that 30,000 armed men, in the pay of 80 different chiefs, were quartered upon the people, and maintained entirely by

forcible requisitions from the cultivating classes. Colonel Monro, the first Collector, surveyed the Ceded Provinces, Bellary included, and, assessing the lands at something below the average of the collections made by the Mysore rulers and the Nizam, settled for each field directly with the actual cultivator. The revenue collections from the Bellary talook, during the nine years in which this system obtained, averaged annually Rupees 22,71,420. In 1808, the Ceded tracts were divided into the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and when the system of triennial leases was introduced in the following year, the revenue collections in Bellary rose to Rupees 21,95,140 per annum. In 1812 the triennial leases were changed to decennial, the result being at the end of the ten years a decreased average of receipts, Rupees 24,32,070—a decrease owing to the general reduction of assessment directed in 1820. In 1822, the original system of settling with the cultivators direct was reverted to, and a further general decrease of assessments introduced. The result was a further reduction of the average of land revenue, pure and simple between the years 1822 and 1830 to Rupees 20,73,730 per annum; between 1830 and 1840 it rose to Rupees 29,20,000, between 1840 and 1850, fell again to Rupees 22,10,000, and between 1850 and 1869, rose to Rupees 33,60,000. The land revenue of Bellary and Anantapur amounted to Rupees 26,14,000 in 1875, fell to Rupees 24,03,000 in 1877, and is returned at Rupees 11,13,000 for 1882 for the present district of Bellary. Other sources of Imperial revenue (as distinguished from Local Funds) are alkarry, or excise, yielding on an average Rupees 4,26,630 per annum, stamps, Rupees 1,01,670, license tax, Rupees 24,600, and opium, Rupees 7,300. Under the name of "moturpha" the income tax had from an early period been levied from the non agricultural classes, and being con-

tinued under British administration until 1837, yielded, on the average, Rupees 2,82,060 per annum. In 1860, "moturpha" was formally abolished, and the income-tax imposed. This in turn was abandoned in 1865, between which date and 1869 various substitutes, in the shape of license and certificate taxes, have been tried. In 1869 the income tax was again established, and the annual receipts from this source were Rupees 57,000, and was continued at various rates till 1873. Civil justice is administered by three grades of courts—the village moonsifs, 1,252 in number, the 2 district moonsifs, and the court of the civil judge. The last is also the sessions court for criminal cases, subordinate to it are the village magistrates, the subordinate magistrates, and the full power European magistracy. For the confinement of prisoners there is a sub jail in each talook, with one district jail at Bellary. The last is capable of holding 400 prisoners. The village police or talaries of the district aggregate a total strength of 2,338. The regular police force numbers 712 officers and men of all ranks, being in the proportion of 1 constable to every 1,033 of the population. The municipalities are two in number—Bellary and Adony, with annual incomes of Rupees 65,000 and Rupees 20,000, expended yearly to almost the full amount in local improvements. Education of an elementary kind is carried on in the primary village schools, one or more being established in every considerable hamlet. For higher class teaching, grants in aid are given to a few schools, while 1 college at Bellary with a daily attendance of 50 is supported by Government; the fees of the scholars covering a portion of the expenses. The London Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Church have old established missions in the district, maintaining between them several schools and two asylums for the poor.

## BILIGHERYRUNGAM

*Description*—This is a chain of mountains situated for the most part in the south-east of the Mysore plateau, and dividing that territory from the Collegal talook of the Coimbatore district. Formerly a larger portion belonged to the Coimbatore district, but in 1874 as a result of boundary disputes a considerable transfer was made to Mysore. The mountains consist of three main parallel ranges running due north and south, with numerous offshoots. The Cauvery river flows round their northern end, while they are separated from the Neilgherry Hills at their southern extremity by a gap of about twenty miles of level country. They are about thirty miles in length from north to south and ten in width, but only about ten miles of the central portion are densely covered with forest, as towards the end the hills become lower and the jungle lighter. A good road passes through a gorge towards their southern end and descends by the Hassanore ghaut into the Coimbatore district, which is about 1,000 feet below the general level of the Mysore plateau. The hills are practically unknown to Europeans. The western range is lower than the ranges further east. It is covered with comparatively small timber and bamboos, as there is no great depth of soil towards its northern end, in the Yelandool talook of Mysore is a mass of granite, facing westwards, named "the Bihull" or Biligherry (white rock), and from this the whole range is geographically designated, though, as is common in India, the natives have names for each portion of the hills and do not know the whole by any collective appellation. The temple on the summit to the god Biligherry Ranganaswamy (the Sanscrit Svetovidya) is of great antiquity and is supported by an endowment of two villages yielding a revenue of 950 rupees. On the summit of a neighbouring peak are the ruins of an old fort. Between the westernmost range and the next range to the east lies a deep valley, along which the Honnali stream flows southwards before its exit westwards into open country. This valley is a tract of great interest as a specimen of quite primeval forest. Even elephants and bison are seldom seen here, the dense foliage overhead prevents grass growing beneath, so there is nothing for them to eat but they form a safe retreat for animals in the neighbourhood when the jungles are burning during the

hot weather. This tract is known as Marhen and or rain forest. The upper range consist of a succession of high hills and breaks with extensive sholohs in the depressions.

2 *Rivers*—The chief river to the west of the hills is the Honnali which flows through the Yelandool talook of Mysore and falls into the Cauvery about fifteen miles above the Cauvery falls. On the east there are various streams fed from the most easterly slopes, which under various local names such as Jidatala, Wodandoli, and Bhyol stream unite and join the Cauvery below the hills. Towards the northern extremity of the hills, there is a large valley between the main ranges whence flows the Goodnam stream which flows northwards in several small runs and joins the Cauvery a few miles from Collegal.

3 *Climate*—These hills catch a certain amount of rainfall from both monsoons, from June to September but, during the south west monsoon, the fall is generally however rather lighter than that during the north east in October and November. The temperature is moderate, usually between 60° and 75° F.

4 *Cultivation*—A small experimental coffee estate did not prove successful. Cuchona has been tried with rather more success in the neighbourhood of a place known as Montgomery's bangalow. Most of the sholohs have at one time or another been tilled for raggy cultivation by the hill tribes, so that growth is secondary. The hill tribes now are not as a rule, permitted to till sholohs they therefore cultivate, with more or less success, small areas of grass land.

5 *Hill tribes*—These consist entirely of Sholagari. They are band and offensive, not as a rule great hunters when left to themselves but excellent trackers. Unlike the Wynad Coorambar, or the Anamully Malasas, but like the Anamully Kadar, they will not eat bison.

6 *Fauna*—These comprise elephants, bison, sambar, barking deer, Elliot antelope, spotted deer, pig, tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, porcupine.

7 *Flora*—The sholohs resemble those of the Neilgherry plateau. The hill slopes contain a certain amount of oak among less valuable deciduous forest. The lower valleys contain some sandalwood.

## BOBBILY

[For description of this extraordinary, see the article on the hills of the Neilgherry, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

## BRITISH BURNAL

[For description of this province, see the article on Relations with Neighbouring States and Provinces, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

## BUNGANAPULLY.

*Description.*—This is a zemindarry estate in Kurnool district, lat.  $15^{\circ} 2' 30''$  to  $15^{\circ} 28' 50''$  N. long.,  $78^{\circ} 1' 45''$  to  $78^{\circ} 25' 30''$  E.; present area, 166 square miles, though formerly nearly 500; population (1881) 30,754, viz., 5,952 Mahomedans (chiefly Soomnees) and 24,793 Hindoos, of whom more than half belong to the cultivating and shepherd castes. Bounded by the Coilecontla, Nundial, and Patticondah talooks; it comprises the western half of the basin of the Coondair, and is also watered by the Jurrair river. The estate contains 64 towns and villages, of which Bunganapully, the capital, has a population of 2,822, and seven others over 1,000. Of the whole area only 57 square miles (36,524 acres) are waste, the rest of the estate being under cereals, cotton (of which the cultivation is annually increasing), and indigo. There are no forests, and the waste lands supply pasture. The trade consists almost entirely of the interchange of local produce, but at the markets, cotton and silk cloths, chintz, and lacquered wares—products of local industry—are sometimes collected for exportation. Eighty years ago, copper-mines were worked, and near Bunganapully there are diamond pits, yielding annually stones to the value of a few pounds. The estate has no railway or first-class road; the few schools are of the most primitive type, and endowed charities do not exist. The annual revenue amounts to about Rupees 2,00,000, but of this sum two-thirds are drawn by 17 minor jagheerdars, relatives of the nawab, and the remainder, after deducting Rupees 23,917 for expenses of the palace and administration, does not suffice to meet the interest

accruing on the debts inherited from his father by the present chief. More than half of the whole estate has passed from the nawab's hands to other members of his family; but out of the 17 alienations thus existing, 9 might be resumed if the nawab exercised his privilege of refusing the right of adoption to the females at present holding the estates. Of the others, 4 are held by courtiers of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The land revenue is farmed, the villages being assigned by auction to the highest bidder, and the farmer sub-lets the lands to the cultivators. The tenant therefore holds at will only, and is liable at all times to enhancement of rent, without the option of relinquishing his holding. Historically, the estate has but little interest. It was granted in the seventeenth century by the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeeb to Mahomed Beg Khan, son of his Vizier, in whose family it remained for three generations. The chief dying without male heirs, the estate was given by the Nizam (1764) to the ancestor of the present owner. In 1800, the suzerainty was transferred by the Nizam to the British Government, and, in consequence of local disorder, the estate was administered by the Collector of Cuddapah from 1825 to 1848. In the latter year it was restored, the Governor of Madras renewing the previous grants and conferring larger civil and criminal powers upon the jagheordar. The title of nawab was bestowed upon the present chief in 1876, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Presidency. The Collector of Kurnool is ex-officio Political Agent.

## CALASTRY.

[For description of this zemindarry, see the foot-note in article on Zemindarries, Vol. I, Chapter I.]

## CANARA (SOUTH).

*Description.*—This district is situated on the western coast, between  $14^{\circ} 31'$  and  $15^{\circ} 31'$  N. lat., and between  $74^{\circ} 1'$  and  $75^{\circ} 2'$  E. long. It is bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay), on the south by Malabar, on the east by Mysore and Coorg, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The area is 3,902 square miles; the population, based on census of 1881, 359,514 inclusive of 3,672 souls belonging to the Amindiv Island (of the Laccadive group) attached to the district. The administrative head-quarters and chief town is Mangalore.

2. *Physical Geography.*—South Canara is intersected with streams, and, from the broken nature of the country, the scenery is most varied and picturesque. Abundant vegetation, extensive forests, numerous groves of coconut-palm along the coast, and rice-fields in every valley, give refreshing greenness to the prospect. The most densely-inhabited tract, which is situated along the seaboard from north to south of its entire length, and extends into the interior from 5 to 25 miles, may be roughly described as a broken tableland of laterite, the height of which varies from 200 to 400 feet near the coast and rises to 600 feet towards the ghauts. Inland, this so-called tableland is bounded by the lower spurs running down from the ghaut range. These spurs, which are numerous and of every conceivable form, are for the most part forest-clad, and consist, like the parent mountains, of gneiss, schist, quartz, hornblende, and granite. Of detached mountains, properly so called, there are none; but the rock of Jamalabad, near Beltanguddy, and the hill known as the Ass's Ears, are well-known landmarks. The laterite downs near the coast are furrowed in every direction by numerous valleys of rich alluvial soil, by which the heavy rainfall of the south-western monsoon drains away. The laterite itself is an iron clay lying on the top of a granite bed. The granite is found at the base of every river, and constantly breaks above the surface of the laterite in round conical hills, sometimes covered with small trees, and in other places naked and bare. The Western Ghauts, rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, form a bulwark boundary on the eastern side of the district. They are crossed by several passes. The chief of them are the Sumpajey, Agoombo, Channaudy, Hyderghur or Hosanguddy, Munjabad, and Colloor, all of which connect the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the lowlands of South Canara. Up to these passes, good cart roads lead from Mangalore. None of the rivers of the district exceeds 100 miles in length. They all take their rise in the Western Ghauts, and, owing to the unrelenting and heavy monsoon, become raging torrents at one time of the year and rocky or sluggish at another. Many of them are navigable during the fair weather for from 15 to 25 miles from the coast, and admit of a considerable boat traffic, which brings down to the coast the coffee and other produce of Mysore and Coorg, and the rice grown in the interior. The principal of

these rivers are the Netravaty, the Gooroo-poor, the Gungolly (or Gurget-hole), and the Chundragherry (or Payashwary). From the nature of the country, with its numberless streams and their uncertain fords, the loss from drowning every year is considerable, the annual average number of deaths being 130. Owing to the rapid fall of the streams, especially in the interior, water might be used as a motive power without difficulty, but it is not so applied by the people. There is a small and pretty lake at Cauzeal, and an undrained fresh water lagoon at Coondapoor. The district is rich in a fine clay, well adapted for pottery, and several firms are engaged in the manufacture of machine-made tiles and bricks. Kaolin is also of frequent occurrence underlying the laterite. Gold is found in small quantities at Mijarra, garnets at Soobramanya and Kempahalla. Iron exists in the Oodiply and Ooppinanguddy talooks, but it is not worked. The forest land is of vast extent, but the exact area is unknown, as the district has never been surveyed. The forests formerly abounded in game, which, however, is rapidly decreasing under incessant shooting without any close season. There are 7,172 guns in the district; most of them are constantly in use. One effect of the great destruction of game is, that tigers and other beasts of prey are driven by the decreasing quantity of hog and spotted deer to feed upon cattle. Elephants, tiger, panther, sambar, the axis, and other small deer, and wild hog are to be found; but the Canara jungles are the especial home of the bison. The people will not kill snakes, and no rewards are usually claimed for their destruction. The total number of deaths in the last three years is returned at 114 from snake-bite, and 6 from wild beasts.

3. *History.*—The history of South Canara is not easily traced. From an ethnological point, the country has no independent existence. The southern portion is Malayalam, the middle Tooloova, and only the north in any sense Canarese. The very name is a misnomer. Canara or the Carantadesha (the country where the Canarese people dwell, and the Canarese tongue is spoken) is properly the land above the ghauts, of which Mysore, Coorg, and part of the Ceded Districts form the most considerable tract. By one of the strange processes of history, the name strictly applicable to this region (Carnatic) has been transferred to the Tamil country below the Eastern Ghauts, while the name of Canara is given to the Malabar-Tooloova country on the western coast. South Canara, at least as far north as Oodiply, formed part of the ancient kingdom of Kerala; and certainly, as far north as the Chundragherry river, the people and language belong to Malabar. Passing over the legendary period of Parashoorama, it appears that in 1252 A.D. a Pandyan prince conquered and ruled the country, and his successors gave place (A.D. 1336) to the Vijaynugger Rajah. In 1564, when the power of the latter dynasty was broken at the battle of Talicote, the Governor of Bednore (originally



only a rich boy) threw off his allegiance and established the kingdom of Bednore, to which in process of time Canara from Honore to Neelleshwari was added. In the earlier dealings of the Company's factors with the Chiracal Rajah, this kingdom is spoken of as "our enemy Canara." The northern part of Canara, probably as far south as the confines of Tooloova, was ruled in early times by the Chidamba (A.D. 161 to 711) and Billahat (714-1337) dynasties. The Ikharu Rajahs of Tooloova (1560 to 1763), like the Bednore Rajahs, to whom latterly they became feudatory, rose to power on the ruins of Vijayanagar. In 1763, when Hyder Ally conquered Bednore, he despatched detachments to secure the western coast, and Mangalore and Basroor were occupied within a few months of the fall of the capital. Immediate steps were taken to utilize the possession of the seaboard and found a Mysorean navy, and in 1765, Hyder passed through the district to the conquest of Malabar. Two years afterwards, an English force from Bombay captured Hyder's fleet, and occupied Honore and Mangalore, only to surrender them a few months later to Hyder's troops under Tipoo. One of Tipoo's first acts was the deportation and forcible conversion to Mohammedanism of a large portion of the Christian inhabitants of Canara. In 1783 S. J. South Canara was again the scene of war between the English and Mysorean troops, which terminated, after a gallant defence of over nine months, in the evacuation of Mangalore. South Canara finally became a British possession in 1799. In 1834, on the occasion of the deposition of the Coorg Rajah, the inhabitants of Amur and Soolya petitioned for annexation. The Government complied with their request, and the Mysoreans were added to the Pootoor division of South Canara. This, however, caused some dissatisfaction, and one Chikappa Sooboy, taking advantage of the feeling of loyalty still retained towards the old Coorg dynasty, fomented an insurrection in 1837. A want of vigour on the part of the local authorities gave countenance to what was at first a mere riot. The insurrection spread, and the troops detached from Pootoor to Mangalore. The rebels followed and sieged the civil offices and jail in the fort of the troops, but soon retired and broke up into small gangs of murderers. These were speedily dispersed, and the ringleaders seized and punished, and in a very short time the whole country was quieted. At no time was this insurrection formidable, the men were armed with clubs and a few matchlocks, and a determined front would have broken it at any time. The records were destroyed, however, and much property plundered. In 1860, the province was divided into two districts, North and South Canara, of which the former was transferred to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

**1. Archaeology.**—The worship of Bhootas, or devils, abounds, as also the worship of the serpent and there are a number of snake stones and vocal calls to be found in almost every village. An interesting aboriginal tribe is that of the Melai, a race who are admitted to have once been the rulers of the country, but who are now very degenerate, and only to be found in the jungles near the ghats. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears. The Soppoo Coragar, a jungle tribe prevalent in the Casserode talook are also deserving of notice. They dress in leaves only, forming a sort of apron from the waist to the thigh and their language is peculiar. There are number of Jains still residing in the district and the old Jain temple is amongst the most remarkable objects of interest in the Presidency. Cuncul in the Oodpy talook possesses a well known Jain monolithic statue 12 feet high. Modubidy in the Mangalore talook ten miles north east of Mangalore has a Jain temple. A reference to Vol. III will show a complete list of all the places containing antiquities in the district.

**2. Population.**—The population of the district has been enumerated from time to time. Before 1871, the returns were made up by the village officers in part of their ordinary duty. An elaborate and complete census of the district, taken in 1871 for the first time and again in 1881 by closing it the latter enumeration a total population of 958,114 persons, of whom 797,130 were Hindoos, 93,652 Mohammedans, 38,211 Christians and 10,217 "others." A comparison of these figures with earlier estimates shows a steady increase of the Christians is compared with the Mohammedan and Hindoo population. Out of the total male population 62 per cent are workers, of whom 16.9 per cent live by agriculture and manual labour. The inhabitants of South Canara are of four races—Hindoos half caste Portuguese, Arabians and aborigines. The Hindoos may be divided into two classes—those undoubtedly of Arrian descent, such as the Suraswat Brahmins, and perhaps the Concani Brahmins, and those probably of the Dravidian stock, Shavali, Buntis, Jains, and perhaps Coragar and Holeyar. Of the half-caste Portuguese, Native Christians (originally immigrants from Goa) form a considerable part. The Moysins of Arab descent profess the Mohammedan faith. The aborigines include Malu

good es, Coragar, and probably the Holeyar, the latter being Parahs or out-castes. The Malucodias are an aboriginal race inhabiting the forests, many of whom have either migrated to the coffee plantations or remain in a state of seridom to the proprietors. They practise the nomadic system of agriculture, known as comroy. The Hindoos of South Canara are divided into Brahmins, Chatriyas, Chetias and Shoodras. Of the so called Brahmins, a very large section are cultivating Brahmins, arbitrarily elevated to that caste, and not acknowledged by the legitimate or Aryan Brahmins. The Jains in 1881 numbered 10,044. Of the Christians, 3,000 belong to the Basel Mission (founded in 1828), and with trifling exceptions the rest (24,660) are Roman Catholics, divided between the Gor and Jesuit Missions. The Christians are not confined to the towns, but mingle with the other castes in every occupation. There are a few followers of the Brahma Samaj in Mangalore. The chief languages spoken are—apart from the European tongues and the Hindostany of foreigners—Tooloo, Malajalam, Canarese, and Concani. Tooloo, the language of Tooloova, is spoken generally between Oodpy and Coombli, by perhaps 180,000 people, south of the Puyishwary river, and elsewhere with Moplahs, Malayalam is the prevailing tongue. Canarese, being the official language, is understood everywhere. Concani is the domestic language of some castes, and of all the Goa Christians. The only places with a population exceeding 2,000 are Moolky, Oodpy, Cuncul, Buntwal and Mangalore. Some towns returned in the census report is containing over 2,000 are mere villages with populous hamlets attached. Mangalore is the most important town in the district, and the only municipality. It has a population of 32,099 persons, and a municipal revenue of Rupees 31,390.

**3. Agriculture.**—In 1800, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro was appointed Collector of Canara. The evictions of Hyder and Tipoo, though resulting in a large nominal increase of revenue, which was never fully collected, had seriously impoverished the country. In order to place the revenue on a satisfactory footing, Major Munro struck off a portion of the Mysore augmentation, and took the original Bednore assessment with part of the Mysore additions as a basis. His object was to fix a limit to the Government demand and which would be within the means of the proprietors to pay. Some estates were then unable to pay even this limited demand, and a temporary abatement was made in such cases, to be withdrawn on cultivation improving. It was laid down as a general rule that the assessment on estates, even on the most productive ought never to be raised higher than it had been at some former period. During the succeeding seventeen years, the revenue did not improve and collections were lowered with increasing difficulty. It was considered that the Munro settlement pressed heavily in some cases, and it was decided therefore to revise it. The Board of Revenue were of opinion that the best universal standard would be the average collections from each estate during the preceding seventeen years, and the Munro settlement, or "Thunow" fixed on these principles, is continued to the present day. During the years immediately following the Thunow settlement the collections did not in any year attain the standard then fixed, and owing to bad crops, low prices and other causes large annual remissions had to be granted. In 1831, the Collector, Mr. Vireish, permanently reduced the assessment on some over-assessed estates, and made arrangements to bring others up to the Thunow by instalments. Since that time no change has been made and the district has improved rapidly, the assessment being collected with ease and punctuality. The Vireish arrangement has never been formally sanctioned by the Board of Revenue so that the permanent reductions (known as "Vireish") are liable to be cancelled, and the Thunow settlement reimposed on any general revision of the assessment on such estates. The amount of such reductions is, however, small (Rupees 10,030). Lands newly taken up for cultivation are usually assessed with reference to their capability for producing rice, the staple crop of the district. A higher rate is however fixed on lands specially adapted by nature for coconut and nutmeg plantations. The staple crop of South Canara is rice. Coconut nut gardens are numerous along the coast and are plantations in the interior. Gram, bean, hemp, sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton are grown, but not to any extent. The land is thus classified according to its capability for irrigation—by which wet land may be mudhah, wet land, and bettoor or land watered only by the rainfall. On high land of the best quality three rice crops can be raised in the year on the best irrigated two crops, but the land produces only a small crop. The Yenchu or Chity is the earliest rice crop of the season on whatever description of land it may be grown. The seed is usually first sown in nurseries, which are highly manured, and the plants are afterwards transplanted. In about two months after transplantation, the crop comes into ear and in about twenty or thirty days more is ready for reaping. Experiments have been

made to introduce Carolina rice, but have not been generally attended with success. No statistics of the cultivated area are available. The ruling retail prices of food grains, &c., per garce of 9,600 lb. avoirdupois, in South Canara in 1893-94 were—for best rice, Rupees 400; paddy, Rupees 148; gram Rupees 237; and wheat Rupees 480. The wages of day-labourers have increased since 1850, an ordinary male labourer being now paid Annas 3 and a female Annas 2 a day, instead of Annas 2 and Annas 1½ respectively as in 1850. Smiths and bricklayers, who in that year obtained Annas 4 now get Annas 8 and carpenters now receive Annas 8 who then got Annas 6. The Holeyars, answering to the Pariahs of Madras and the Mhars of Bombay, are a class who live by hire as unskilled labourers. They are paid in paddy or rice; and their wages are subject to deductions on account of debts generally contracted by them to meet the expenses of marriage. For gathering the harvest and storing it up they are not paid at so much per day, but receive one-oleventh of the crop; so also for preparing rice from paddy—they receive 6 lb. of rice for preparing 84 lb. At the time of transplanting and reaping females are largely employed, and are generally paid 4 lb. of rice per day. Before the British rule, the Holeyars were the slaves of the wurgdars (proprietors); and even to this day they remain in a state of modified serfdom. But the coffee estates are drawing large numbers from their original homes, and the labour market is rapidly becoming ruled by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Almost all land is private property, some unclaimed waste, and lands escheated to Government being the only exception. The whole is divided into estates (wurgs), which include cultivated, cultivable, and waste lands, but only the cultivated portion is assessed. Any new cultivation is assessed at certain fixed rates according to the description of soil. As long as the proprietor pays the assessment, Government does not interfere, and no cultivation accounts are kept, the assessment being fixed on the whole estate and not on each field. Some over-assessed lands are temporarily granted for cultivation below the standard assessment. Formerly Moolputtahs (permanent leases) were given for such lands, but the practice has now been discontinued. The tenures between the proprietor (wurgdar) and the tenant (wakhal) are: moolgueny or permanent leases at a fixed rent, generally granted on payment of a premium—in old leases the rent is usually paid in money, in recent leases in kind; Chalgueeny, yearly or temporary leases—rent generally paid in kind, sometimes partly in money and partly in kind. The Moolgueny tenure is transferable, and the holder may be regarded as a subordinate proprietor rather than a tenant. The Government assessment on Moolgueny lands is sometimes paid by the proprietor and sometimes by the tenant. That on Chalgueeny lands is always paid by the proprietor. All the best rice land in the district is already under cultivation, but there is a considerable extent of waste within the limits of estates suitable for a single crop of rice. Favourable rates are given for bringing such land under cultivation. The Government assessment is paid to the patel or village headman in three instalments, and forwarded monthly to the treasury. The following are the average rates of rent per acre paid by the tenants to their landlords:—

|                                | On Moolgueny.    | Chalgueeny.      |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wheat, or 3 crop land          | Rs. 20 to Rs. 26 | Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 |
| Maize, or 2 crop land          | Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 | Rs. 8 to Rs. 11  |
| Betroot, or 1 crop land        | Rs. 5 to Rs. 11  | Rs. 4 to Rs. 6   |
| Cocconut and areca-nut gardens | Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 | Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 |

Out of this the proprietor pays the Government assessment. Rents have considerably increased of late years.

7. *Forestry*.—The South Canara forests, which are second to none in the Presidency in interest and value, have been the subject of frequent discussion, inquiry and report during the past five and twenty years. The main question at issue has been how far the proprietary rights of the "Wurgdars" (private proprietors) were inimical to the conservancy of the forest as State property. At one time it was ruled by the local Government that all, or nearly all, the forests in South Canara were private property, or subject to rights which rendered their protection impracticable; but a middle course has finally been adopted, and deliberations are proceeding which will, it is hoped, settle the question of what are and what are not "Lands at the disposal of Government" and facilitate the constitution of reserved forests under the Act. The South Canara forests are very extensive, covering not only the line of ghats which form the western boundary of the district, but extending everywhere into the plains, in some cases even up to the sea-board, though, as a rule, the demand for firewood and agricultural and building material on the coast has resulted in the clearing of the forest for some miles inland. The ghaut forests contain teak, blackwood, the Terminalias, Hopea parviflora, Artocarpus and a number of interior species, whilst a noteworthy feature in the plains is the presence of the

Vateria indica, which, with the jack (*Artocarpus hirsuta* and *integrifolia*) and Kiralbhogy (*Hopea parviflora*) is found more or less throughout the district. In the northern talook, Coondapore, there are extensive tracts of Acacia catechu, from which the catechu of commerce is obtained. The cashewnut (*Anacardium occidentale*) is also very common in the coast talooks, and the Alexandrian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) has been widely introduced and flourishes. The collection of catechu myrabolams, sheegekye (*Acacia concinna*) and other minor produce of the forests has recently been organized on a liberal basis, and the revenue from these sources bids fair to become very considerable, whilst production is increased and the collectors or gatherers receive adequate payment for their labour. The planting of teak has been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner at Parapa, but the plantation is now merged in the adjoining forests, which will be one of the State reserves. There are a few acres of casuarina plantations near Mangalore, which it is proposed to extend, the demand and prices obtained being very good. Small tracts of forest in the plains have been notified as reserved forests under section 25. A considerable revenue (at present Rupees 11,000 per annum) is obtained from the supply of firewood to the sandalwood-oil stills, an account of which by the Conservator recently appeared in the Indian Forester. The stills are situated along the foot of the ghats and manufacture the oil from sandalwood billets and roots, chiefly the latter, the produce of the Mysore forests above ghaut. The District Forest officer's head-quarters are at Mangalore, and there are at present two ranges, the subordinate staff consisting of two rangers, four foresters and twenty-four forest guards. Rules for removal of trees on payment of stamp fee and regulating the disposal of timber from "Coornry" lands under section 26, together with rules for the control of timber in transit under section 35, have recently been promulgated. When the selection and settlement of the reserved forests is concluded and a rational system of working them introduced, it is confidently believed that the South Canara forests will take a very high place amongst those of the Presidency, both as regards yield of material and financial results. Of the South Canara timber trees, the best both in quality and quantity are the following:—Bamboo Matty or Banapoo (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Kiralbhogy (*Hopea parviflora*), irool (*Nydia dolabriformis*), marawa (*Terminalia paniculata*), blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), wild jack (*Artocarpus hirsutus*), wild mango (*Mangifera indica*), pocu spar (*Calophyllum bracteatum*), ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*), iron-wood (*Mesua ferrea*), palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*), cedar (*Cedrela toon*), bengey (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), ben-teak (*Lagerstromia*, more than one species), and others of the Terminalia, Acacia, Dalbergia, and Dipterocarpus genera.

8. *Commerce and Trade*.—The chief articles of trade are coffee, rice, coir, yarn, betel-nuts, sandalwood-oil, machine-made tiles and bricks, and spices. The exports exceed the imports in value very considerably; but this is no evidence of the balance of trade being in favour of this district, as Mangalore and other Canara ports are chiefly used to export the produce of the countries above the ghats, while part of the imports find their way through to other districts, via Bangalore. The annual tonnage of shipping is returned at 445,529 and the number of vessels at 8,811. The chief articles of import are piece-goods, cotton, twist, yarn, oils, salt, metals, agricultural implements, salted fish, timber, and European liquors. In 1893-94 the total imports were valued at Rupees 33,91,080 and the exports at Rupees 76,70,812. Of the exports, Rupees 34,30,671 represent coffee, and Rupees 13,94,282 rice; of the imports, the chief item is Rupees 10,10,284 for piece-goods, twist, and yarn. The Basel and the Jesuit Missions are the most notable institutions of the district, the latter mission having recently supplanted the Carmelite Mission. In its mercantile and industrial branches the Basel Mission owns a large shop at Mangalore for the sale of European goods, besides two large tile and brick factories, a weaving shed, a mechanical establishment, and a flourishing printing establishment, all of which give employment to converts. The Jesuit Society have established a magnificent college (capable of accommodating some 500 pupils) and chiefly intended for the education of Catholic Christian youth and managed by European professors. They have also a printing establishment, a girls' school, and a large convent for cloistered nuns.

9. *Medical*.—The district is generally healthy, but fever and bowel-complaints are not uncommon. The rainfall averages about 140 inches per annum. The mean temperature on the sea-board is 84° F. The prevailing epidemic disease is fever. It is most common during the monsoon (June to October), and is probably due to the excessive damp and the malarial poison developed from

decaying vegetation. The agricultural classes, owing to their close proximity to the jungles, are the chief sufferers. In the neighbourhood of the ghauts, jungle fever, enlarged spleens, and debilitated constitutions are more or less common. The only really epidemic disease is small-pox, though in 1876 and 1881 a mild form of cholera, or more probably bowel-complaint, caused several deaths. Small-pox is chiefly prevalent during the months of February and March. It is of a severe type, and attacks the poorer classes. The medicines prescribed by the native practitioners are chiefly decoctions, and ointments prepared from herbs, roots, drugs, and spices. They invariably prescribe three things at the same time:—(1) A decoction or a charm to be taken internally; (2) an ointment to be applied externally; and (3) a conjee or rice-water, with several medicines mixed in it to be taken as a diet. The best-known indigenous medicines of this district are—*Cannabis indica*, *Catechu* Ingram Chiratta, *Datura alba*, galls, and *sarsaparilla*.

10. *General Administration*.—The revenue of the district from all sources in 1836-37, the first year for which records remain, was Rupees 26,30,120 (including North Canara, since transferred to the Bombay Presidency); and the total expenditure on civil administration, Rupees 6,69,280. In 1850-51, the revenue (still including North Canara) amounted to Rupees 23,56,490, and the expenditure to Rupees 7,56,540. In 1870-71, after the loss of North Canara, the revenue was Rupees 23,37,760, and the expenditure, Rupees 6,77,290. Thirteen years later or in 1883-84 the revenue amounted to Rupees 17,72,723 and the expenditure to Rupees 6,01,575, the large falling off in the receipts being chiefly due to the abolition of the salt monopoly and the introduction of the excise system, under which the bulk of the salt required for consumption or export inland is imported into the district on prepayment of duty either at Bombay or Goa.

The principal source of revenue is the land, which yielded Rupees 12,41,749 in 1883-84; stamps yielded Rupees 1,98,837, excise on spirits and drugs, Rupees 1,28,844. The total number of estates upon the rent-roll of the district in 1880-81 was 40,646 held by 49,019 registered proprietors or coparceners; average land revenue paid by each nearly Rupees 30. South Canara is divided into the five talooks of Mangalore, Cassergodo, Ooppinunguddy, Oodipy, and Coondapore. There are 851 miles of good road in the district, costing Rupees 60,850 a year to maintain. The principal lines are from Mangalore to the various ghauts which lead into Mysore and Coorg. There are no canals or railroads, and the coast road is not practicable throughout for wheel traffic, but there is excellent sea communication by country craft, and, to other districts, by steamer. The number of magisterial courts in 1883-84 was 17, and of civil and revenue courts, 12. The total police force in 1883 numbered 621 men, being 1 to every 6·25 miles and to every 1,645 of the population. The total cost of this force was Rupees 71,166. It is distributed over 55 stations, and in 1883 made 1,958 arrests. There are 266 Government and inspected schools teaching 9,614 pupils, of whom 1,131 are girls. Education until late years was more backward than in the eastern districts, but great strides in elementary teaching have been made since the local boards were introduced. Good schooling of a high class is obtainable at the Mangalore Provincial College, which teaches 108 boys at an annual cost of Rupees 6,968, and also in St. Aloysius' College (kept up by the Jesuit Fathers) which teaches 225 boys. The new building provides accommodation for 500 scholars. The Postal department costs a little over Rupees 23,200. The annual receipts more than cover the expenditure, being about Rupees 26,800.

#### CARVETNUGGER.

[For description of this zemindarry, see the foot-note in article on Zemindarries, Chapter I.]

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[For description of these provinces, see the article on Relations with Neighbouring States and Provinces, Chapter I.]

#### CEYLON.

[For description of this colony, see the article on Relations with Neighbouring States and Provinces, Chapter I.]

#### CHINGLEPUT.

*Description*.—This (the name meaning "Brick town") is a district lying between 12° 13' and 13° 54' N. lat., and between 79° 35' and 80° 23' E. long. Area, 2,842 square miles; population in 1881, 981,381. The Bay of Bengal bounds it on the east; on the north lies Nellore district; on the south, South Arcot; and on the west, North Arcot.

2. *Physical Geography*.—The district generally presents a flat and uninteresting aspect. The land seldom rises to an elevation of more than 300 feet, and in many places near the coast it sinks below the sea-level. Long reaches of blown sand, often separated from the mainland by backwaters, form the chief feature of the coast scenery; while inland, great expanses of flat rice plains interspersed with groves of cocoanut and tamarind trees in which lie the villages of the ryots, and sandy or stony wastes and prairies of poor pasture land, constitute the principal varieties of the landscape. Extensive tank-beds, supporting groves of the palmyra palm, tamarind, and mango, occasionally diversify the scene. Along the north-west corner runs the Nugalpore and Cambaukum range, the highest point of which the Cambaukum Droog, is 2,548 feet, and in parts of Chingleput and Madrantacum talooks the surface undulates, at times even rising into cones and ridges above 500 feet in height: but there are no other elevations deserving the name of hills. The drainage of the country is entirely from west to east, into the shallow alluvial valleys of the Narrainavaram, Corteliour, Nagary, and Palaur. The soil is for the most part poor, and, where not sandy which is generally the case, is very often either saline or stony. The principal streams are the Palaur, Corteliour, Narrainavaram, Nagary, Adyar, Coom and Cheyaur; but none are navigable, being for part of every year either empty sandbeds or trickling rivulets. The numerous backwaters along the coast are connected by canals which run from north to south, and to these is confined all water traffic. The canals are known, as a whole, by the name of the Buckingham Canal. The Ennore backwater and Poolicat Lake are the most important. The latter is a shallow salt water lagoon about 37 miles in extreme length and with a breadth varying from 3 to 11

miles. The greatest depth is about 14 to 16 feet. The coast-line measures 115 miles, and the well-known "Madras surf" beats on it throughout its length. Except Poolicat, there is not a single harbour for even the smallest craft; but, on the other hand, there are only two points of danger along the line—the Poolicat shoal, 14 miles north of Madras, and the reef near Covelong, 25 miles south of Madras. The average depth at Narrainavaram, 400 yards off shore, is over 20 feet, and the bottom is firm throughout. The tide rises and falls 3 feet at the full and new moons. Of mineral wealth, the district possesses little or none; laterite, for building purposes, and the Chingleput felspar and granite, used in ornamental work, representing all its known resources. The principal forests are the growths on the Nugalpore and Cambaukum Hills; Allicooly and Tundaray are other reserves of importance. The flora of the district includes the cocoanut and palmyra palms, the mango, peepul, banian, tamarind, babool, (*Acacia Arabica*), margosa and coracapillay (*Garcinia cambogia*). As might be expected in a metropolitan district, closely cultivated and traversed by many roads and canals, as well as by the railway, there is no large game excepting the north-western part of the Cambaukum range where the sambar pig and jungle sheep are in considerable numbers and leopards and bears are occasionally found. Alligators, in large numbers, are found in the Caroonagaly tank and in no other; and snakes abound. During 1874-75, about Rupees 1,000 were paid in rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes, and for the last two years no expense has been incurred on this account.

3. *History*.—The earliest history of the whole of this district is substantially the same as that of the city of Conjeeveram, which has been given in the notice on North Arcot district. The country was inhabited by Coorumar, whose rulers belonged to the Pallava family, till the subversion of the latter by the Cholas, probably in the eleventh century. Previous to the Coorumar other aboriginal tribes inhabited the forests which covered the country. These possibly have their representatives in the Chentsoos,

| Year.                                                                                                                                              | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>(31) THE CIRCAR OF MASULIPATAM, WITH EIGHT DISTRICTS, THE CIRCAR OF NIZAMPATAM AND THE DISTRICTS OF CONDAVEED AND ACOLAMANNAUD—(Continued).</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                    | 5. Pedana.<br>6. Toommidy.<br>7. Bondauda.<br>8. Narsapora.                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                    | The Circar of Nizampatam sub-divided into 36 Mahals lying south of the Kistna, on the coast, about 20 coss from Masulipatam. It extended 60 miles south from Point Divy and averaged 5 miles in breadth. |
|                                                                                                                                                    | Condaaved (alias Goontoor) a large pergunnah (not to be confounded with the large district of same name), two coss west of Masulipatam, containing fifty-two villages.                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                    | Acoolamannaud of fifty-two villages.                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                    | Tundoor.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                    | The towns and dependencies of Neelapully, Bendamoorunka Sakhindapully, Rameswaram, Gongunapully, Antarvoddy, on the coast, on different branches of the Godavery river.                                  |
| 1765 ..                                                                                                                                            | 12th August; grant confirmed by the Moghul's firman.                                                                                                                                                     |

**(34) THE CIRCARS OF CHICACOLE, RAJAHMUNDY, ELLORE, MOOSTAFANUGGER, AND MOORTIZANUGGER.**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| 1768 .. | 26th February; on this date were ceded by the Nizam in treaty with the Government of Fort St. George, subject to an annual payment (since commuted) of 7 lakhs of rupees, the Circars of (1) Moortizanager alias Goontoor alias Condaaved; (2) Moostafanager alias Condapilly; (3) Ellore; (4) Rajahmundry; (5) Chicacole alias Calingyah. This cession, together with the cession of 14th May 1759. Vide No. (31) and the talooks of Bhadrachellam and Rekappully comprises the whole of what is now known as the "Northern Circars" or the four extensive Madras districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna, the two last-mentioned having been formed out of the three old districts styled in 1859, Rajahmundry, Goontoor, and Masulipatam. The above date, 26th February 1768, is generally reckoned as that of the actual cession of these territories, and was so recognised by law. Vide Section 2, Madras Regulation No. XXXI of 1802, because the sunnud of the Moghul Emperor, dated 12th August 1765, assigning this territory to the English Company, by way of inam or free gift, and the treaty with the Nizam of 12th November 1766, by which he ceded the same provinces, had no substantial operation. In regard to the Circar of Moortizanager, the Government of Fort St. George agreed, out of friendship for the Nizam, to permit his brother Basaulat Jung to enjoy it as a jagheer for life. The tenant died on the 5th October 1782, and some difficulties delaying prompter action on the part of the Company, the Nizam's Amildars retained the country till a formal sunnud for its delivery was procured by Lord Cornwallis on the 18th September 1788. |
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**(32) CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT, GREATER PORTION.**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| 1763 .. | 16th October; on this date the Nawab of the Carnatic by 17 sunnuds "in consideration of the great services rendered to his affairs by the Company, their firm friendship for him, and his dependence on their future alliance" gives and makes over to them in Jagheer (exclusive of subsidiary shrotriams and inams, and exclusive also of the forts of Chingleput, Tripassoro, Caroongooly, Alamparva, and of the mints at Alamparva and Covelong) 1,759 villages, belonging to 17 pergunnahs which are now included in the Madras district of Chingleput. October 29th; reciting similar grounds, gives a similar sunnud for 175 villages which in the sunnud of 16th idem were not reckoned as belonging to the pergunnahs granted, but which his Sheristadar has reminded him appertain to the same. |
| 1765 .. | 12th August; firman from the Moghul confirming these grants by way of inam or free gift.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1801 .. | 31st July; the items reserved in the grant of 16th October 1763 ceded with the rest of the Subah of Arcot to the Company by treaty with Azeem ool Dowlah, Nawab Subahdar of the Carnatic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**(33) RANDATARRA.**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1741 .. | Formerly a small talook in North Malabar lying between Cannanore and Dharmapatam Island, now comprised in the Chiracal talook of the Malabar Collectorate. Mortgaged by the Achanmams or Chiefs to the Company for 60,000 silver fanams, equal to 12,000 rupees. |
| 1749 .. | The debt increased to 80,000 fanams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1765 .. | 23rd March; ceded to the Chief of Tellicherry by Ravivarma, Regent of the Chiracal Raj.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1779 .. | Reduced by the Rajah of Chiracal and Carlinaud (Cadatnaud) under the requisition of Hyder Ally.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1782 .. | Reoccupied by the Chief of Tellicherry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1786 .. | Seized again by the Rajah of Chiracal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1792 .. | Falls to the Company with the rest of Malabar under the Treaty, dated 18th March 1792, with Tippoo, and placed by the Bombay Commissioners directly under the Company's Government.                                                                              |

**(35) NAGORE.**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1778 .. | A seaport in the district of Tanjore, 14 miles south of Tranquebar, and a few miles north of Negapatam, with the small island belonging to it and eight magannies (divisions) comprising 277 villages. June 17th; granted to the Company by the Rajah of Tanjore in consideration of services rendered (i.e., his restoration to his throne from which he had been expelled by the Nawab of Arcot) and in hope of future protection. |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**(36) SADRAS, BIMPILPATAM, JUGGANNADAPPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN.**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1781 .. | Sadras. A seaport in the Chingleput district, 43 miles south of Madras, containing a fort and factory and having subordinate villages attached to it.                                                                                               |
| 1825 .. | Bimpilpatam. A seaport in the Vizagapatam district, 20 miles by road and 17 miles by sea, north of the town of Vizagapatam, where the Dutch possessed a fortified factory with a bleaching ground.                                                  |
|         | Juggannadapooram. A suburb of Cocanada, the chief town of the Godavery district; here the Dutch had a factory with the following dependencies, viz., the village of Gollapollam, the ground at Goondavaram, and the factory at Drauksharamam.       |
|         | Palcole. A town 6 miles from Narsapora, Godavery district, with its dependant village, Contaira, and a piece of ground at Narsapora. The ground at Narsapora on which the Dutch factory stood was washed away by the Godavery river many years ago. |

| Year.                                                                                              | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (36) SADRAS, BIMLIPATAM, JUGGANNADAPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN—(Continued). |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                    | Porto Novo. Here were a Dutch Factory house and a bleaching place called Vannanpolliem. These are not now in existence. Tuticorin. The chief seaport in Tinnevely, and principal emporium of the cotton trade in Southern India. The site of the old Dutch fort is now occupied by a cotton screw, the fort itself having been destroyed by the English in 1810. Trade at Tuticorin has received a great impetus since the southern terminus of the railway connecting Tinnevely with Trichinopoly and Madras was established here. In the time of the Dutch the city of Tuticorin ruled at the head of its nine subordinate Commercial Lodges, viz., at Alwar Tinnevely, Coilpaubam, Shendamungalam, Manapalay, Permacoil, the Island of Alandale, the Island of Freshwater, Keelakaray (in the Madura district), and Cape Comorin. The foregoing six Dutch settlements (together with Poolicat and Negapatam) were taken by the English in this year, Lord Macartney being Governor. |
| 1785 ..                                                                                            | July; all six restored to Holland under treaty with the States-General of 20th May 1784.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1795 ..                                                                                            | All six surrendered to the English on war again breaking out, Lord Hobart Governor of Madras at this period.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1818 ..                                                                                            | 31st March; all six restored to Holland agreeably to the Convention of the Allied Powers in 1814.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1825 ..                                                                                            | 1st June; all six ceded to Great Britain under the treaty of March 1824.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## (37) NEGAPATAM.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1781 .. | A seaport in the district of Tanjore, and the terminus of the South Indian Railway. 12th November; this, the chief settlement on the Coromandel Coast of the Dutch, who had taken it from the Portuguese in 1660, capitulated, after nine days' siege, to Sir Hector Munro, whose small army was reinforced by seamen and marines landed from the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes. This achievement was initiated by the Governor of Madras, Lord Macartney. |
| 1784 .. | On the 20th May peace was signed between England and the States-General of the United Provinces on the basis of a mutual restitution of places captured by the arms of either during the late war, Negapatam being excepted; England agreed, however, to treat with the States-General for its restitution in case the State should ever have an equivalent to offer. Nothing further was done, and the place has remained an English possession.          |

## (38) DISTRICTS CEDED BY TIPPOO SULTAN UNDER THE TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1792 .. | By treaty the Coorg Rajah became subordinate to the Company instead of to Tipppo. He agreed to pay the Company 8,000 pagodas (= 32,000 rupees). Coorg became British territory in 1834, but has not been incorporated with the adjoining Presidency of Madras, except the two magsannies of lower Coorg, viz., Amara and Soolya. On the 17th March were ceded and incorporated with the Madras Presidency (1) the whole of the present district of Malabar, except Cochin and Wynaud; (2) the Dindigul and Pulney talooks of the present Madura district; (3) the whole of the present Salem district except what is comprised in the present Oosoor talook; and (4) one talook, Cungoondy, of the present North Arcot district. |
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| Year.             | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (39) COCHIN CITY. |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1795 ..           | October 19th; surrendered to the force sent against it by the Governor of Madras, Lord Hobart. Attached since 1802 to Malabar Collectorate.              |
| 1814 ..           | Finally ceded to the British Government by treaty at the time when the other Dutch Indian Settlements, captured the same year, were restored to Holland. |

## (40) TUNGACHERRY.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| 1795 .. | Adjoins Quilon, in the Travancore country, on the west: a Portuguese possession from 1555 to 1665, then captured by the Dutch. The fort is built on a headland of laterite, jutting into the sea, the length about 2½ furlongs east and west, and mean breadth 1 furlong. Land-tax 185 rupees, add land-tax of four gardens belonging to the settlement, Rupees 237. This territory came under the English Government on the capture of Cochin in this year, and, like that city, is attached to the Malabar Collectorate. This tract has been leased to the Travancore Government for an annual rent of Rupees 2,447. |
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## (41) DISTRICTS ACQUIRED BY THE PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| 1799 .. | July 13th; partition Treaty of Mysore between the English, the Nizam, and the Peshwa for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultan. The districts acquired by the English and now incorporated in the Madras Presidency were—(1) South Canara, except the two magsannies of the lower Coorg, Amara and Soolya, which were added to South Canara in 1834 on the annexation of Coorg to the British Possessions; (2) Coimbatore; (3) the Neigherry Hills except South-East Wynaud lately added to that district; (4) so much of the Salem district as is contained in the talook of Oosoor; (5) the Venicatagheerycottah talook of North Arcot; and (6) a portion (one-third) of the Poonganore talook of North Arcot. |
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## (42) TANJORE DISTRICT—GREATER PORTION.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1799 .. | This district, except the former grants of Devicottah and Nagore, the Port of Tanjore, and the settlements of other European nations, was assigned to the Company by Sarbajee on the 25th October. |
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## (43) CEDED DISTRICTS.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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| 1800 .. | Ceded by the Nizam in perpetuity by treaty dated 12th October "for the regular payment of the expense of the augmented subsidiary force." The districts now representing this cession are Bellary (except the feudatory Native State of Sundoor; Vide No. 45). Cuddapah, the feudatory Native State of Banganapally (free from tribute), and Kurnool. The Nawab of Kurnool agreed to pay to Hyder Ally when the country was conquered in 1875-76, 2 lakhs of rupees, but the Nawab never paid the amount either to the Mysore Government or the Nizam and always resisted the demand. When the district was Ceded to the British in 1800 the Nawab raised objections and the peshcush was reduced to 1,25,000 Gadwal rupees for the first eight years and to one lakh at the end of that period, the latter amount being equal to Rupees 84,500 of Government currency. In 1839, the Nawab was deposed and the country brought under direct administration. Subsequently the district has been enlarged by the addition of talooks taken from Bellary and Cuddapah. |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Year.                                                                                                                                               | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Year.                                                                                          | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <b>(31) THE CIRCAR OF MASULIPATAM, WITH EIGHT DISTRICTS, THE CIRCAR OF NIZAMPATAM AND THE DISTRICTS OF CONDAVEED AND ACCOLAMANNAUD—(Continued).</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>(34) THE CIRCARS OF CHICACOLE, RAJAHMUNDRY, ELLORE, MOOSTAFANUGGER, AND MOORTIZANUGGER.</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                     | <p>5. Pedana.</p> <p>6. Toommidy.</p> <p>7. Bondauda.</p> <p>8. Narsapore.</p> <p>The Circar of Nizampatam sub-divided into 36 Mahals lying south of the Kistna, on the coast, about 20 coss from Masulipatam. It extended 60 miles south from Point Divy and averaged 5 miles in breadth.</p> <p>Condaaveed (alias Goontoor) a large pergunnah (not to be confounded with the large district of same name), two coss west of Masulipatam, containing fifty-two villages.</p> <p>Accolamannaud of fifty-two villages.</p> <p>Tundoor.</p> <p>The towns and dependencies of Neelapully, Bendamoorkunka Sakhiudapully, Ramewaram, Gonganapully, Antarvodhy, on the coast, on different branches of the Godavery river.</p>                                                                                   | 1768                                                                                           | <p>26th February; on this date were ceded by the Nizam in treaty with the Government of Fort St. George, subject to an annual payment (since commuted) of 7 lakhs of rupees, the Circars of (1) Moortizanugger alias Goontoor alias Condaaveed; (2) Moostafanugger alias Condaully; (3) Ellore; (4) Rajahmundry; (5) Chicacole alias Calingyah. This cession, together with the cession of 14th May 1759. Vide No. (31) and the talooks of Bhadrachellam and Rekapally comprises the whole of what is now known as the "Northern Circars" or the four extensive Madras districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna, the two last-mentioned having been formed out of the three old districts styled in 1859, Rajahmundry, Goontoor, and Masulipatam. The above date, 26th February 1768, is generally reckoned as that of the actual cession of these territories; and was so recognised by law. Vide Section 2, Madras Regulation No. XXXI of 1802, because the sunnud of the Moghul Emperor, dated 12th August 1765, assigning this territory to the English Company, by way of inam or free gift, and the treaty with the Nizam of 12th November 1766, by which he ceded the same provinces, had no substantial operation. In regard to the Circar of Moortizanugger, the Government of Fort St. George agreed, out of friendship for the Nizam, to permit his brother Basaulat Jung to enjoy it as a jagheer for life. The tenant died on the 5th October 1782, and some difficulties delaying prompter action on the part of the Company, the Nizam's Amildars retained the country till a formal sunnud for its delivery was procured by Lord Cornwallis on the 18th September 1788.</p> |
| 1765                                                                                                                                                | 12th August; grant confirmed by the Moghul's firman.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>(32) CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT, GREATER PORTION.</b>                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>(35) NAGORE.</b>                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1763                                                                                                                                                | 16th October; on this date the Nawab of the Carnatic by 17 sunnuds "in consideration of the great services rendered to his affairs by the Company, their firm friendship for him, and his dependence on their future alliance" gives and makes over to them in Jagheer (exclusive of subsidiary shrotricians and inams, and exclusive also of the forts of Chingleput, Tripassora, Caroongooly, Alamparva, and of the mints at Alamparva and Covelong) 1,759 villages belonging to 17 pergunnahs which are now included in the Madras district of Chingleput. October 29th; reciting similar grounds, gives a similar sunnud for 175 villages which in the sunnud of 16th idem were not reckoned as belonging to the pergunnahs granted, but which his Sheristadar has reminded him appertain to the same. | 1778                                                                                           | <p>A seaport in the district of Tanjore, 14 miles south of Tranquebar, and a few miles north of Negapatam, with the small island belonging to it and eight magannies (divisions) comprising 277 villages. June 17th; granted to the Company by the Rajah of Tanjore in consideration of services rendered (i.e., his restoration to his throne from which he had been expelled by the Nawab of Arcot) and in hope of future protection.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1765                                                                                                                                                | 12th August; firman from the Moghul confirming these grants by way of inam or free gift.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1801                                                                                                                                                | 31st July; the items reserved in the grant of 16th October 1763 ceded with the rest of the Soobah of Arcot to the Company by treaty with Azem ool Dowlat, Nawab Soobahdar of the Carnatic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>(33) RANDATARRA.</b>                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>(36) SADRAS, BIMLIPATAM, JUGGANNADAPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN.</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1741                                                                                                                                                | Formerly a small talook in North Malabar lying between Cannanore and Dharmapatam Island, now comprised in the Chiracal talook of the Malabar Collectorate. Mortgaged by the Atchaumers or Chiefs to the Company for 60,000 silver fanams, equal to 12,000 rupees.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1781                                                                                           | Sadras. A seaport in the Chingleput district, 42 miles south of Madras, containing a fort and factory and having subordinate villages attached to it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1749                                                                                                                                                | The debt increased to 80,000 fanams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1825                                                                                           | Bimlipatam. A seaport in the Vizagapatam district, 20 miles by road and 17 miles by sea, north of the town of Vizagapatam, where the Dutch possessed a fortified factory with a bleaching ground.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1765                                                                                                                                                | 23rd March; ceded to the Chief of Tellicherry by Ravivarma, Regent of the Chiracal Raj.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                | Juggannadapooram. A suburb of Cocanada, the chief town of the Godavery district: here the Dutch had a factory with the following dependencies, viz., the village of Gollapollen, the ground at Goondavaram, and the factory at Drauksharam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1779                                                                                                                                                | Reduced by the Rajah of Chiracal and Carimnaud (Cadatnaud) under the requisition of Hyder Ally.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                | Palcole. A town 6 miles from Narsapore, Godavery district, with its dependent village, Contain, and a piece of ground at Narsapore. The ground at Narsapore on which the Dutch Factory stood was washed away by the Godavery river many years ago.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1792                                                                                                                                                | Reoccupied by the Chief of Tellicherry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1786                                                                                                                                                | Seized again by the Rajah of Chiracal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1792                                                                                                                                                | Falls to the Company with the rest of Malabar under the Treaty, dated 18th March 1792, with Tippoo, and placed by the Bombay Commissioners directly under the Company's Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

(36) SADRAS, BIMLIPATAM, JUGGANNADAPOORAM, PALCOLE, PORTO NOVO FACTORY, AND TUTICORIN—(Continued).

| Year.   | How acquired, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Porto Novo. Here were a Dutch Factory house and a bleaching place called Vannaurpolliem. These are not now in existence. Tuticorin. The chief seaport in Tinnevely, and principal emporium of the cotton trade in Southern India. The site of the old Dutch fort is now occupied by a cotton screw, the fort itself having been destroyed by the English in 1810. Trade at Tuticorin has received a great impetus since the southern terminus of the railway connecting Tinnevely with Trichinopoly and Madras was established here. In the time of the Dutch the city of Tuticorin ruled at the head of its nine subordinate Commercial Lodges, viz., at Alwar Tinnevely, Coilpaubam, Shendamungalam, Manapauray, Pernacoi, the Island of Alandale, the Island of Freshwater, Keelakaray (in the Madura district), and Cape Comorin. The foregoing six Dutch settlements (together with Poobicat and Negapatam) were taken by the English in this year, Lord Macartney being Governor. |
| 1785 .. | July; all six restored to Holland under treaty with the States-General of 20th May 1784.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1795 .. | All six surrendered to the English on war again breaking out, Lord Hobart Governor of Madras at this period.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1818 .. | 31st March; all six restored to Holland agreeably to the Convention of the Allied Powers in 1814.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1825 .. | 1st June; all six ceded to Great Britain under the treaty of March 1824.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

(37) NEGAPATAM.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1781 .. | A seaport in the district of Tanjore, and the terminus of the South Indian Railway. 12th November; this, the chief settlement on the Coromandel Coast of the Dutch, who had taken it from the Portuguese in 1669, capitulated, after nine days' siege, to Sir Hector Munro, whose small army was reinforced by seamen and marines landed from the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes. This achievement was initiated by the Governor of Madras, Lord Macartney. |
| 1784 .. | On the 20th May peace was signed between England and the States-General of the United Provinces on the basis of a mutual restitution of places captured by the arms of either during the late war, Negapatam being excepted: England agreed, however, to treat with the States-General for its restitution in case the State should ever have an equivalent to offer. Nothing further was done, and the place has remained an English possession.          |

(38) DISTRICTS CEDED BY TIPPOO SULTAN UNDER THE TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1792 .. | By treaty the Coorg Rajah became subordinate to the Company instead of to Tippoo. He agreed to pay the Company 8,000 pagodas (= 32,000 rupees). Coorg became British territory in 1834, but has not been incorporated with the adjoining Presidency of Madras, except the two magannies of lower Coorg, viz., Amara and Soolya. On the 17th March were ceded and incorporated with the Madras Presidency (1) the whole of the present district of Malabar, except Cochin and Wynaud; (2) the Dindigul and Pulney talooks of the present Madura district; (3) the whole of the present Salem district except what is comprised in the present Oosoor talook; and (4) one talook, Cungoondy, of the present North Arcot district. |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(39) COCHIN CITY.

|         |                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1795 .. | October 19th; surrendered to the force sent against it by the Governor of Madras, Lord Hobart. Attached since 1802 to Malabar Collectorate.              |
| 1814 .. | Finally ceded to the British Government by treaty at the time when the other Dutch Indian Settlements, captured the same year, were restored to Holland. |

(40) TUNGACHERRY.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1795 .. | Adjoins Quilon, in the Travancore country, on the west: a Portuguese possession from 1555 to 1665, then captured by the Dutch. The fort is built on a headland of laterite, jutting into the sea, the length about 2½ furlongs east and west, and mean breadth 1 furlong. Land-tax 185 rupees, add land-tax of four gardens belonging to the settlement, Rupees 237. This territory came under the English Government on the capture of Cochin in this year, and, like that city, is attached to the Malabar Collectorate. This tract has been leased to the Travancore Government for an annual rent of Rupees 2,447. |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(41) DISTRICTS ACQUIRED BY THE PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1799 .. | July 13th; partition Treaty of Mysore between the English, the Nizam, and the Peshwa for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultan. The districts acquired by the English and now incorporated in the Madras Presidency were—(1) South Canara, except the two magannies of the lower Coorg, Amara and Soolya, which were added to South Canara in 1834 on the annexation of Coorg to the British Possessions; (2) Coimbatore; (3) the Neilgherry Hills except South-East Wynaud lately added to that district; (4) so much of the Salem district as is contained in the talook of Oosoor; (5) the Vencatagherrycottah talook of North Arcot; and (6) a portion (one-third) of the Poonganore talook of North Arcot. |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(42) TANJORE DISTRICT—GREATER PORTION.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1799 .. | This district, except the former grants of Devicottah and Nagore, the Fort of Tanjore, and the settlements of other European nations, was assigned to the Company by Sarbhoojee on the 25th October. |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(43) CEDED DISTRICTS.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1800 .. | Ceded by the Nizam in perpetuity by treaty dated 12th October "for the regular payment of the expense of the augmented subsidiary force." The districts now representing this cession are Bellary (except the feudatory Native State of Sundoor; Vide No. 45). Cuddapah, the feudatory Native State of Banganapully (free from tribute), and Kurnool. The Nawab of Kurnool agreed to pay to Hyder Ally when the country was conquered in 1757-76, 2 lakhs of rupees, but the Nawab never paid the amount either to the Mysore Government or the Nizam and always resisted the demand. When the district was Ceded to the British in 1800 the Nawab raised objections and the peshchah was reduced to 1,25,000 Gudwal rupees for the first eight years and to one lakh at the end of that period, the latter amount being equal to Rupees 84,500 of Government currency. In 1839, the Nawab was deposed and the country brought under direct administration. Subsequently the district has been enlarged by the addition of talooks taken from Bellary and Cuddapah. |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Year                                               | How acquired, &c                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (44) THE CARNATIC BELOW GHAUTS,<br>GREATER PORTION |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1801                                               | The whole of the Carnatic, and Paycen Ghaut, not included in previous grants, viz, the present Nellore district, North Arcot (except Cangoondy and Poonganoie), South Arcot (except previous grants), Trichinopoly, Madurai (except Dindigul and Palney talooks) and Tinnevely, also the feudatory State of Poodocottah July 31st, ceded to the Company by Azem ool Dowlah, Nawab Soobidar of the Carnatic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| (4) DISTRICTS CEDED BY RAJAH OF MYSORE             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1803                                               | December 29th, supplementary treaty of 1803 with Mysore, under this treaty the Company, while ceding certain talooks to Mysore obtained in equivalent cession, the whole of which is now incorporated with the Madras Presidency (except two talook Yelusavinsime), which in 1801 was transferred to, and now forms part of, Coorg, viz —<br><div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Oodantipocorum</p> <p>Two-thirds of Poongu- North Arcot</p> <p>Wynaud</p> </div> <div> <p>Bellary district</p> <p>Part in Mithur, part in Noolgher</p> <p>Part in North Canara which now belongs to the Bombay Presidency</p> <p>Part of Goodicottah Bellary</p> </div> </div> |

| Year                                     | How acquired, &c                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (46) SUNDOOR FEUDATORY STATE             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1818                                     | .. Fell under the paramount sovereignty of the British Government, with the rest of the territories dependent on the Poona Government, on the surrender of Bajee Row, Peshwa                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (47) TRANQUEBAR                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1845                                     | .. A seaport in the district of Tanjore, held by the Danes of the Rajah of Tanjore at an annual rent of 4,000 rupees Transferred to the East India Company by the King of Denmark, with all other Danish settlements in India, for the sum of 12,50,000 rupees Treaty done at Calcutta, 22nd February, and ratified by the Court of Directors of the East India Company at London, 2nd July |
| (48) TANJORE FORT                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1856                                     | .. October 18th, taken possession of by the Company twelve months after the death of Rajah Sivajee, without male heirs—direct or collateral                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| (49) BHADRACHELLAM AND REKAPULLY TALOOKS |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1860                                     | .. Ceded by the Nizam by the 8th Article of the Treaty, dated 26th December 1860 Now attached to the Godavary district                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



## APPENDIX No XLIII

## HISTORY OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT FORT ST. GEORGE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.

1 In March 1639, Mr Day obtained a piece of ground five miles long, and one broad, on the sea coast at what was then the small village of Madras, on which to build a Town and Fort. Without waiting for orders from the Court of Directors, Mr Day at once proceeded to erect the new Factory, surrounding it by a slight wall which was defended with four ill constructed bastions, and as many batteries. He gave the fortification the name of Fort Saint George. At this period there were not more than a few fishermen's huts at Madras, but to encourage the natives to settle in the English possession it was proclaimed, "that for the term of 30 years no custom on any thing to be eaten, drank or worn, should be taken from any of the town dwellers." This appears to have had the desired effect of rapidly colonizing the new British settlement. Houses for the merchants and servants of the Factory soon sprang up outside the Fort, to the south and south west, which the natives called the "White Town," in contradistinction to their own residences in "Black Town."

2 In 1644 the money expended on the fortifications amounted to Rupees 22,940, and it was computed that Rupees 20,000 more would be necessary to render them impregnable to the native powers. At this period the Fort was garrisoned by 100 European Soldiers, but in 1652 there were only 26, whilst shortly after the number was further reduced to a permanent guard of 10 men. The Agent and Council of each factory were entrusted with Martial Law for the government of the troops kept for its defence. Messrs Greenhill and Chambers had been respectively holding the position of Chief Agent, but in 1658 Madras was raised to a Presidency, and Sir Edward Winter was appointed the first Governor. In 1662 a number of Africans were introduced into the British service, and trained to the use of arms. In 1665 a ship arrived from England with recruits, bringing out Mr Foxcroft to supersede Sir Edward; the latter, however, imprisoned Foxcroft and retained possession of the Fort till August 1668, when he delivered it to Commissioners sent purposely from England. Mr Foxcroft then resumed the Government and held it till 1671, when he was succeeded by Sir James Langhorne.

3 In 1672 the garrison was increased by the enlistment of sailors from the ships. In 1676 advices were received of another batch of recruits having been sent out, and the Court of Directors prohibited the custom of arming natives to the use of arms, and the removal of any officer from a Civil to a Military situation. In the following year the Mahratta Chief, Sivajee, hovered within fifteen miles of Madras, intending to make an attack upon it, if opportunity offered, but finding none quitted the Carnatic soon after.

4 In 1681 the first detachment of 30 soldiers was sent to Bengal from the Fort Saint George. In 1686, the Governor was in anxiety for the safety of the Fort which was constantly threatened by Aurangzeeb's Army. In 1690 a troop of Horse, and a Company of European Artillery were added to the strength of the Garrison, and during the succeeding two years the country round about Madras was in a most unsettled state.

5 In 1693-94, the Court of Directors despatched recruits with orders to strengthen the fortifications of Fort Saint George, but no indication of what was done is to be found in the records. In 1696 the revenues at Madras amounted to 30,000 pagodas.

6 The first war at Madras occurred in 1702 between the English and Mahomedans. Davood Khan Aurangzeeb's General, blockaded the place and said he had orders to demolish it, he was, however, easily repulsed. Gun powder was first made in Madras in this year, and in 1703 the manufacture was so much improved that no more was sent from England.

7 In 1706-7 Governor Pitt was apprehensive of being attacked by the Arab fleet, and strongly represented the

weakness of the Fort. In 1708 there were petty disputes between the right and left hand castes, each threatening to retire to St. Thome, if superiority were not granted.

8 In 1709-10, Davood Khan was succeeded by Sadut Oollah, as Nawab of the Carnatic, but nothing particular connected with Madras appears to have occurred during his reign. In 1723 the Court authorized a Mint to be erected, and the Gun Powder Factory to be repaired and enlarged. The Fort was also repaired. The Mint was erected inside the Fort near the present Royal Bastion. The gun powder manufacture was carried on by contract at the site of the late Mint in Black Town, now the office of the Clothing Board and Medical Stores, until blown up by Lilly in 1758.

9 In 1741 a large Army of Mahrattas appeared before the fort and demanded tribute, but the English replied by the fire of their guns and drove them off. In 1712 more troops arrived and the Directors directed the Governor to "put the Fort in the best posture of defence, and to give contributions to neither Moors nor Mahrattas."

10 In the following year an Engineer named Smith submitted plans for strengthening the Fort, and increasing its area from 15 to 30 acres, and he defined this additional area by a wet ditch which he dug and faced with bricks. He traced out four new bastions, one on each side of the north west and south west flanks, and two on the west. These were afterwards called the Royal or Mint bastion, Pygot's, Lawrence and the Nawab's bastions. All these works were carried on as high as the berm, but from financial reasons were then discontinued, and Orme states that at the commencement of hostilities, the naked ditch remained neither an obstruction nor defence. On the breaking out of the war between England and France in 1746, De la Bourdonnais the Governor of Mauritius appeared in the offing with a large fleet and cannonaded the town, but without doing much damage. At this period the trade with England had raised Madras to some opulence and reputation. There were 250,000 native inhabitants in the Company's territories. The English however, did not exceed 300 in number, 200 of whom were the soldiers of the garrison.

11 In the following September the French Squadron again appeared before Madras with 3,500 troops consisting of 1,100 Europeans, 400 Caffres and 400 Natives, and with 1,600 European mariners. These landed at St. Thome and bombarded the Fort on the west side from a battery of nine pounders and on the south from five mortars, and on the east from the ships in the roads. On the 10th the Fort capitulated when it was agreed that the English should surrender themselves prisoners of war, and the town be delivered up, subject to ransom. The English lost only four or five men, and the French none. De la Bourdonnais and Duplex the Governor of Pondicherry, differing as to the terms of the ransom it was eventually declared null. The English were compelled to deliver up unconditionally the keys of the Fort and every thing belonging to it, except personal clothes and jewels and it is stated that the French realized by plunder Rupees 20,00,000. Some of the English refused their parole and escaped to Fort Saint David while the Governor and several of the principal inhabitants were taken prisoners to Pondicherry. At the end of the year the Mussulmans under Muphoos Khan, threatened to attack the French at Madras, and proclaimed their intention of assisting the English. Paridis was appointed French Governor, and he added considerably to the strength of the fortifications.

12 On the loss of Fort Saint George the British Presidency was transferred to Fort Saint David and about this period the Natives were first enrolled as Sepoys under the English banner. In 1748 Major Lawrence arrived at Madras with reinforcements but on proceeding southwards was taken prisoner before Arincoappam and carried to Pondicherry. In 1749 hostilities ceased. Lawrence was

# ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS.

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914



M A D R A S :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914

Photo-  
graphy.

of Archæology in India, there. He returned with some 1,900 negatives, all of which have been rearranged and classified and new numbers given where necessary for incorporation in the "New List of Photo-Negatives" which has just been published and made available to the public.

7. During the year under report, we received 13 applications from the public and we supplied 190 photographs at a total cost of Rs. 97-3-0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government.

8. Twenty photographs of architectural details from important monuments in Southern India were supplied to the architects of New Delhi through the Director General of Archæology.

9. Mr. A. Rea was supplied with 230 photographs and a large number of plans and drawings to serve as illustrations to his work on the "Seven Pagodas" which he is preparing for Government.

10. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been supplied with 150 more photographs of sculptural subjects to serve as illustrations to his handbook on the "Iconography of Southern India" which he has been requested by Government to prepare. I have also supplied him with a number of drawings in this connection.

11. At the request of the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, the Head Photographer was deputed on the 3rd December 1913 to work at the Museum in connection with an illustrated catalogue of the duplicate antiquities belonging to the Tinnevely prehistoric collection. He returned to duty in this office on the 16th March 1914.

12. The services of the temporary Photographer sanctioned in G.O. No. 1231, Public, dated the 3rd October 1913, will be dispensed with on the 16th April 1914.

13. A list of the new photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix A.

Publica-  
tions.

14. During the last hill recess, the Director-General of Archæology was supplied with a brief *resume* of the progress of Archæological work in this Circle during 1912-13 for incorporation in Part I of his Annual Report, and for Part II of the same report, I prepared illustrated articles on the following subjects: "The Tulapurushadāna ceremony," "The Cnder Mound at Kudatini in the Bellary district," and "The Kota temples at Kotagiri in the Nilgiris". It is understood that these articles will appear in due course in Part II of the publication mentioned above. During the year under report a new list of photo-negatives in this office has been published and made available to the public.

List of  
ancient  
monu-  
ments.

15. The old list of ancient monuments in this Presidency, dated 1910, is now under revision and I trust that it will be possible to issue a new and up to date list shortly, but there still remain a vast number of monuments awaiting inspection before a thoroughly complete list can be prepared. The following is a list of additional monuments that have been selected for conservation:—

*List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments.*

| No.                                                    | Taluk.      | Locality.   | Name of monument.                                                                                       | Reason for conservation. | Owner.     | Reference.                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Serial numbers will be given when the list is revised. |             |             | <i>Kistna District.</i>                                                                                 |                          |            |                                                           |
|                                                        | Bezawada .. | Bezawada .. | Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jannavidoddi.                                                    | Historical ..            | Private .. | (Protected) G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912. |
|                                                        |             |             | <i>Guntūr District.</i>                                                                                 |                          |            |                                                           |
|                                                        | Narayanapet | Kondavidu.. | Gopinathaswami temple in the fort and the adjoining lands containing a circular slab and a cement pipe. | Historical ..            | Private .. | G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.                |
|                                                        | Do.         | Do. ..      | The Hill Fort .. .. .                                                                                   | Do. ..                   | Do. ..     | G.O. No. 1422, Public, dated 18th November 1913.          |
|                                                        | Do.         | Do. ..      | Vishnu temple and other remains.                                                                        | Do. ..                   | Do. ..     | Endorsement No. 104-1, Public, dated 17th January 1914.   |

**List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—cont.**

| No.                        | Taluk                                            | Locality. | Name of monument                                                                                          | Reason for preservation | Owner.      | Reference                                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Anantapur District.</i> |                                                  |           |                                                                                                           |                         |             |                                                          |
| Hindupur.                  | Gorreipalle ..                                   |           | Outer enclosure wall of the Mihalakshmi temple                                                            | Historical.             | Private     | G O No 283, Public, dated 15th March 1913.               |
| Penukonda                  | Penukonda                                        |           | North gateway of Penukonda town                                                                           | Architectural           | Government. | G O. No 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913               |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Old stambha in the compound of the Sub Collector's office                                                 | Do                      | Do          |                                                          |
| Kalyandrug                 | Kalyandrug                                       |           | Large dolmen on the summit of the rocky hillock about one and a half miles north-east of Kalyandrug       | Do                      | Do.         |                                                          |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Two oblong earms on the north and west sides of the hill above referred to.                               | Do                      | Do          |                                                          |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Group of nine circular earms situated about half a mile due north of the inspection bungalow, Kalyandrug. | Do                      | Do          |                                                          |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Group of three large earms situated about two miles north-east of the inspection bungalow at Kalyandrug   | Do                      | Do.         |                                                          |
| <i>Bellary District</i>    |                                                  |           |                                                                                                           |                         |             |                                                          |
| Hadagalli                  | Anguru ..                                        |           | Kallesvari temple ..                                                                                      | Architectural           | Private     | G O No 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912                 |
| Bellary                    | Kudatini (two mile to the west of)               |           | Prehistoric mound known locally as "Budi Kanavi"                                                          | Do                      | Government  | G O No 98, Public, dated 23rd January 1913               |
| Hospet                     | Hampa (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagar) |           | Vittala temple                                                                                            | Artistic and Historical | Do          | G O No 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913. First class.* |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Pattabi Rama temple                                                                                       | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Achutappa temple                                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do.                                                      |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Krishna temple                                                                                            | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do.                                              |           | Ananta Nayana temple                                                                                      | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Ganagitha temple (Juna)                                                                                   | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Chandira Sekara temple                                                                                    | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do.                        | Do                                               |           | Kedarkullu Ganesa temple                                                                                  | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Madivanti Raganatha temple                                                                                | Do                      | Do          | Do.                                                      |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Narasimha statue                                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | King's balance                                                                                            | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do.                                              |           | Inscribed Vishnu temple                                                                                   | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Hazra Ramachandra temple                                                                                  | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do.                        | Do                                               |           | Throne platform                                                                                           | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Basement of King's audience hall                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Elephant stables                                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do.                                              |           | Guard house                                                                                               | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Large stone trough .. ..                                                                                  | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Large stone door .. ..                                                                                    | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do.                                              |           | Lotus Mahal pavilion                                                                                      | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | S E watchtower in Zenana enclosure                                                                        | Do.                     | Do.         | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do.                                              |           | Basement of Queen's palace, Zenana enclosure                                                              | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | North watchtower in Zenana enclosure                                                                      | Do                      | Do          | G O No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1912. Second class |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Guard room, Zenana enclosure                                                                              | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do.                        | Do                                               |           | Water pavilion do                                                                                         | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | W gateway do                                                                                              | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Aqueduct                                                                                                  | Do.                     | Do          | Do.                                                      |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Large underground temple                                                                                  | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Carved basement of a palace                                                                               | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Underground shrine chamber                                                                                | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do.                        | Do                                               |           | Watchtower in Dannak's enclosure                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Band tower in Dannak's enclosure                                                                          | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Mosque in Dannak's enclosure                                                                              | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Stone basement in Dannak's enclosure                                                                      | Do                      | Do.         | Do.                                                      |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Public bath .. ..                                                                                         | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do.                        | Do                                               |           | Queen's bath                                                                                              | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Octagonal bath .. ..                                                                                      | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |
| Do                         | Do                                               |           | Octagonal pavilion .. ..                                                                                  | Do                      | Do          | Do                                                       |

\* Class I—Monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

**List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—cont.**

| No.                          | Taluk.                                                     | Locality.                                                                                                                                            | Name of monument.        | Reason for conservation. | Owner.                                                                                          | Reference. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Bellary District—cont</i> |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                          |                                                                                                 |            |
| Hospet ..                    | Hampi (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagar).          | Group of small Jain temples, south of Kampapati temple.                                                                                              | Artistic and Historical. | Government.              | G.O. No. 482, Public, dated 16th April 1913 Second class.*                                      |            |
| Do. .                        | Do.                                                        | Domed gateway to the east of the citadel                                                                                                             | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do. ..                       | Do                                                         | Fort gateway on the Talargatta road.                                                                                                                 | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. ..                       | Do.                                                        | Mandapa in a field near Talargatta road                                                                                                              | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do.                                                        | Saraswati temple on a rocky hillock.                                                                                                                 | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do                                                         | Saraswati temple near the water channel                                                                                                              | Do.                      | Do                       | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. ..                       | Do.                                                        | Rangaswami temple .. ..                                                                                                                              | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do ..                        | Do                                                         | Khandikesvara temple .. ..                                                                                                                           | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. .                        | Do                                                         | Linga temple near Narasimha statue                                                                                                                   | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do.                                                        | Sasivikal Ganesa temple                                                                                                                              | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. ..                       | Do                                                         | Vishnu Pad temple .. ..                                                                                                                              | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do                                                         | Vishnu temple No. 1 . . .                                                                                                                            | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do.                                                        | Do No. 2 .. .                                                                                                                                        | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. ..                       | Do.                                                        | Do No. 3 .. ..                                                                                                                                       | Do                       | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do. .                        | Do.                                                        | Jain temple on hill side (near the last)                                                                                                             | Do                       | Do                       | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do                                                         | Old Siva temple (near Vittala temple)                                                                                                                | Do.                      | Do.                      | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do                                                         | Ruined temple gateway (near Vittala temple)                                                                                                          | Do.                      | Do                       | Do.                                                                                             |            |
| Do .                         | Do                                                         | Monolithic bull (Hampi bazaar).                                                                                                                      | Do                       | Do.                      | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do ..                        | Do                                                         | Two storeyed mandapa (Hampi bazaar).                                                                                                                 | Do                       | Do                       | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do ..                        | Do                                                         | Hampi bazaar .. .                                                                                                                                    | Do                       | Do                       | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do ..                        | Do.                                                        | Soolai bazaar .. ..                                                                                                                                  | Do                       | Do.                      | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do ..                        | Do                                                         | Soolai well . . .                                                                                                                                    | Do                       | Do.                      | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Do ..                        | Do                                                         | Muhammadan dargah and tomb.                                                                                                                          | Do.                      | Do                       | Do                                                                                              |            |
| Hadagalli                    | Tambrahalli                                                | Ancient well . . .                                                                                                                                   | Architectural            | Private .                | G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913 (Protected, 1411, Public, dated 15th November 1913) |            |
| Rayadrug .                   | Rayadrug                                                   | Large dolmen near the taluk office                                                                                                                   | Do                       | Government.              | G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.                                                    |            |
| <i>Ouddapur District</i>     |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                          |                                                                                                 |            |
| Kamala-purata                | Chilamakuru                                                | Agastyesvara and Vignesvara temples                                                                                                                  | Do                       | Do                       | G.O. No. 227, Public, dated 24th February 1914.                                                 |            |
| <i>Coimbatore District</i>   |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                          |                                                                                                 |            |
| Avanashi ..                  | Avanashi .                                                 | Siva temple .. ..                                                                                                                                    | Do.                      | Private ..               | G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912                                                      |            |
| Do. .                        | Kaniyam-pundi.                                             | Prehistoric sites popularly known as Pandava graves                                                                                                  | Do.                      | Do .                     | G.O. No. 299, Public, dated 24th March 1911 (Protected)                                         |            |
| Do. .                        | Tirumuru-gampundi.                                         | Muruganathaswami temple                                                                                                                              | Historical .             | Do .                     | G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.                                                     |            |
| Kollegal .                   | Kundur                                                     | { (1) The ruined Manahngesvara temple with two inscribed slabs<br>(2) A mutilated inscribed slab on the tank bund on the Kollegal Singanallur road } | { Do. }                  | { Do. }                  | { G.O. No. 746, Public dated 8th July 1911 }                                                    |            |
| <i>Nilgiris District.</i>    |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                          |                                                                                                 |            |
| Coonoor                      | Bannagudi Shola of Jakkani, three miles south of Kotagiri. | Group of large dolmens .. ..                                                                                                                         | Do                       | Government               | G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 18th August 1913                                                   |            |

\* Class II.—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the wells and the like.

**List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of ancient monuments—cont.**

| No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Taluk.                                  | Locality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Name of monument.             | Reason for conservation.  | Owner.                                            | Reference |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Nitigiri District—cont.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Coonoor ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Jakkata, three miles south of Kotagiri. | Sculptured dolmens .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Historical ..                 | Government.               | G.O. No. 1038<br>Public, date 18th. Augu 1913.    |           |
| <i>Salem District.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Tiruchengodu.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Tiruchengodu.                           | Ardhanarisvara temple .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Architectural                 | Private ..                | G.O. No. 446<br>Public, date 9th April 1912       |           |
| Salem ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Atur ..                                 | The remains of the Fort with the buildings within.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Do.                           | Government.               | G.O. No. 641<br>Public, date 29th May 1912        |           |
| <i>Chingleput District.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Chingleput.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Kalattur ..                             | Munkudumisvara temple ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Historical ..                 | Private ..                | G.O. No. 281<br>Public, date 15th Februar 1913.   |           |
| Saidapet ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Tiruvottiyur                            | Adipurisvara temple .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Historical ..                 | Private ..                | G.O. No. 1414<br>Public, date 15th November 1913. |           |
| <i>North Arcot District.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Cheyyar ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Kuranganimuttam.                        | Rock-cut shrine .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Do. ..                        | Do. ..                    | Do.                                               |           |
| <i>Madras District.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Madras ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Madras ..                               | Obelisk standing to the North of the western extremity of the Old Madras Town Wall at a distance of 700 yards.                                                                                                                                                                         | Do. ..                        | Government.               | G.O. No. 1336<br>Public, date 5th December 1911.  |           |
| Do. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Tondiarpet..                            | Pillar R.S. No. 1793 .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Do. ..                        | Do.                       | G.O. No. 1462<br>Public, dated 2nd December 1912. |           |
| Do ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Washermanpet.                           | Slab R.S. No. 1764 .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Do ..                         | Do.                       | Do.                                               |           |
| Do. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Madras ..                               | Pillar R.S. No. 1816 .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Do. ..                        | Situated on Railway land. | Do.                                               |           |
| <i>South Arcot District.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |
| Ginjee ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ginjee ..                               | Fortress comprising a hill fort on the Rajagiri, an inner and lower fort and lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri, Krishnagiri and Chikkilidurgam (Orme's St. George Mountain) hills. In and about the fortress are the following buildings and objects:—                   | Historical and Architectural. | Government,               | G.O. No. 868,<br>Public, dated 16th August 1911.  |           |
| Do. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Do. ..                                  | On the Rajagiri—<br>Two granaries, a magazine, baggage, Ranganatha's temple, Kamalakanni Amman's temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it, a big cannon, a treasury, and an audience hall                                                                                        | Do.                           | Do.                       | Do                                                |           |
| Do ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Do. ..                                  | On the Krishnagiri—<br>Two granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil, two temples and an audience Chamber.                                                                                                                                                                | Do.                           | Do.                       | Do.                                               |           |
| Do. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Do. ..                                  | In the Inner and Lower Forts—<br>(a) <i>Inner Fort.</i> —Venugopalswami temple called "Bajana Kudam" with a large polished slab and 5 carved figures in 3 panels granary, a gymnasium, kalyana mahal, stables and barracks, the remains of Mahabat Khan's mosque and Ansilukulam tank. | Do.                           | Do.                       | Do.                                               |           |
| (b) <i>Lower Fort.</i> —Chakkaraikulam and Chettikulam ponds, a dais with two idols representing Kamalakanni Ammal and with two symbols of serpent God, the masonry platform of Desingh's funeral pyre and his girl wife's rati, idol of Hanuman, Saad-at-alla Khan's mosque with Persian inscriptions, a water tower attached to the mosque with Persian inscriptions, inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry gate (A.D. 1713). Venkataramanavami temple with inscriptions in Tamil, prisoner's well, old jail near the Pondicherry gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the south of the eastern wall of the inner fort. |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                               |                           |                                                   |           |

the back of the sculptured one are still standing, and one of these is a very fine example of a plain massive dolmen of the usual variety. All these dolmens once contained numbers of "deva-kotta kallu," some very large ones may still be seen in some of them.

This group has now been placed on the list of conserved monuments and the site cleared of trees and jungle growth.

(3) *Jakkata* (The Jakata Kambe of Brecks) about a mile south of the last. Here, standing in an open cultivated field beneath a large tree and within 50 yards of the bridle-path to St. Catherine's falls, is a small single sculptured dolmen which faces south-east. The sculptures (plates LXIV and LXV of Brecks' book) do not differ much from the others, and call for no special remarks. No repairs are necessary, but this dolmen has now been included in the list of conserved monuments.

(4) *Halūru* (The H'laūru of Brecks).—The dolmens which once existed here are now in ruins and no subvention by Government is necessary. A description of them is given on page 104 of Brecks' book and their sculptures are illustrated in plates LXIX to LXXII. Of these, only one dolmen survives which faces the east; the rest have been broken up and their stones removed. The existing one is overgrown with rank vegetation, and there is nothing remarkable about its sculptures. It is situated in a cultivated field belonging to a man called Bella, close to the village of Kengarai about four miles east of Kōtagiri and is a somewhat difficult place to find owing to the name of the hamlet (*Halūru*) having become obsolete. The fate of this interesting group of monuments shows how necessary Government subvention was with regard to the preservation of the groups mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above.

### KISTNA DISTRICT.

(5) From an archaeological point of view, the Kistna or Krishna district is one of the most interesting in the Presidency. Lying on both sides of the sacred Krishna river it has always been a favourite resort for the most ardent devotees of religion from the earliest ages. We consequently find here a remarkable collection of antiquities of all classes and ages. The upland tracts of the district are said to abound in rude stone monuments of great antiquity. The late Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, Collector of the district, in his report to Government on local antiquities, printed with Government orders of 14th December 1871, states that in the cairns and other such monuments in this district nothing has yet been found, save rude pottery and bone ornaments, showing a state of civilization less developed than that of many of the cairn-builders of the south where metal weapons and utensils are frequently found.

Amongst the Buddhists, the arts arrived at a pitch of perfection which has never been surpassed, if equalled, in subsequent years. Relics of this period are numerous and include the famous Amarāvati stupa, one of the most exquisitely sculptured shrines in India. The ruins of other stupas and of Buddhist towns and villages are frequently met with.

The Buddhist period appears to have come to an end about the beginning of the 7th century, when the Chalukyas from Kalyāna in the west obtained possession of the country. Being worshippers of Brahmanical deities they seem to have succeeded in entirely uprooting the old Buddhist faith, which before their arrival had probably been decaying; and some of their first undertakings appear to have been the hewing out of durable shrines from the solid rock. Most of the rock-cut shrines at Bezwada belong to this period. Hiuen Tsiang, the celebrated Chinese pilgrim and traveller, visited this district and resided at Bezwada in a Buddhist monastery for several months in A.D. 639. From the account of the district which he has left us, Buddhism was already on the decline at the time of his visit. No doubt the conquest of the country by the Chalukyas helped in this, but Hiuen Tsiang does not expressly say so.

A very full description of the Bezwada antiquities is given in Mr. R. Sowell's report, printed in G.O. No. 1620, dated 1st November 1878. The most important of these are recorded in the list of ancient monuments dated 1910 as items Nos. 16 to 24.

(6) In G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912, Government was pleased to include permanently in the standard list the inscribed pillars and slabs belonging to the Malleswara temple at Bezwada (item No. 16 of the list) and also the four inscribed pillars in the ruined mandapa known as Jammidoddi in Bezwada town. These inscriptions have been examined by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy and noticed in his annual report on epigraphy for 1909-10, paragraphs 3 of part I, and 8 and 9 of part II. The Malleswara temple contains on the pillars of its mandapam and on certain detached slabs and pillars in its compound, important inscriptions, one of which is the earliest lithic record in the Telugu country yet discovered, and the other records a quaint account of the origin of the Malleswara shrine. With regard to the Jammidoddi mandapa, the four inscribed pillars contain valuable records (43 in number) of the 12th and 13th centuries, respectively, one of which refers to a grant by a brother-in-law of the famous Kakatiya king Ganapathi. However, it is quite obvious that the Jammidoddi mandapa is constructed of odd pieces of masonry which originally belonged to some ancient temple in the neighbourhood and which were set up in their present position at some comparatively recent date.

(7) The Mallikarjuna, Nagaresvara and Narasimha temples (items Nos. 19, 20 and 22, respectively) have now been struck off the list as they were not of sufficient archaeological interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(8) The caves and rock-cut shrines (items Nos. 18, 21 and 24 of the list) call for no remarks. They all belong to Government, and notice-boards have been set up informing the public of the fact, together with a warning that any one found damaging them will be prosecuted.

(9) The Undavalli or Vundavalli cave-temple is situated on the opposite bank of the river to Bezvada and is therefore in the Guntūr district (item No. 46 of the list). It belongs to the same period as those at Bezvada (about 700 A.D.). Like all early Hindu shrines it is very Buddhist in style, a fact which lead Sowell to think that originally it must have been a Buddhist monastery, but of this there is no proof whatever and there is no reason to believe anything of the kind. The best description of this monument will be found in "Cave Temples of India" by Ferguson and Burgess.

(10) The rock-cut caves on the hill at Sitanagaram opposite to Bezvada are of the usual type and similar in style and period to those in the hill at Bezvada. They call for no remarks.

(11) The Buddhist stupa at Bhattiprolu (item No. 60 in the list) is now a shapeless mass of decayed brick work. It was excavated by Mr. Norris in 1872, and again by Mr. Rea in 1892. An illustrated account of Mr. Rea's discoveries will be found in volume XV, *Archæological Survey of India* (New Imperial Series, dated 1894). Beyond the site, nothing of any archaeological interest remains at Bhattiprolu. A Government notice-board has been set up on top of the shapeless mound warning the public not to damage it.

(12) The ruined hill fort at Kondapalli, not far from Bezvada (item No. 23 of the list), is not only exceedingly picturesquely situated in Government Reserved Forest but it is of considerable local historical interest. A portion of the ruined palace buildings in the citadel has been converted into a Forest rest-house, and as the pathway from the outer entrance of the fort up to the palace buildings is maintained in good order by the Forest Department, no action by this department appears necessary at present.

#### SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

(13) *Mudabidri*.—The picturesque little town of Mudabidri is situated 23 miles north-east of Mangalore which is the nearest railway station. Next to Karkal Mudabidri is the most important Jain town in South Canara, and the large temple of Chandranāth is the finest specimen of Jain temple architecture in the district. A brief description of the history and archaeology of the district will be found on pages 84 to 93 of Volume I of the *Manual of South Canara district*, dated 1894. The Jain antiquities of this district are exceedingly interesting from an architectural point of view, and the colossal Jain statues at Karkal and Venūr are perhaps unrivalled throughout the Presidency as detached works and are truly Egyptian in size. I do not propose to attempt a description of any of these interesting antiquities here, as in order to do full justice to the subject a number of illustrations would be necessary, but merely to put on record in these notes the names of the monuments which should be conserved at Government expense if no funds are forthcoming from private sources.

(14) *The Great Chandranāth temple*.—The repairs proposed in my printed notes dated the 10th December 1913 should be carried out as soon as possible. If the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to carry out this work at once, I would suggest that the work be undertaken by the Public Works Department and the cost met by Government as these repairs are of an important nature.

(15) *Old Jain tombs*.—These are situated on open grass land close by the roadside about one mile due east of the Great Chandranāth temple at Mudabidri. Altogether there are 23 tombs in various stages of decay. With the exception of two tombs which stand on the north side of the road all the rest of the tombs are situated close together on the south side of the road. The two solitary tombs on the north side are said to have been set up over the ashes of wealthy Jain merchants; all the other tombs are said to be those of Jain priests. Three of the latter contain inscribed granite tablets. I had estampages of these taken and forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy for decipherment. They are all built of carefully cut laterite stone and were originally ornamented with tall granite finials, most of which have since fallen and are now set up in the compounds of the temples or private houses in the town, apparently, merely as ornaments.

One very large group contains 20 tombs, of which 15 stand close together like tombs in an old English graveyard. They are rectangular on plan and vary from 4 to 15 feet square and from about 5 to 20 feet in height. They are built up in two or three tiers which diminish in size from base to top. At the junction of each tier is a sloping projection all round representing a spreading canopy or roof like those so common in the wooden pigodas of Northern India, and no doubt their origin and meaning is the same in both cases. In style, all the tombs are similar; they only vary in size. Altogether, there are 17 tombs here which should be saved from further decay. The remainder are too decayed to justify any attempt at preserving them.



(16) *The Choutar's palace*.—This is an insignificant looking building which until recently was used as a Deputy Tahsildar's office and has been modernised and repaired accordingly. The only objects of interest which it now contains are four beautifully carved wooden pillars and a coffered wooden ceiling and a fine old carved wooden door leading into a passage on the east side of the inner courtyard. The front of the building faces the north and is provided with an open verandah supported by plain massive wooden pillars of simple design and a coffered wooden ceiling over the main entrance.

(17) In order to save these portions of the building from further decay, the inner courtyard of the palace should be included in the Standard List and maintained in good repair at Government expense. With a building of this kind, it seems a pity that it cannot be put into good repair and used for some useful purpose, such as a school or a hospital, as it seems rather a waste of public funds to preserve the building merely on account of the beautiful and interesting wooden pillars and ceiling. The only alternative is to remove the pillars, etc., to the Madras Museum.

Although this building represents the remains of the palace of the old Jain Chief known as the Choutar, all the carvings are Hindu in origin and workmanship and are Chālukyan in style.

The portion of the palace on the east side of the inner courtyard which is now occupied as a residence by a descendant of the last of the old Choutar Chiefs contains nothing of any antiquarian or artistic interest and is not worth preserving at Government expense.

(18) *Kārkāl*.—This town is situated 11 miles north of Mudabidri on the main road to Udipi. It is chiefly famous for its colossal Jain statue known locally as Gumta Rāya, or Gumta Rāj. It also possesses a large Jain temple of somewhat unusual design and a handsome stambha outside the Chandranāth temple at Halēangadi a suburb of Kārkāl.

(19) *Gumta Rāya statue*.—This great image stands in a walled enclosure on the summit of a small granite hill and faces due north. In order to make the steep and somewhat slippery approach to this monument more convenient and less troublesome than formerly, of recent years the Jains have cut a vast number of excellent steps in the solid rock nearly to the top of the hill. About a hundred steps are required to complete the work, the cost of which would be about Rs 500. Since the Jains have no more funds for the work and in consideration of the fact that they have already borne the cost of the major portion of the work solely in the interests of the pilgrims and visitors, I venture to think that the work should be completed at Government expense, as it is necessary that the work be finished.

(20) *Chaturmukha temple*.—This temple is built in the form of a mandapa or hall, cruciform on plan with a lofty doorway and pillared portico on each of its four sides and a verandah running all round. The roof is flat and formed of massive granite slabs. The exterior walls and the flat surfaces of the pillars are decorated mainly with Hindu figures and carvings but a few figures of Jain saints do occur here and there.

Inside the temple are enshrined twelve large polished black stone images of standing Jain saints. They are in groups of three, each group facing one of the four doorways or four faces of the building, hence the name Chaturmukha.

The building is in good order and no repairs are required at present. It has been included in the standard list as item No. 286.

(21) *The Great Stambha at Halēangadi*.—This great pillar stands in front of the entrance into the enclosure surrounding the Chandranāth temple. It has been described as the finest stambha in the district. In point of size, it is certainly the largest and highest, but in proportion, workmanship and design it is much inferior to several at Mudabidri or the one at Venūr. The Jains here, always speak of these lofty pillars as "Manastambhas," but I was unable to find any Jain who could explain the precise meaning of the prefix "Manā."

The Chandranāth temple together with its attendant shrines are of no architectural interest but they contain a few very fine silver and brass images of Jain saints, and there are several inscribed memorial slabs with clear and legible old Canarese inscriptions set up in the enclosures which no doubt would throw some light on the early history of Kārkāl if they were deciphered and published.

(22) The great "Manastambha" has already been included in the standard list as item No. 287 and no repairs are necessary at present.

(23) *Venūr*.—A small village situated twelve miles to the south-east of Mudabidri. It contains a similar but smaller statue of the Jain saint Gummatesvara or Gumta Rāya as the one at Kārkāl mentioned above. This statue is only 35 feet in height, whereas the one at Kārkāl is 41 feet 5 inches high. It stands on a lofty masonry platform in a walled enclosure situated on a raised terrace on the south bank of the Gūrpūr river. The statue faces due north like the one at Kārkāl, and thus both are difficult subjects to photograph during the winter months owing to the lack of direct light on this side.

It is in a good state of preservation and no repairs are necessary.

(24) *Santēśvara temple*.—The only other object of antiquarian interest at Venūr is the Santēśvara temple. It is a small Jain temple possessing a particularly beautiful and graceful stambha, perhaps, the most perfect in the district. Adjoining the temple is a small attendant

shrine containing a beautifully carved stone door-frame which is a wonder of exquisite workmanship. The material is pot-stone and in all probability it came from Mysore where perhaps it was also carved as the carving is Chalukyan in style. Inside this building are enshrined the twenty-four Tirthankaras or Jain saints in a row, all of the same size, about 2 feet high, carved out of polished black stone, each under an ornamental horseshoe shaped arch wrought, from the same material. Just outside this shrine is a Virakal or memorial stone set up against the wall containing a very perfect and beautifully engraved inscription in old Canarese characters surmounted by a carved representation of a triple canopied umbrella with the usual accompaniment of the sun and the moon on either side of it.

(25) *Jamālabād Hill Fort*.—This fine old fort is situated on the summit of a lofty granite hill 1,788 feet above sea level and is four miles to the north of the town of Beltangadi in the Uppinangadi taluk. It is mentioned on page 271, Volume II of the South Canara District Manual, and also on page 237 of Volume I of Sewell's List of Antiquarian Remains. It was built by Tippu Sultan in 1794 in honour of his mother Jamāl Bē. The only approach to the citadel is by a flight of stone steps on the east side of the hill. Most of the steps and passages on the upper portion of the hill are cut out of the solid rock and are wonderful works of engineering skill. The fort walls, bastions and gateways are constructed of carefully cut granite blocks and must have been of vast strength before they fell into ruins. Inside the citadel are two tanks and a small spring of good water close to the entrance gateway on the summit of the hill. On one of the ruined bastions reposes a dismantled iron cannon of European manufacture. The fort was captured by the British in 1799 but was soon after surprised and taken by Timma Nāyak on behalf of a Mysore pretender. It was recaptured by the British in June 1800 by troops sent from Mangalore.

It is a grand old specimen of a hill fort and is of sufficient historical value to justify being saved from further decay by the removal of rank vegetation at Government expense and it has now been permanently included in the Standard List.

(26) *Guruvāyankēri*.—This village is situated 2 miles to the west of Beltangadi on the main road to Mangalore. It contains two Jain temples dedicated to the Jain saints Santesvara and Chandranāth respectively, and an interesting little mandapa with very lofty stone pillars which has been set up over a stambha carrying a carved stone image of Brahma similar in style to the stambhas and images of Brahma erected in front of the big Jain statues at Karkal and Venūr. These two temples and the mandapa stand in the same enclosure. Outside the enclosure on the east side there is the usual Jain maṇa-stambha, of beautiful proportion and exquisite workmanship.

These interesting Jain antiquities at Guruvāyankēri have already been included in the Standard List as item No. 288.

(27) *The Mangala Devi temple at Mangalore*.—It is an insignificant building of no architectural value and is built in the usual modern style peculiar to both Jain and Hindu temples on the West Coast and calls for no remarks.

It enshrines a stone image of Dūrga, and it is stated on page 234, Volume I of Sewell's List that this temple is an old one, which gives its name to the town of Mangalore. It contains no inscriptions, sculptures, or in fact anything of any antiquarian interest and in my opinion it is not worth preserving at Government expense. In all probability, if Sewell's information is correct, the present modern structure stands on the site of the old original temple of Mangala Devi.

It has been included in the Standard List as item No. 281, but it seems quite unnecessary to carry out any future repairs at Government expense.

## BELLARY DISTRICT.

(28) *Hampi Ruins*.—Considerable progress has been made with the repairs proposed to this valuable group of ancient monuments mentioned in the Annual Report of this circle for 1912-13 and the officers of the Public Works Department concerned are to be congratulated on the excellent results achieved. The courtyard of the famous and beautiful Vittala temple is now free from the heaps of fallen stones and debris that formerly littered the enclosure and spoil the general appearance of this wonderful building. The fallen platform of the verandah on the north-east side of the courtyard has been cleared of loose stone and rubbish and put in order. The encroaching jungle on the outside of the enclosure has been removed and the approach to the entrance into the courtyard has been cleared of rubbish and the ground levelled. A special watchman has now been appointed to look after this valuable ancient monument.

(29) The ruined brick "stupi" or tower over the sanctum of the Pattabi Rāma temple has been repaired and made watertight and is now no longer in danger of falling. The broken stone lintels over some of the lofty doorways inside the building have been very neatly repaired and made safe by the introduction of new stone lintels below the old ones supported on cut-stone pillars on either side. This is a very much better way of supporting these cracked lintels than the old method of inserting a great clumsy masonry pillar in the centre of the entrance. A

number of the great roof slabs which were cracked and in danger of falling have been removed and replaced by new ones. The ruined stone steps on each side of the temple have been put in order, and the fallen stones and debris all round the building have been removed so as to have a clear open space around the temple. The repairs to the ruined brick tower over the eastern gateway are still in progress. The enclosure walls have been repaired in order to keep out stray cattle and a turnstile will be fixed in the main entrance gateway for the same purpose. The handsome little mandapa on the south side of the enclosure is now in a sound condition.

(30) The Achutarāya and Krishna temples are now in good order and the latter building has been provided with a proper approach from the main road. All the fallen stones in the courtyards have been collected and neatly stacked out of the way.

(31) The Ganagitti Jain temple has been well repaired and is now in good order. The enclosure walls have been repaired and a proper approach to the temple from the main road has been made and a turnstile provided for the main entrance.

(32) The compound wall around the Chandra Sekara temple has been built up where necessary and a turnstile provided for the entrance. The building is now in good order.

(33) Great improvements have been made to the approach and walled enclosure around the huge monolithic statue of Narasimha. Visitors can now reach this wonderful monument from the main road without any difficulty. Repairs are now in progress to the ruined temple containing an enormous linga, situated alongside of the Narasimha statue.

(34) The small but handsome temple of Vishnu containing on its outer walls valuable inscriptions and situated close to the Vittala temple has been very well repaired and is now in good order.

(35) The broken stone beams and hanging drip-stones along the cornice of the beautiful Hazara Ramachandra temple have been supported with new cut-stone pillars. Similar repairs are in progress to the side porches. The ruined stone coping of the enclosure walls has been put in order with a view to excluding rain water and the growth of vegetation. The outer surface of this wall is covered from top to bottom with the most wonderful and interesting sculptures in bas-relief. The compound has been cleared of fallen stone and debris and made tidy, and a turnstile to keep out cattle has been fixed in the main entrance gateway.

(36) The turret and domes over the famous Elephant Stables have been repaired, and the pathways properly marked out with curb stones and gravelled. The plot of grass in front of this building will be cleared of bushes and rank vegetation. The cracked arches in the facade of the building known as the Concert Hall situated alongside of the Elephants' Stables have been grouted and neatly plastered, and the inside of the building cleared of rubbish and made tidy. A proper approach to the building has been made.

(37) The beautiful little building known as the Lotus Mahal standing in the Zenāna enclosure is now in excellent order. The decayed roof has been neatly repaired and the basement of the building has been cleared of rubbish and repaired where necessary. The pathways in this enclosure have all been cleared of rank vegetation, gravelled and properly marked out with curb stones.

(38) The lofty Watch Tower standing in the south-eastern corner of the Zenāna enclosure has been thoroughly repaired. Formerly, this building was in a very dangerous condition and there was every probability of its falling had not these repairs been promptly executed.

(39) The repairs to the other ruined Watch Tower standing on the northern side of the Zenāna enclosure proposed last year by the Director-General of Archaeology are still in progress.

(40) The repairs to the large basement of a ruined building standing in the centre of the Zenāna enclosure and which probably represents the remains of the Queen's Palace are progressing favourably and will be completed shortly.

(41) In order to prevent accidents, a dwarf parapet wall has been built around the opening over the Underground Chamber, a quaint little monument situated close to the great Throne Platform. But a flight of steps has been provided on the north side for the use of visitors who desire to get down into the chamber and examine it properly.

(42) The picturesque old Muhammadan Watch Tower standing in the Dannaik's enclosure has been repaired and is now in good order. The other buildings in this enclosure have also received attention in order to save them from further decay.

(43) The so-called Queen's Bath, and the curious Octagonal Bath near the Chandra Sekara temple, have both been repaired and are in good order. A proper footpath to the Octagonal Bath will be made, as at present, many of the visitors fail to see this building owing to the want of a proper approach to it.

(44) The ruined Gateway on the Talarigatta road and the handsome Domed Gateway on the eastern side of the citadel have been saved from further decay. These two gateways are the only two left which retain any of their former architectural features and are well worth preserving.

(45) The main roads and footpaths throughout the ruins have been greatly improved of late so that visitors no longer have any difficulty in approaching them. A scheme for the construction of a road to the Vittala temple is under consideration, as at present this famous

temple can only be approached on horse or on foot owing to the rough nature of its surroundings. The District Board has made an attempt to improve the particularly bad main road between Hospet and Kamalapur, but without the help of a steam-roller any permanent improvement is impossible as the road is always subject to very heavy cart-traffic.

### CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

46. The ancient monuments at Mahābalipuram (The Seven Pagodas) being for the most part monolithic structures, their preservation is a simple matter. The chief work in progress is the shifting of accumulated sand from the basements of the monuments, the planting of trees to prevent drifting sand, and the erection of stone walls for the same purpose. The provision of a road to the group of monuments to the south of the site is also necessary.

47. The repairs to the interesting temple of Vadamalesvara at Orakadam have been completed and the building is now in a sound condition.

48. Notice boards have been provided for all the Government ancient monuments in the district.

49. A brief description of the other repairs carried out in this, and other districts in the Presidency, is given in Appendix D as they are not of sufficient importance to be described in detail here.

### A REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF CERTAIN CAIRNS IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

In the Coimbatore and Satyamangalam taluks of the Coimbatore district, situated close to the foot of the Nilgiris and along both banks of the Bhavani river, are a number of ancient cairns and stone circles. Originally, there must have been hundreds of these cairns in numberless groups in this particular portion of the district but owing to the spread of cultivation and the curiosity of the neighbouring villagers, a vast number of these quaint sepulchral monuments have been swept away. With the kind assistance of the Tahsildar of Mettupalaiyam and the Karnam of Sirumugai, I selected for excavation, and obtained permission to open, a group of cairns situated on private land 2 miles to the north of the village of Sirumugai and about 8 miles to the north-east of Mettupalaiyam railway station. I chose this particular group for the excavation work because they stand on open ground free from jungle; those situated on Government waste land and Forest Reserve are usually overgrown with cactus and thorny trees and are therefore more difficult to open and examine.

I failed to obtain any local information or traditions concerning the history and origin of these ancient graves,—neither could I get any reliable information concerning the contents found in those cairns opened by the villagers themselves.

These graves, are of two kinds as may be seen in Figure I, (a) and (b), but in all probability, originally, they were all of the (a) type, as those found in the reserved forest and neighbouring Government waste land are all of this pattern and represent typical circular cairns of the usual type, but those found close to the villages or on cultivated lands are usually of the (b) type and without the dome-shaped heap of small stones covering the circular space enclosed by the ring of large boulders which we find in the perfect cairn. In size, the cairns vary from about 6 to 24 feet in diameter including the outer ring of boulders, and when complete, the dome-shaped mound of small stones rises to a height of about 3 feet above the natural ground level. Beyond the fact that these cairns and stone circles are found in groups, there appears to be no order or method in their arrangement. Some stand quite close together almost touching each other whilst others are scattered about some distance apart, and both large and small cairns may be found in the same group, but in the neighbourhood of Sirumugai some of the largest and more important looking graves are situated on the slopes of little rocky hillocks. Those shown in Figure I are thus located and stand side by side in a scattered group of about a dozen cairns of various sizes. On clearing away the mound of small stones above and on digging down into the grave to a depth of about 4 feet, one comes across either a large earthenware burial urn or a roughly excavated stone coffin or sarcophagus. The Plan and Section of one of the cairns opened shown in Figure II explains better than a written description, the nature of the burial urn and its position in the grave. Of three cairns opened, each containing a burial urn, all three urns were found to be of the same type and size and all were found placed in the more or less horizontal position shewn in Figure II with their broad covered mouths facing the east. Owing to the decayed and rotten condition of the coarse pottery of which these urns are made and the difficulty of removing the solid mass of gravel and stones in which they are packed, it was found quite impossible to remove any of them in a whole condition or even to cut away the adjacent soil adhering to their sides without the earthenware breaking into small pieces or coming away in bits. These urns are about 4 feet in height including the lid or cover, and about 2½ feet in diameter at their greatest width. They are

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**T H I R D**  
**R E P O R T**

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**I N D I A N T E R R I T O R I E S ;**

WITH THE

**M I N U T E S O F E V I D E N C E .**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*2 June 1853*

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# LIST OF WITNESSES. ---

*Lunæ, 23<sup>o</sup> die Maii, 1853.*

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*Jovis, 26<sup>o</sup> die Maii, 1853.*

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*Jovis, 2<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1853.*

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Lunæ, 23<sup>a</sup> die Maii, 1853.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT.

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Baring.       | Mr. Mangles.       |
| Mr. R. H. Clive.  | Mr. Elliot.        |
| Sir George Grey.  | Sir T. H. Maddock. |
| Mr. Spooner.      | Mr. Fitzgerald.    |
| Mr. Hardinge.     | Mr. Vernon Smith.  |
| Sir Charles Wood. | Mr. Hildyard.      |
| Mr. Cobden.       | Mr. Lowe.          |
| Sir J. W. Hogg.   |                    |

THOMAS BARING, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

*John Sullivan, Esq., called in; and Examined.*

4662. *Chairman.*] WILL you state to the Committee at what period you were in India, and what situations you filled?—I went to India in 1804, and returned finally in 1841; I was actually resident there 29 years; I was Head Assistant to the Chief Secretary when I went; afterwards I was attached for some years to the Resident at Mysore; for 19 years I was Collector and Magistrate of the district of Coimbatore; afterwards I was Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and then a Member of Council at Madras.

*J. Sullivan, Esq.*

23 May 1853.

4663. The Committee are aware that you have given much attention to the subject of the Government of India, and they will be glad to hear what you consider the defects of the present system, both in India and at home, and what remedies you would suggest as applicable to those defects; perhaps it would be better to divide your answer, and to begin with the Government in India?—I think the sooner the relations which subsisted between the Supreme and subordinate Governments in India, previously to the legislation in 1833, are restored, the better; I believe that all legislation that disturbed those relations was wanton, mischievous, and has been most pernicious in its operation; I think it was wanton, because under the old law the Governor-general had full authority to interfere in the affairs of the subordinate Presidencies whenever he thought fit; he had such ample power that he might have made either Bombay or Madras the seat of the Supreme Government for the time, and have had the whole of the affairs of those Presidencies under his hands; but this power was, in my opinion, wisely kept dormant, except upon great occasions. It never was brought into operation except the Governor-general thought the public interests likely to be seriously compromised by the subordinate Government. The legislation of 1833 kindled those powers into what I consider to be a mischievous activity; it threw upon the Governor-general, already overloaded with business, additional business which he had no competent qualifications to perform. It exceedingly weakened and lowered the dignity of the subordinate government; it detracted very much from its authority, and it left to the Governor-general questions to decide for which he had no previous preparation. The consequence is, that the business of the subordinate Governments has, in a great measure, been taken away from those who are perfectly competent to discharge it, and lodged very much in the hands of the Secretary, who has never given his mind at all, nor had any opportunities, to qualify himself to decide upon such subjects. It has had another



*J. Sullivan, Esq.*

23 May 1853.

very mischievous effect, that is, that it tends very much to make Bengal a model for all the other Presidencies; countries, which are as far separate and as distinct as Russia and Spain, have a tendency, under the present regime, to be brought under the same regulations and the same laws and customs. A very strong opinion upon that subject was given many years ago by Sir Thomas Munro; he proposed a new distribution of the territories of the different Presidencies: that the boundaries of the Madras territories should be the Rivers Mahanuddy and Nerbuddah to the north; to the west the boundary between the Nizam and the Peishwa's countries, as it stood in 1792; to the north-west, a line drawn from the Kistna to the Ghauts, including the southern Mahratta states. "The whole of those tracts," he says, "belongs either to the Carnatic or the Deccan. Its inhabitants differ, both in language and character, from those of Hindostan and Bengal. Let each Presidency," he says, "pursue the course best calculated to promote improvement in its own territory. Do not suppose that one way will answer for all, and that Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, places 1,000 miles apart from each other, must be in everything so much alike as to require exactly the same rules of internal administration on every point; let each Presidency act for itself. By those means a spirit of emulation will be kept alive, and each may borrow from the other every improvement which may be suited to the circumstances of its own provinces. If there is only one system, and if one Presidency is to be the model of the rest, it will have no standard to compare its own with; and when it falls into error, it will, instead of correcting it by the example of others, communicate it to them." Mr. Elphinstone has expressed an opinion in almost equally strong language, and so has Sir Richard Jenkins, three of the very highest authorities. I have therefore a very decided opinion, that the sooner the relations which subsisted under the old law are restored, the better it will be for the people of India.

4664. In what way do you think the new system has worked injuriously in a practical point of view as respects Madras and Bombay?—It has led the Governor-general sometimes to interfere, in a manner which has brought ridicule upon the Supreme Government, in the affairs of the Madras Presidency; he has often to decide upon questions which he was perfectly incompetent to decide upon, and has been obliged sometimes to withdraw his judgment in consequence. One instance which I can mention was in reference to certain irrigation works at the Madras Presidency. Madras depends for its revenue almost entirely upon its irrigation works; the consequence is, that it has given very great attention to that subject; it has a most admirably organised corps of civil engineers. Upon one occasion important works were projected in the Masulipatam district. The chief engineer has a seat at the Board of Works; and, in fact, is the leading member of the Board of Works. It is the practice when any new works are proposed to communicate the proposition to the different provincial engineers, who canvass it, and give their opinion upon it, and afterwards submit it to the Board of Works. The works to which I allude underwent this ordeal. They went to the provincial engineer, and came up to the Board of Works, and they were stamped with the approbation of the chief engineer there, and in that form were handed up to the Madras Government. The Madras Government sent them on to Bengal, as they are bound to do under the present regulations, merely as a matter of form, expecting an instant sanction to them. Great delay, however, occurred; and it appeared afterwards that the Governor-general had submitted the whole plan of those works to an engineer in Bengal, who was totally ignorant of the localities. He ventured to pronounce an opinion, which was sent to the Madras Government. The Madras Government expressed great surprise that a plan for local works, which had undergone searching investigation by officers of great competence, with the chief engineer, a full colonel, at their head, should be submitted to a subaltern engineer in Bengal. They referred the opinion so given by the Bengal engineer to our own engineer, and our own engineer had no difficulty in proving that it was an opinion formed in perfect ignorance of the localities, and, therefore, could not be made applicable in any way. The consequence was a retraction of the opinion, and, after many months' delay, the sanction of the works.

4665. Will you state to the Committee what were the independent powers which the subordinate Presidencies exercised before 1833, and which you would wish to see re-established?—They had full sway over the whole internal administration. Minutes of their consultations were always submitted to the  
Supreme

Supreme Government, so that it had the check-string in its hand ; and if it saw anything in the proceedings of the subordinate Government which was erroneous in principle, it had the means of making a remonstrance ; but the whole of the territory of the Madras Government, in respect to all the branches of its administration, was in the hands of the local Government.

4666. That would involve, would not it, a power of expenditure in the Government of Madras independent of the Supreme Government ?—The expenditure was always under the control of the local Government ; but if the Governor-general under the old regime saw anything faulty in the expenditure of the subordinate Presidency, he had full power to put an end to it.

4667. Had not the Governor-general the previous power of approval or refusal ?—No ; it was not submitted to him as it now is, as a matter of necessity. I said that this lowered very much the dignity of the Madras Government, and that it is a system perfectly unintelligible to the people. The people of Madras and Bombay see the Governor surrounded with all the paraphernalia of power ; they see him with a body-guard ; with palaces, with a council, and they are astonished to find when they present a petition to him asking for redress, involving the expenditure of two or three rupees, he is obliged to declare himself helpless without reference to the Government of Bengal.

4668. Would there be no inconvenience in the exercise of that power of sanctioning expenditure without reference to the Supreme Government, looking to the financial position of India ?—Not if an active interference were exercised by the home Government, which I take to be the proper check upon the subordinate Governments.

4669. Your opinion would be, that the system formerly existing in the subordinate Presidencies should be re-established as it stood previously to 1833 ?—Yes ; I do not think that any express legislation is necessary for the purpose ; it might be done by instructions from the home authorities.

4670. Is there any further change in the Government in India which you would suggest as desirable ?—I think it desirable that the whole of the Government of India should be recast as it stood before the legislation of 1833 ; that is, that the Governor-general should administer the province of Bengal as he did before. It is the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone and others, who are very competent judges, that it is an unwholesome practice to leave the Governor-general himself without some special administration, in which he may keep his mind alive to all questions of the internal administration of the country.

4671. You would not be in favour of appointing a distinct Governor of Bengal ?—No ; I think it would be much better if the Governor-general were freed from all interference with the affairs of the subordinate Presidency ; he would have at all events, some portion of his time to devote to the administration of Bengal. I have stated that the Governor-general is overloaded with business. I may mention another fact to show how heedlessly he who has already a great deal to do has more labour thrown upon him. The little kingdom of Mysore is in fact an integral part of Madras ; it is hemmed in by the Madras territories, the people speak the same language, and are united by marriage, customs, and castes ; for the last 22 years Mysore has been nominally superintended and under the management of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, which is distant 1,400 miles ; I may say that this arose out of some misunderstanding between the Governor-general and the Governor of Madras, and it has been kept up ever since. It happens very fortunately for the people of Mysore, that it has been in the best hands, in the hands of a man who has never abused and is not likely to abuse his authority ; but if he did, there is no sort of redress nor superintendence nearer than Calcutta, when the Governor-general is there, which is at a distance of 1,200 or 1,400 miles.

4672. Mr. *Elliot*.] What is the amount of expenditure that the Governor of Madras has the power of sanctioning now ?—In my time, it was no amount at all ; I do not know what it has been the last 10 or 12 years ; the smallest expenditure was then obliged to be referred to Calcutta. I think a certain sum now is permitted to be expended without reference.

4673. Sir *G. Grey*.] You mentioned one case in which, in your opinion, an injurious delay had taken place, from requiring the approval of the Supreme Government to works of irrigation in Madras. Can you state any case which has occurred, in which serious injury has been inflicted upon the interests either of Madras or Bombay, by the interference of the Supreme Government in the expenditure

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expenditure of money?—I should say there is a general injury done. The functions of the subordinate governments are in a great measure usurped by the interference of the Supreme Government. The power of free action is not left to them; they are always acting under a check.

4674. In your opinion, have works involving considerable expenditure, which were essential to the prosperity of either of those two provinces, been interrupted or stopped by the interference, which you think prejudicial, of the Supreme Government?—There is a necessary delay, and as far as delay goes, there is *pro tanto* mischief.

4675. Have works been stopped, and the execution of them prevented by this interference?—There has been a temporary suspension of many works; the Supreme Government has called for explanation, and at last have left the subordinate Government to determine upon the works.

4676. Mr. *Mangles*.] Was there a more rapid progress in the execution of public works in Madras before 1833, than there has been since?—Decidedly; all the time occupied in correspondence with the Supreme Government is so much time lost.

4677. Practically, can you mention any great public works of irrigation which were executed previously to 1833?—A great many public works were executed then; I cannot lay my hand upon any particular works.

4678. Those works which are now being executed upon the Godavery and the Kistnah, and elsewhere, were ordered by the Government to be executed under the system of which you so much disapprove?—I did not mean to imply that the Supreme Government threw any unnecessary obstructions in the way; I only adduced that as an extraordinary instance of interference, their having referred that question which had been decided by a corps of engineers at Madras to an engineer at Bengal who was ignorant of the locality.

4679. Is not it practically the case that those great works of which I am speaking were left unexecuted by the local Government which had free action, and have remained to be executed under the sanction of the Supreme Government?—They were not planned till after 1833.

4680. Is not that rather against your argument, and in favour of the present system?—It depended entirely upon the activity and intelligence of the local engineers; the irrigation at Tanjore has been the subject of serious consideration for the last 30 years; great expenditure has been made, and the irrigation very much improved, but at one time there was a threat of one of the branches of the river being stopped from the sand; the subject was then particularly investigated by a man of the highest talent, Colonel Cotton, and he suggested the plan of the anicuts, by which all those evils have been perfectly remedied. There was a great deal of hesitation on the part of the Madras Government to undertake them; many engineers differed in opinion with Colonel Cotton; there was a very strong opposition; the thing was not promptly done, though it was done after consideration.

4681. Still, practically, more has been done under the system of government which you deprecate, than under the system of government which you say was a more suitable system?—It does not arise from the system.

4682. It has been done?—It has been done in consequence of the intelligence of the engineer who projected the works.

4683. You spoke of powers being lodged in the hands of a secretary; did you mean the Secretary of the Supreme Government?—I meant the Secretary of the Supreme Government.

4684. Why should the power be more in the hands of the Secretary of the Supreme Government than in the hands of the secretary of the Local Government; why should you suppose that the power would not be in the Governor-general in Council, but in the hands of the Secretary?—I am speaking of the Governor-general; he has so much to do, that he is naturally very apt to devolve some of his work upon the Secretary.

4685. Is it more likely that the Secretary would have the power under the Governor-general in Council, than under the Governor in Council at Madras?—When I gave that answer, I was thinking of the Governor-general having his secretaries about him; when he is in the Supreme Council, the Supreme Council would execute their functions.

4686. Is it not the case, that as a general rule the Supreme Government would be in the hands of abler men than the Local Government?—By no means; I think

think they would not be men so well qualified for the administration of the local affairs of Madras. *J. Sullivan, Esq.*

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4687. Are not the ablest men likely to be selected for the office of Governor-general?—I do not think the ablest men are always likely to be selected.

4688. Is not the Government at home likely to select abler men for the Governor-general, than for the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies?—I do not think so; I think the ablest men have always been at the subordinate Presidencies. We have had Sir Thomas Munro, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. Elphinstone; I should not even put Lord Wellesley upon a par with them. Those were men who had all the advantages possessed by Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings; they had their political sagacity, and they had greater advantages in having an intimate knowledge of the manners and customs, and the political history and connexions of the country which they governed. I conceive them to be upon a par, in point of political talent, with the greatest of our Governors-general, having also the advantages of local knowledge.

4689. As regards the Supreme Council, is not there a much larger field of selection in the services of Bengal than in the services of the subordinate Presidencies?—The ablest men in Bengal could not be so fit to administer the affairs of Madras as men who had been intimately connected with the Presidency during their whole lives.

4690. You do not think that it is essential that the general control of the finances of India should be in the hands of those who are responsible for them?—I would rather keep them under the control of the Home Government; I do not mean to say that the subordinate Governments are to be allowed to increase their army or establishments without the sanction of the Supreme Government. My observations do not extend beyond the question of internal administration. In all questions of the increase of the establishments and the army, I think the Supreme Government should have the fullest control, and in fact, I should say, they had it under the old regime.

4691. Do you agree with those who think that India should be mainly governed in India?—I think it should; I would have the Madras Presidency governed by the Madras Government, Bombay by the Bombay Government, and Agra and Bengal by the Agra and Bengal Governments. In matters of finance and expenditure, I think a well constituted Home Government would be more likely to exercise a beneficial control than the Supreme Government in India, inasmuch as I cannot contemplate any Home Government being established which would not in some part consist of persons having local knowledge.

4692. *Mr. R. H. Clive.*] Was not Mr. Webb a man of great power and talent?—Very great power and talent.

4693. In reference to the questions which have been put to you by the honourable Member, is not the character of that gentleman a sufficient proof that talent can be produced in Madras sufficient to conduct the administration of the affairs of Madras?—He is one of a great galaxy of talent which has been produced at the subordinate Presidencies; Mr. Webb, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Munro, Colonel Close, Colonel Wilkes, Colonel Walker are all men of first rate talent, who played an important part in the early history of India.

4694. Did not Lord Wellesley, when he went down to Madras, exercise full power and with great effect, when the Mysore was annexed to our empire?—He came round there and exercised the Supreme Government, but he left the details of the Government to Lord Clive, who had for his secretary Mr. Webb. He knew what agents Lord Clive had round him, and he left him full power, confining his attention to the great question of the Mysore war.

4695. The Madras Government did not suffer any loss of influence, in consequence of Lord Wellesley coming there to take, to a certain degree, the charge of the Government which effected the annexation of the Mysore?—It tended rather to exalt the character of the Madras Government than to depress it, inasmuch as the Council of Madras became for the nonce the Supreme Council.

4696. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] You have attributed to the control which is exercised by the Supreme Government over the subordinate governments in matters of useful expenditure great evils, inconvenience and delay; are you aware whether the Supreme Government of India has unlimited power, with regard to sanctioning or disallowing such expenditure?—I believe the powers of the Supreme Government, with respect to expenditure, have in some measure

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been circumscribed now; I think the Home Government has taken it in some measure into its hands; I believe I may say it has circumscribed the expenditure of the Supreme Government itself.

4697. Are you aware that the Governor-general in Council is restricted from incurring any expense exceeding 50,000 rupees without the previous sanction of the Home Authorities?—I have understood that that is the case now.

4698. Then it cannot be attributed, can it, to the Supreme Government, that those delays have arisen in obtaining sanction for the expenditure of many lacs of rupees in forming the proposed canals of the Godavery and the Kistna?—I did not mean to ascribe delay to the Supreme Government; I gave that as an instance of the mischief arising from its interference; the instance I cited, was that of a reference made by the Governor-general to a Bengal engineer after the subject had been fully canvassed by those who alone were competent to determine it; I am not aware that there are greater delays than there would be by a reference home.

4699. Do you suppose that the injury would be less, if instead of referring to an authority close at hand, you were to refer to an authority in England, whose proceedings are generally supposed to be not very speedy?—I contemplate the superior advantage that the Home Government would have in having those persons in it who are conversant with the localities, and competent to give a judgment upon the subject; in those qualifications the Supreme Council are always deficient.

4700. Is there any other branch of the Government which you consider to have been injuriously controlled by the Supreme Government, except the financial branch?—I think the character of the whole Government is exceedingly lowered in the eyes of the people by this interference; it weakens the Government; the Government feel that they have not free action, and are not allowed an independent opinion, and they are apt to cast a great deal of responsibility upon the Supreme Government which they ought to bear themselves.

4701. If the Governors of Madras and Bombay were relieved from this controlling authority of the Governor-general in India, would not they fall under a similar authority and control by some board or some body in England?—Not at all; they would do, and report what they had done.

4702. Then what control is there on the part of the Supreme Government which is injurious?—I gave an instance just now; sometimes they meddle with things which are quite out of their depth, and which they are incompetent to decide on; if the Madras Government had free action, they would, upon receiving the recommendation of the Board of Works, as to any particular work, have ordered the work to be done, and have reported to the Court of Directors that it had done so, or if it were of great magnitude they might have asked the permission of the Court of Directors.

4703. You are of opinion that the controlling authority of the Supreme Government should be limited to military and political affairs?—Yes, that is my decided opinion, as it was before. I would restore the state of things which existed previously to the legislation of 1833.

4704. The Supreme Government would have had no authority whatever to interfere in any matters of a judicial, or of a revenue or financial nature, in the subordinate Government?—That would be the rule; the exception would be if they saw anything radically wrong. With respect to judicial establishments, and revenue establishments, Lord Wellesley ordered what was called the permanent settlement to be introduced into Madras; he ordered a judicial system to be introduced into Madras. Lord William Bentinck went round and remonstrated with Lord Wellesley, and got the order cancelled; he always had the power, but it was reserved for great occasions.

4705. Are you aware whether the territories of Madras now produce a revenue equal to their expenditure?—Yes, and a surplus.

4706. Are you aware whether in the present day the territories of Bombay produce a revenue equal to their expenditure?—I think not; I think the revenue deficient, but there are many extra expenses thrown upon Bombay which belong to the general expenditure of the country.

4707. Would you consider that the expenditure in a territory like Bombay, which has probably drawn for many years a sum not much inferior to a crore of rupees from the resources of the Supreme Government, should be left uncontrolled

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trolled from without, where its revenue is so incompetent to meet its expenses?—I think a great deal of the expenditure of Bombay belongs to Imperial purposes; it is not properly charged to Bombay.

4708. Admitting that the Indian navy might be deducted, still the territorial resources of Bombay are not equal to the expenses of the administration?—I should think to the proper expenses of the administration they are adequate; a great deal of the army of Bombay is kept up for Imperial purposes; Bombay supplies Aden, the ports in the Red Sea, and supplies Scinde.

4709. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Is it your opinion, as regards the administration of the three Presidencies, that the state of things which existed previously to the Act of 1833, should be restored as it then stood, without any modification?—That is my opinion. That state of things was disturbed in opposition to the opinions of men whom I consider to be the highest authorities; Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Elphinstone and Sir Richard Jenkins, they all deprecated it; indeed, Mr. Elphinstone said, that the interference of the Supreme Government in the old regime was greater than was wholesome.

4710. You consider that the system which existed before 1833 was perfect?—Yes, I think so.

4711. *Sir C. Wood.*] Are you not aware that when the measure was introduced, the importance of having greater control was stated as one of the grounds on which that measure was framed?—It was; but that was very much questioned.

4712. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Would you recommend that there should be three members added to the Council from the three Presidencies?—I think it is indispensable, if the present regime is continued, that there should be members from the Bombay and Madras Councils in the Supreme Government. It is impossible for the Government to carry on the affairs of those Presidencies without having the assistance of those who are competent to give them advice.

4713. Would not that obviate the inconvenience you refer to?—No; the derogation from the position and the powers of the subordinate Governments would remain as it is now; they would not have the same free action, nor the same independent authority, nor the same respect in the eyes of the people.

4714. *Chairman.*] In a pamphlet you have published upon the question which is now under the consideration of the Committee, one of the improvements which you suggest is to cut off all useless correspondence between England and India. Will you shortly explain to the Committee what your idea upon that subject is?—I think, under the present system, there is an attempt made to regovern India in detail, which I conceive to be very mischievous indeed; in my judgment it diverts the attention of the Home Government from its most important function, that is, keeping its eye constantly fixed upon the actions of the Supreme Government and the Governments in India, to see that they steadily follow out principles of policy and principles of administration which have been laid down, and in that way correcting the great evils arising from the fluctuating state of our administration. The whole of the Indian administration at this moment is in a state of fluctuation; we have a Governor-general, a Supreme Council, and local Governors in Council, changing every five years. We have an annual change at the India House of the chairman, deputy chairman, and a certain portion of the Court of Directors. We have a change at the Board of Control as often as the Ministry changes, so that what is the majority to-day is the minority to-morrow, and the policy of to-day is not the policy of to-morrow. In that respect we do not steadily pursue principles which have been laid down, either for policy or for administration. As a striking instance of this I may state that up to the year 1848 we acknowledged the inherent right of all the Sovereigns of India to adopt their successors, and that we were bound to acknowledge the successors so adopted. Indeed we went the length of inviting them to name their successors during their lifetime. In 1848 we turned round and denied that they had any such right at all; that was a question of the very highest importance affecting the dearest rights of the natives, and calculated very much to alienate their affections from our rule; that is one instance. Another was affecting the internal administration. As long ago as the year 1827, Sir Thomas Munro ordered the assessment upon the lands of Tanjore to be fixed, and the work was begun during his Government. It was dropped for some years, and taken up again, and a little more progress made under another Government; but up to this moment that task has never been accomplished,

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entirely owing to the fluctuations in the administration and the want of that correcting power which the Home Government ought to exercise, by seeing that principles once laid down are followed out.

4715. Are you to be understood that the effect of diminishing that useless correspondence would be to give more independent power to the Supreme Government in India?—No; my idea is, that you might get rid of that useless correspondence if the Home Government retained the check-string always in its hands, so as to pull up the Government in India when it was wrong, but did not enter into the minute details of subjects which were of themselves of no importance.

4716. You have suggested the propriety of simplifying the machinery of the Government abroad; will you explain what you mean by that?—I alluded to restoring the original state of things between the Supreme and the subordinate Governments. I should go still further. At Madras we have a complicated machinery. We have subordinate Boards. We have the Board of Revenue, which I consider in the present state of things a very useless establishment. The Madras Government has nothing to do but to attend to the affairs of its own internal administration, and the principal of those affairs is the management of the revenue. I think it very mischievous that its own immediate control of the revenue is withdrawn, and lodged in the hands of an intermediate Board.

4717. You have suggested the propriety of giving to the Bengal Presidency a distinct Governor, leaving the general control of the whole of the empire to the Governor-general with a Council properly constituted. In your previous evidence the Committee understood you to suggest that the Governor-general in Council should be at the same time Governor of Bengal?—I should prefer that now. I had supposed that the regime established in 1833 would be continued, and in that case I think the Bengal provinces ought to have a separate Government.

4718. With reference to that section of the Act of 1833 which renders the natives of India eligible to all offices, to what extent would you think it desirable under present circumstances to carry that section of the Act into operation?—I would adopt the principle laid down by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone, that they should fill all offices for which they might prove themselves qualified. I would allow them to prove their qualifications as they went on, beginning with the subordinate offices, and not withholding from them any office in the civil department which they might prove themselves to be qualified for.

4719. I observe you suggest, that in order to carry that into effect, no civil appointment should be made in England after a certain period?—Certainly you must cut off the source of supply from England; by no other means can you bring forward the natives, unless you stop the supply of civilians from this country. You cannot maintain two separate establishments, a native civil establishment and a European civil establishment. The only way in which natives can be brought forward is by allowing them to fill the offices now occupied by Europeans.

4720. You think that everything is now ripe, both as respects the capacity of the natives, and the connexion between the two countries, for the adoption of that system?—I have a very decided opinion that it is so myself; but opinions of much greater weight than mine, namely, those of Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone, were given to that effect 25 years ago.

4721. Where would you vest the original appointment?—With the local Government.

4722. Instead of with the Court of Directors?—Yes; just as the Governor-general in Council appoints covenanted servants, I would have him appoint natives.

4723. Since the Act of 1833, have any natives received first appointments or writerships from the Court of Directors?—None at all, I think. I have a faint recollection that there was some discussion between the Court of Directors and Sir John Hobhouse, who wanted to appoint the son of Ram Mohun Roy; but that was objected to, on the ground that it would have been illegal, as all those appointed from the covenanted service must pass through Haileybury College.

4724. Could not he have passed through Haileybury College?—I am not sure what the objection was, but it seemed to be a strange thing that a native should go to Haileybury College. Some objection was made, and the idea was dropped in consequence.

4725. You are not sufficiently aware of the facts to state what the objection was to his entering Haileybury College?—I have only a faint recollection that that objection was started.

4726. From your knowledge of Haileybury, can you say whether there would have been any objection to his entrance or not?—I cannot say.

4727. Do you suppose that that provision in the Act of Parliament in reference to the eligibility of natives, was meant to apply to appointments to writerships as well as to other appointments?—I am not quite sure about that. Haileybury is a collegiate establishment, and there is an attendance at chapel required. I do not know whether they must be members of the Established Church.

4728. In point of fact, no writership has been given to a native?—No.

4729. *Mr. Elliot.*] Was it the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone that writers ought to be appointed from the native community?—No; I do not think they contemplated any separate service at all; their broad principle was, that natives should be admitted to all offices then established for which they might prove themselves qualified.

4730. They did not intend to supersede the civil service entirely, did they?—Except by degrees. It would have been by degrees a supercession of it.

4731. I understood you to say, that it would be necessary to stop the supply from this country in order to enable appointments to be filled up by natives in India; was any such suggestion ever made by Sir Thomas Munro?—There was that broad principle laid down which involved it. If you admit natives to all offices for which they are qualified, it follows that there would be no further supply necessary from Europe.

4732. *Chairman.*] You would allow a free competition between natives and Europeans in India?—Quite so.

4733. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] You would discontinue the supply from England entirely?—I would say that, after a given time, no more writers should be sent to India.

4734. And you would leave the selection free to the Indian Government, whether of Europeans, or natives, or half castes?—Entirely. I have no doubt but that eventually the natives would beat both the half castes and the Europeans.

4735. *Mr. Elliot.*] What opportunity would the Government have of selecting Europeans if none were sent out from England?—In the Madras territory there are no Europeans employed in the internal administration, except such as are in the service.

4736. The result of your scheme would be to lodge the whole of the appointments in the natives?—All the civil appointments it would gradually place in the hands of the natives; that was Sir Thomas Munro's and Mr. Elphinstone's proposal.

4737. *Mr. Mangles.*] You spoke with great and just admiration of the class of men who have been raised up for the local government of India. How would such a class of men be raised up in future for the government of the subordinate Presidencies by your plan; do you contemplate seeing a native of India Governor of Madras?—No.

4738. How then is that class of men to be raised up?—I do not mean to say that the natives are ever to have possession of the government, but I think that in half a century they will work their way to almost every office under the government; Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone would have been great men anywhere. It was not because they were in India that they became great.

4739. Supposing you stopped the admission of Europeans into the civil service, how would you obtain the class of men to which Mr. Elphinstone belongs?—You would still have the whole military establishment to choose from. Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm were both military men. You will find men among Europeans qualified for the government in that way. I do not mean to say that I would shut out Europeans from a superintending administration over the natives; my idea is, that a mixed administration is much better than a purely native administration; but I would entrust all the provincial offices to the natives, and I would have the superintending administration over them composed of Europeans and natives.

4740. How would the Europeans be qualified to exercise the superintending

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power if they had never exercised the subordinate power?—You would have the whole of the military service to choose from for the civil administration.

4741. According to your plan, the whole of the subordinate administration would be placed in the hands of the natives, therefore those military officers whom you would select as superintendents would never have been in the subordinate situations?—They would be subordinate to the provincial administration. If you had a superintending administration composed of natives and Europeans they would have European assistance.

4742. How would the European Members of the Board of Superintendence be trained, so to fit them for their duties, inasmuch as there would be none of them employed in the subordinate offices?—You are supposing the whole of the civil administration to be transferred to the natives at once. I am only expressing a strong opinion, that that is a principle which should be kept in view, and gradually be carried into effect.

4743. *Mr. V. Smith.*] When the whole of the appointments were transferred to the natives, the opportunity which a civil servant now has of becoming acquainted with the country, and thereby qualified for office, would be gone?—You would still have the whole of the military service to choose from, and you might and would select military men to fill the civil offices, which would give them a full insight into all the affairs of the country.

4744. As far as the civil service is concerned, you will no longer be able to select Europeans for office who had a general knowledge of Indian affairs?—What I meant was, that in order to carry out the principle it would be necessary to stop the supply of writers for a time. I would qualify my former answer in that way.

4745. *Mr. Mangles.*] In what way would those superintending military men, not having passed through the subordinate offices, become qualified for such superintendence?—You are supposing that the whole of the provisional administration is to be placed immediately in the hands of the natives; I only contemplate it as a very distant event. I only meant to say, that I would adopt the principle laid down by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone; I would carry it out gradually. I have never contemplated having a purely native administration.

4746. *Mr. Elliot.*] As you are going to retain to some extent European administration, what advantage would you gain by substituting military men for civil servants?—You send out military men now who must do duty with their regiments.

4747. I understand you to say, that you would stop the supply of writers?—For the present.

4748. Having done that, you must employ military men in civil capacities?—Certainly; as is already the case.

4749. What advantage would the Government derive from employing those military men instead of civil servants, who have undergone a thorough training for the various positions in which they are to be placed?—You send out civilians, and they must be provided for in the civil administration; you send out also military men; they are with their regiments, and when their service can be dispensed with there, then I say they may be put into civil situations. I am contemplating having only one service: a plan which was suggested in 1833.

4750. What advantage would the State gain beyond some saving of expense, from having military men put in to do the duties now performed by civil servants, who are regularly trained to those duties?—Both civil and military servants are now sent out; then only military servants would be sent out. The cadets would do duty with their regiments, but when their services were required in the civil department they would be made use of.

4751. What advantage would the State gain from doing away with one class of officers and substituting another set of persons out of another department of the service, who had not had the training that the civil servants now have?—Supposing half a dozen vacancies to occur to-morrow in the provincial offices in the Madras territory, and all those places to be filled up by six natives; if you sent out civilians, whose prospects depended upon those civil situations which the natives occupied, those six civilians must be on the *pace*; there would be no opening for them. If you sent out six military men, they must go to their regiments and do duty there.

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4752. They could not obtain the training which the civil service would have had?—Perhaps not, though they might have the same training.

4753. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Do you contemplate that in the course of 40 or 50 years, whenever this plan should come to maturity, the highest offices, such as seats in the Council, the presidentships of the Revenue Boards, the offices of judges in the Sudder Dewanny, and other high appointments, should be held either by military men or by natives?—I would have a joint administration of Europeans and natives.

4754. Do you consider that military officers without any training would make very good chief justices?—They are all heaven-born judges in India; I do not know that they would not do as well as civilians.

4755. Would it tend to maintain the connexion between England and India that all the chief offices should be held by natives, and that Europeans resident there should be subject to native judges, native collectors, native members of Council, and natives presiding over every branch of the administration?—I do not consider what would be good for Europeans; I am only considering what would be good for India generally.

4756. Would such a system work well for the promotion of the connexion between England and India?—I think it would have a most wholesome operation; I think it would bind the two countries much closer together than is the case now.

4757. Under your system things would come at last to a point in which there would be nobody but the Governor of Madras left who would have any authority except natives; do you imagine that he could carry on the government efficiently with no other men in authority but natives?—I did not mean to give any such extreme opinion; I qualified my opinion by saying that I contemplated that the natives should eventually have all the provincial offices, leaving the superintending offices in the hands of Europeans, or Europeans mixed with natives.

4758. Those Europeans would be entirely military men?—I do not contemplate any separate service for them; that was a question which was very much debated when the Charter was under discussion in 1833, that there should be only one service, and that the members of it should be selected for military or civil employment, as the Government might think proper.

4759. It is your opinion that such a system would tend to the permanent connexion of India and England?—I am most decidedly of that opinion.

4760. *Chairman*.] You do not anticipate the appointment of natives to commands in the army?—No.

4761. The army appointments should be given to Europeans, and the civil appointments to natives?—Yes.

4762. Mr. *Mangles*.] You speak with great confidence of the authority of Sir Thomas Munro; are you aware that he said upon one occasion, that of all the principal native servants whom he had employed, amounting to nearly 100, only two or three, or four, had been found eventually not to have committed some acts of peculation and dishonesty?—I have a perfect recollection of it; it was long after that, just a few months before he died, that he recorded a minute, which will be found in his life, in which he said his decided opinion was that the natives should be employed in every branch of the civil administration, and hold every civil office for which they were qualified; I am perfectly aware of the corruption which he found among the native servants, but he assigns as the reason their inadequate pay.

4763. Do you think with adequate pay, the moral condition of the native population is such, that they may be trusted to the same extent as the civil and military officers of the Company are now trusted?—That was the way European integrity was purchased in India, by giving them high salaries.

4764. Do you think that the natives are now in a state of moral fitness to be so implicitly trusted?—I am sorry to say that I do not think they are so fit as they used to be; I think our administration has had a very deteriorating effect upon them.

4765. Do not you think that a considerable part of the time of the Government would be taken up in watching the conduct of officers at a distance from them?—I should judge from their conduct in the offices with which they have been intrusted, that there is no such ground for apprehension; they do now 97 per

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cent. of the whole judicial business of the country, and they do it with perfect integrity and with perfect satisfaction to the people and to the Government.

4766. Are not their decisions subject to appeal to courts presided over by European judges?—That I believe to be a most mistaken opinion; they have just the same jurisdiction in their subordinate courts that a judge of a county court here has; up to a certain amount, they have primary and final jurisdiction, and they have jurisdiction in appeal also. Beyond a certain amount, their decisions are appealable; but the first native judge appointed by Sir Thomas Munro, was appointed upon the express ground that he should go to a distant part of the country where, from the unhealthiness of the climate, no European could live.

4767. Do you think the natives of India are now in such a state, that they could be trusted, without the power of appeal to a European judge, with the whole judicial business of the country?—I do not immediately contemplate such a system; but as far as they have been entrusted with offices they have discharged their duties with the utmost integrity, and they have received the highest approbation from the Government which has employed them; I would go on gradually in trying them for higher offices.

4768. *Mr. V. Smith.*] When you say that European integrity in India was purchased by high salaries, do you put the integrity of the two nations upon a level in other respects?—I am only recurring to the facts. You will see, in Lord Cornwallis's Minute, that it was upon the ground of the want of integrity in the European administration that he raised their salaries, so as to make them proof against corruption.

4769. From the effect produced thereby, you argue that a similar act would produce a similar effect upon the natives?—I think so; it has done so as far as they have been tried.

4770. *Mr. Mangles.*] Is that all which is necessary to produce moral fitness in the natives?—No, I should be sorry to say that; I do not suppose, however, that anything so immoral has been done by the natives as has been done by Europeans in the case of the Calcutta Union Bank.

4771. *Mr. Cobden.*] You allude to the deteriorating effect of our administration upon the character of the natives; in what way has that effect been produced?—By debarring them from all offices of trust and emolument, making them have a bad opinion of themselves, showing that we do not trust them; not giving them a fair field for the exercise of their faculties, and confining them to subordinate offices, with very insufficient pay.

4772. I understood you to say, that you considered that the highest administrative offices might be filled by natives, if you paid them adequately?—I am only repeating principles which had been laid down by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone, that there is no situation for which a native should prove himself qualified, which he should be debarred from. Mr. Elphinstone said he should be glad to see a native a member of one of the Boards. When the subject of India was under discussion, Mr. Grant was questioned whether it was his intention that a native should occupy a post in the Supreme Council; he said there was nothing to debar him from it.

4773. There is no law to debar a native from any office of trust; should you consider that a native would be qualified for a legislative office, such as that of a Member of Council?—I believe there are many so qualified; I see an opinion of that kind given by Sir Herbert Maddock.

4774. You would draw no distinction between administrative and legislative functions, but you would consider the natives to be by talent and morality eligible for either if their pay were sufficient?—As far as my experience has gone, they have been perfectly faithful in the extensive judicial offices in which they have been employed up to the point of their employment.

4775. Do you think if it were known that the office of a superior judge with 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a year was as open to natives as to Englishmen, it would be long before you would find natives of talent and morality equal to the office?—I have no doubt it would not; but I do not contemplate paying them equally with Europeans, by any means; if a European judge gets 4,000*l.*, 1,000*l.*, I think, would be sufficient for a native.

4776. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] Are you aware what is the amount of salary which is drawn by native officers in high posts in the native states of India?—

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When I was attached to a native state, the Dewan got 3,500 rupees month, and he got a very large commission upon the revenue.

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4777. That being the case, and much higher salaries than that which you have mentioned being allowed to officers in the native states, have you ever heard, or do you believe, that those officers are honest, and do not make large fortunes over and above their salaries?—They have a great many emoluments allowed them in the native states which we should consider illicit; things that we should consider illicit they consider legal emoluments; but it is not only the salaries they get, but the opportunities they have of employing a great many of their friends and relations.

4778. The fact is, is not it, that they do amass large fortunes?—At this moment I cannot call to my recollection any instance of a man, during the time I was attached to the Resident at Mysore, who was supposed to have made a large fortune by improper means.

4779. Mr. Mangles.] Do not they receive nuzzers?—They do.

4780. What is a nuzzer?—A nuzzer is a present.

4781. Is a nuzzer a bribe?—No, it is a present for an office; it was a common practice in this country some centuries ago for a man to pay a premium for his office.

4782. Is not it supposed that the fortunes which are amassed by those high officers in the native states are derived principally from those nuzzers, or other illicit gains which they may be allowed to make?—I think, in a corrupt native state, all the officers from first to last are employed in cheating the Government.

4783. Upon what ground do you found your inference that if the natives in the British territories received equally high salaries, they would necessarily be as honest as Englishmen?—Where natives have been paid well, they have been faithful, just as Europeans have.

4784. To what instances do you allude of any natives having been raised to those high offices?—At this moment all the principal judicial officers, the principal Sudder Amins, are such instances.

4785. Is it your opinion that the salary given to those officers is already sufficient?—For the offices which they hold it is a sufficient salary; the principal Sudder Amin has a very handsome salary for the office he holds.

4786. Were the principal Sudder Amins introduced before you left India?—Yes, they were.

4787. In your opinion, is the administration of justice in their hands as pure as it is in the hands of Englishmen?—I have not heard of a single principal Sudder Amin having been called in question for his administration of justice.

4788. Chairman.] To revert to an answer given by you some time back, in which you stated that you did not anticipate the probability of appointing natives to higher situations in the army in India than they hold now, would not there be a practical inconvenience in the Government of India by England if, while the natives could be promoted to the highest civil appointments, they saw there was no confidence placed in them in the command of their own fellow-countrymen as soldiers?—That is, supposing a complete separation of interest between the military and the civil classes of natives; but I think they are quite identified. I think all the native officers would rejoice to see their fellow-countrymen elevated in civil situations, and they would quite understand why they could not be elevated to similar posts in the army.

4789. Why would they consider that they should not be so?—They would think, under the present constitution of the army, in which many European troops are employed, that much mischief and inconvenience might arise if they were elevated in the army, as their fellow-countrymen might be in the civil departments.

4790. Would not they consider themselves then as a lower grade of men?—I should think they would all be gratified to see their fellow-countrymen elevated. With respect to the employment of natives in the army, I should be very glad to see them employed in the command of a regiment of veterans, or in the command of hill forts, and other offices which were opened to them by Sir John Malcolm, but were afterwards disallowed.

4791. Would you appoint natives as cadets?—I should not contemplate the continuation of cadets as a separate service; I would confine the elevation of natives in the military department to the command of hill forts or to the command of veteran battalions, or give them another grade in their own regiments, or increase their pay. I have no apprehension whatever that they

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would look with jealousy upon the elevation of their fellow-countrymen to high civil situations.

4792. I observe in the publication to which I have already alluded, you recommend amalgamating the supreme and local courts of justice at the three Presidencies, and reducing the number of the judges; to what extent, and how would you reduce the number of the judges?—I know at Madras that there is a very great waste of judicial power. There are three judges of the Sudder Adawlut, and two judges of the Supreme Court. I am quite satisfied that there is not business enough for three judges; I think you might amalgamate them with great effect, and make one court with three judges, but the desirability of that might be easily ascertained by the amount of business which is done there.

4793. Could the reduction in the number of judges be carried to a considerable extent in all the Presidencies?—I think in Madras it could; I do not venture to give any opinion with respect to Bengal and Bombay.

4794. Do you recommend that the native princes and chiefs of India should have the right of defending themselves before a tribunal to be established for the purpose against any attack or aggression which might be made upon them by the English Government?—In my judgment that is a point of the highest importance. In our own territories there is no wrong without a remedy; every peasant may prosecute the Government in its own courts, and frequently does prosecute them, and with effect. The Government there is a regulated Government, but the moment the Governor-general steps beyond the boundary of our own territory his powers are perfectly autocratic; he may seize the person or property of any native chief, or any native subject, and that man is absolutely without redress in India; no tribunal can take cognisance of his complaint; therefore I hold it to be a matter of the highest importance that some tribunal should be constituted here, either the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or some other body before which a man could come and substantiate his rights against the British Government in India.

4795. Would you recommend that the tribunal should be established in England?—Yes; I do not think it could be established in India without derogating from the authority of the Governor-general, which would be exceedingly objectionable. Where no redress is provided by our own courts in India some tribunal should be constituted in this country, before which a native could come and insist upon his cause being heard and tried upon its merits.

4796. That tribunal would take cognizance not of every cause between individuals and the Government in India, but between native princes and the Government?—Between native princes and our own Government.

4797. You recommend likewise that this country should restore any territory which it may have taken from our allies by virtue merely of our power, as well as any territories which may be more profitable to us in their hands than in our own?—I think it would be both wise and right to do so.

4798. Should not we have a great deal to return?—I believe, if a strict investigation were made, we should not find that we had got one single rupee by any of the territories we have taken in lieu of the subsidies which were paid us before the territories became our own; I do not think, in a single instance, we have profited by taking a territory, where the native prince before was under an engagement to pay us a subsidy; we do not derive as much profit from such a territory under our own management as we derived from the subsidy paid by the native prince.

4799. Sir C. Wood.] Does not that answer assume that the subsidies were actually paid before we took possession of the territory?—They were always punctually paid.

4800. Mr. Cobden.] Might not we go much further, and say that much of the territory we have acquired has not been profitable?—I may instance the territory of Scinde, and of Sattara at this moment, and I believe I may instance the Punjab too; it is very questionable whether it pays its expenses.

4801. Chairman.] Are not there two questions, one involving what may be called financial profit, and another what may be called political necessity, in the acquisition of territory?—I think they are strictly combined; I may instance Lord Clive's dealings with the Nabob of Oude; having honourably conquered Oude, he weighed all the consequences of taking the territory, and of restoring it, and he restored it as politically and financially, a better arrangement for us than taking the territory at all.

4802. Mr.

4802. Mr. V. Smith.] As regards the opinions of the inhabitants of those territories, what should you say?—That is a question for the people themselves to decide; if you put it to them I have no doubt which way their vote would go.

4803. Would they prefer being under the native princes?—I have no doubt of it; if you put it to the vote, that would be the result.

4804. Sir G. Grey.] Do you mean that the condition of the people has in your opinion been deteriorated by the transfer of the territory from the native princes to the British Government?—In some respects it has been deteriorated; in their own country, all offices of trust and emolument are open to them; the moment we get possession of a territory, we shut them out from those offices, therefore their prospects are blasted.

4805. How has their physical condition been affected?—In many respects I think it is worse in our territory than under the native governments; in others it is better.

4806. You think both as a matter of revenue, and on the ground of political considerations, and as involving the physical and moral condition of the people, that it is desirable that the British Government should restore to the native princes all those territories which have been taken by the means to which you advert?—I have no hesitation in giving my opinion to that effect.

4807. If that were carried into effect, what would be the limits of British India?—I would not undertake to answer that question off-hand. There was an able paper published when this question was under discussion in 1833, by General Walker, on the subject, and he indicated that he thought that would be the desirable limit; but things have much altered since that time.

4808. Are you able to give the Committee an idea of the limits of British India, supposing your recommendation were carried into effect so far as it now practically could be?—I should restore our late conquests, Scinde and Sattara; I should apportion all the territory we have taken from the Punjaub to its ancient owners, before Runjeet Sing conquered it.

4809. Chairman.] What other territories would you restore?—I would restore Mysore and Coorg.

4810. Mr. Elliot.] And the Mahratta territories?—I do not know as to the Mahratta territories; I am only re-echoing opinions given 20 or 30 years ago.

4811. Sir G. Grey.] Is the Committee to understand that you adopt those opinions?—I do, most fully.

4812. You do not merely re-echo them as the opinions of men in whom you place confidence, but, judging from your own experience and knowledge of India, you are prepared to adopt those opinions, and to recommend that they should be carried out?—Most undoubtedly; if I had the destination of India in my command, I should, without the least hesitation, give up every particle of territory which was not essential for our military defence, or financially profitable.

4813. Mr. Mangles.] You spoke of there being within our own territories a regular administration of justice, under which the ryot might, and offenders, sue the Government and obtain redress; do you believe that state of things exists in any native territory?—No; not as between sovereign and subject.

4814. Did such a state of things ever exist?—No, except by accident. In the native states, the natives were liable to the caprices of despotism; there was no protection, as there is none in Russia, or Austria, or any other despotic country, for the subject against his sovereign; that is the case in the great majority of countries in the world, I am sorry to say.

4815. You think it would be for the benefit of the people to be transferred from the British Government to their former Government, such as you have described it to be in regard to despotism?—Those are exceptional cases. Despots are not always cutting off the heads of their subjects; on the contrary, there is a great deal of paternal despotism. But there is another side of the subject. Justice, for the most part, is administered as between man and man; and I believe justice is better administered between man and man in the native states than in our own states. I may refer to Lord Hastings' description of our administration of justice when he was Governor-general. I do not think you can tell such a story of any other Government in India, either now or formerly. I may give the Committee another instance. In the Madras territories, in the year 1838, the magistrate of Bellary, a district touching upon the Nizam's territory, sent down representations from the people, who had come to him in great numbers to complain, that if the Government did not free them from the

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injustice and injuries to which they were subject under our own judicial system, they would all be obliged to emigrate to the Nizam's territory. The consequence was, that circular letters were sent to all the judges, to know whether that was the feeling in their districts; and I believe, with one single exception, the opinion of all the judges was, that all the people complained, and complained loudly, of the effects of our judicial system upon their happiness and property.

4816. Did not they get redress?—No; it was impossible to give redress. Similar complaints exist at this moment.

4817. *Mr. V. Smith.*] In what year was that?—In the year 1838.

4818. Did any of the people go in consequence of their failure in obtaining justice?—Some of them did.

4819. Did a large proportion go?—I do not remember the number. The papers are all on record.

4820. *Mr. Mangles.*] Are you acquainted with the nature of the collection of the revenue in the native states?—Yes, I am.

4821. I was once travelling through Oude, and I heard cannonading going on eight or nine consecutive days in collecting the revenue; is that the process which now obtains in the native states?—No, I do not believe so; it obtains in Oude, and it is the consequence of our administration in Oude. I do not consider Oude a native state; it is a sort of hybrid Government; the Resident is the mainspring of the Government there.

4822. Does not it obtain in Hyderabad?—I fancy not.

4823. Are not the villages fortified in Hyderabad?—I dare say they are; many robberies go on there.

4824. For what purpose do you suppose the people fortify their villages?—They were constantly liable to irruptions from the Mahrattas and to continual wars; till the British Government obtained the ascendancy in India there were constant convulsions and rebellions.

4825. Are there any fortified villages in our territories?—No, only the remnants of them; we hold India by so strong a grasp that we have put down all such invasions and irruptions. A fact came to my knowledge the other day as to the Nizam's territories, which proves that things cannot be so bad in them as is generally supposed; I was reading a report by one of the Madras collectors, in which he said that the ryots of his district, that is the district of Bellary, had come and claimed a remission of revenue, upon the ground that formerly they had found a ready market for all their rice produce in the Nizam's territory; and now the cultivation of rice had increased so considerably in the Nizam's territory that the market there was wanting for them, and, therefore; upon that ground they claimed a remission. You are aware that in the Carnatic the increase of the rice cultivation involves a considerable expenditure upon works of irrigation, therefore from that fact I infer that things are not so bad in the Nizam's territory as they are supposed to be.

4826. Are you aware of the exact meaning of the Hindostanee term "tehsil"?—Yes.

4827. Are you aware that in many districts of India, with relation to the native governments, that word has been corrupted from its original meaning, and signifies oppression and violence and fraud?—No, I have no knowledge of that; I have only to say that while I was in Mysore the administration of Porneah called forth the warmest eulogium of the Duke of Wellington.

4828. Are not those exceptions?—No, I think not; in Tippoo's time the country was found in the highest state of cultivation, when we should suppose there would be every abuse prevailing; that is recorded by the historians at that time as surprising everybody.

4829. You think that Tippoo's government was more favourable to the people than the British Government?—He was a despot, no doubt, and was guilty of all the caprices of despotism; but still the country was in good order, the people were substantial, and they were satisfied.

4830. Were the Hindoos satisfied whom he converted by force?—I was only speaking of the general mass of the population.

4831. Was not a great part of the population Hindoo?—The great mass of the population were satisfied, because they remained in the country, and did not emigrate to our territory.

4832. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Is not freedom from military invasion, which enables them to dismantle the fortifications of their villages, an advantage gained by our

our rule?—An incalculable advantage. We put a stop to all those convulsions which distracted India, which caused bloodshed and violence, and everything that was bad.

4833. Mr. *Mangles*.] What is the meaning of the word “wulsa”?—The emigration of all the population when a native army comes among them.

4834. Is not it a strong proof of a very miserable state of society when by one word they describe that which in any other language cannot be described except by a long periphrasis?—Yes; it was principally in reference to the Mahratta invasions; the word was used upon the approach of a Mahratta army.

4835. Do you think it would be much to the benefit of the people to restore such states to the native rule?—I would leave the people to judge of that for themselves.

4836. How would you poll them?—Very easily; it would be very easy to take the public opinion in India from the village organisations which exist.

4837. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Do you think if such a state of things were restored as you seem to contemplate there would be any power to prevent the rising up of such a body of marauders as the Pindarees, who were a class put down in the year 1828?—I do not contemplate but that we should have the most complete military command of the whole country just as we have now.

4838. After we had restored all the dynasties we have subverted?—Yes; we should take complete possession of every military post.

4839. In what way would those dynasties be restored?—The native princes would be restored to their territorial administration, but we should have complete military control over the country.

4840. I understood you to say that the anarchy prevailing in Oude was attributable to the influence of the Resident at Lucknow; on what grounds do you state that?—By the treaty we are bound to support the Nabob in all his exactions and misgovernment.

4841. Do we take any measures to support him in those exactions?—I believe almost invariably whenever he calls upon us for the use of troops we give them to him.

4842. You are not aware that we never upon any occasion give him the use of our troops in those operations which have been alluded to as a means of collecting the revenue?—I have always heard it stated as a matter of general complaint that the treaties bound us to support him.

4843. If you are informed that precisely the contrary is the case in practice, and that not a single British soldier is employed on such services, would you still be of opinion that the anarchy in Oude is owing to the influence of the Resident?—If there is misgovernment in Oude, and we were to withdraw our influence, the people would right themselves, but our presence prevents that.

4844. Mr. *Mangles*.] Has there ever been an instance in the whole history of India, of people who did right themselves in that way, establishing a better government?—It depends upon what you call a better government; the people themselves are the best judges of that. I have seen no government equal to that of Mysore under Porneah.

4845. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Are you aware, in any parts of India with which you are personally acquainted, of British territories bordering upon native territories where migration takes place more from the native territories to the British, than from the British territories to the native?—In the Madras territories the migration is to the native states.

4846. To which native states?—To Mysore and Hydrabad.

4847. Do you consider Mysore a native state, controlled as it is by the British Government?—I speak of the time when it was not under the British Government. I do not know what has been the case since. I had occasion to make particular inquiry on this subject. I was accused of having induced the people of Mysore to come into my district, by giving them a low assessment. On the contrary, I found that people had gone out of my country into Mysore, but none had come to me from Mysore.

4848. Sir *C. Wood*.] When was this?—It was about the year 1828.

4849. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Do you infer from that, that Mysore was better governed than the district under your government?—The people liked it better, for they did not come to me. I told the people, “Why do not you come here?” and the reply was, “We have one rope over our necks now, and if you come to us there will be two.”

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4850. How came it that, you paying so much consideration to the feelings of the people and their opinions, they abandoned you to take refuge in a neighbouring kingdom?—I believe entirely from our police and judicial systems. I believe they kept out of the Company's territory in consequence.

4851. It was not attributable at all to the local management of the district?—I believe in the district I was in the assessment was very light, and the people were very well off. I do not say that there was nothing faulty in my administration; there may have been.

4852. *Sir C. Wood.*] If the assessment was light, and the people were well off, what were the particular points which rendered them discontented?—A general dislike to the judicial and police administration in our territories.

4853. Taking first the judicial system, in what respects is our judicial system so obnoxious to the people?—It is a system of forms of oaths, and attended with great expense, and involving an immense waste of time, which all bears with great oppression upon the people. We have a system of stamp duties; people write bonds, and get others to swear to them. It was those particular circumstances that were complained of in the Bellary district, when a representation was made to the Madras Government, that if their wrongs were not redressed, they would be obliged to go into the Nizam's territory.

4854. Is the habit of false swearing confined to our territories?—I speak of false swearing upon stamps; stamps are unknown in the native states.

4855. Does the false swearing depend upon the stamp?—A man gets a stamp and writes a bond, and gets two witnesses to swear to it; that is a legal document; if a man swears that he has signed the bond, it is a document upon which another can prosecute in court.

4856. *Mr. Mangles.*] In the native states, do not they put a bond upon complaint paper, and swear to it in the same way?—In the native states stamps were unknown, but in our territory no claim can be enforced that is not upon a stamp.

4857. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Were oaths unknown?—None but the most solemn oaths were sworn.

4858. *Sir J. W. Hogg.*] Is not the mode of constructing the native mercantile bankers' books, that a great number of separate slips are tied together, thereby greatly facilitating the means of subtracting one, and putting in its place another sheet?—They are kept with the greatest carelessness, but I never recollect to have heard of any banker's book having been fabricated.

4859. Have you never known instances where one sheet was withdrawn and another substituted?—I have not known any such instance myself.

4860. Is that the way in which the books are kept, not bound up, but separate slips tied together?—They are kept in the loosest way.

4861. You stated that great hardship arose to the natives from the necessity of our interfering, under treaty, in aiding the Nizam's officers in the suppression of disturbance; are you under the impression that it is imperative upon the Resident to aid the Nizam, without any previous inquiry into the stipulation?—I only recollect the words of the treaty, that you are bound to comply with all requisitions from the Nizam to put down internal insurrection.

4862. Are you aware that, practically, the officer is actually prohibited from interfering until he has satisfied himself as to the necessity of interference, and stipulated as to the fate of the parties who are implicated by his interference?—I was not aware of the fact.

4863. Do not you think that if we are responsible for the consequences of such interference, the stipulations which I have suggested are fair and quite consistent with the spirit of the treaty?—They are very proper if it be considered that the treaty admits of them, but I have always understood that you were bound to interfere.

4864. *Mr. Cobden.*] You stated that if the sense of the natives could be taken, you believe the majority of them would be for reverting to the native rule; to what states do you apply that opinion?—I apply it particularly now to Sattarah and Scinde; I would apply it also to the Punjab and to Mysore.

4865. Do you apply it to any of our older acquisitions?—The older acquisitions have become accustomed to our rule; none of the dynasties are alive now, I suppose, who could put in a claim to the territories; I have no doubt, if you asked those who are under Scindiah's rule, or under Holkar's rule, whether they would like to come under our rule, what would be their answer.

4866. Do you suppose that they have traditions among them which tell them that

that the economical condition of the population was better in former times under their native rulers than it is now?—I think, generally speaking, history tells us that it was; they have been in a state of the greatest prosperity from the earliest time, as far as history tells us.

4867. Do you think that there was a greater waste of life or treasure, in the wars under the Moguls than there has been under our own rule?—I think pretty much the same.

4868. Take the last 60 years, and including the war in the Punjaub, and Scinde, and Affghanistan, do you suppose that at any period with which you are acquainted in the history of the Mogul rule in 60 years, there was as much life or wealth sacrificed in India in war as has been sacrificed during the last 60 years?—Yes; I should think there were more wars under the Mogul government in 60 years than there have been under our rule, and, of course, a greater sacrifice of wealth, notwithstanding we have it on the testimony of history that during the whole period of the Mogul government the country was in a state of the greatest prosperity; it was so when we took possession of it.

4869. How do you account for the superior economical state of the people, and for their ability to lay out the money which they did in canals and irrigation and tanks, if they were wasting more wealth, and sacrificing more lives, in wars, than we do now, especially seeing that the wars were carried on very much upon their own territories instead of being beyond their limits?—We have an expensive element which they were free from, which is the European element, civil and military, which swallow up so much of the revenue; from that cause our administration is so much more expensive; that, I think, is the great reason.

4870. Do you think it is attributable to the civil expenditure?—The expenditure altogether; wherever Europeans are employed the administration is more expensive under our Government than it was under the native government.

4871. You propose to elevate natives to those civil appointments, thereby saving three-fourths of the salaries now paid; do you intend to apply that rule to the army?—No, I do not think it can be done in the army; you cannot do without European soldiers and officers.

4872. If you do not apply it to the army, seeing that there are 6,000 or 7,000 Europeans employed as officers in the army, and only 1,000 English civilians employed, you would still leave the great element of cost untouched, would you not?—Yes, you would; but you would reduce it as far as you could.

4873. Then you come to the conclusion that we cannot have a Government carried on by a race 12,000 miles distant which would be as cheap and as good as the native government would be?—The less territory you have, the less establishment you would require of course; I should think you would derive a much larger revenue from that territory in the hands of its native owners, than you would in your own hands, because the administration would in every respect be more economical.

4874. We had better farm the territory under the native chiefs, you think?—I think so.

4875. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] On what grounds have you come to the conclusion that if the native inhabitants of Sattara and the Scinde Provinces were now offered the choice of remaining under British rule, or being restored to the native rule, they would prefer the latter?—If I were in their place I should desire it, and therefore I conclude they have the same opinions.

4876. You have no certain information of what their feelings are?—I have had communications with different natives, which lead me to suppose that it would be so, and I see it upon record by those who have still more acquaintance with the native states than I have, that that is the feeling among them; they are strongly attached to their native dynasties.

4877. Is not the dynasty of the Rajah of Sattara of our creation, in the year 1818?—I cannot admit that; Sattara was an ancient dynasty, which we restored.

4878. Sir *G. Grey*.] I understand you to recommend that the complete military occupation should be still retained by the British Government of all those provinces, and that the civil administration only should be left in the hands of the native rulers?—Undoubtedly that is my opinion.

4879. How would you provide for the payment of the troops occupied in garrisoning those provinces under the rule of the native princes?—I contemplate subsidies from all those native princes; if I restored any territory, I should get a subsidy.

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4880. Would the native population, if they were polled, also prefer a military occupation of the country by troops in the British pay, to being left to themselves?—I think they would; they would feel sure of being protected from internal convulsions, and of having greater safety than under the native princes. I would only occupy those points which were absolutely necessary for military defence.

4881. You think the natives would enjoy greater security from internal convulsion as well as from external aggression by the presence of British troops?—I think so.

4882. Do you think those subsidies would be regularly paid?—I have no doubt they would not only pay the subsidies, but a premium to get back their territory.

4883. It would be felt, you think, to be the interest of both princes and people that the military occupation of the country should remain in the hands of the British troops?—Yes.

4884. Do you think in the Punjaub they would prefer having military forces stationed among them to keep down internal convulsion, than to be left, as they were, to themselves?—Yes.

4885. *Sir C. Wood.*] Have the Nizam's subsidies been regularly paid?—They were, till we overwhelmed him with an enormous army, which is an unlawful charge thrown upon him.

4886. Are not the Nizam's territories in the same position in which you would put those of other native princes, being civilly administered by a native government, and protected by us on the payment of a subsidy?—No; wherever we have a Resident, he exercises supreme authority over the territory.

4887. *Mr. Mangles.*] Under your system how would you contemplate acting in the case of a tyrannical native ruler; should our army maintain him in power?—No.

4888. *Sir C. Wood.*] What would be the ordinary communication between a native prince simply administering his territory and the military force of occupation belonging to us?—I do not mean to say that you would have a military force in each native state, unless it were necessary for the military defence of the empire.

4889. Then we should not have a military occupation of the territory?—No further than was necessary for the general defence of the empire.

4890. *Sir J. W. Hogg.*] You would restore a great deal of territory to the native rulers upon principles of justice?—Yes.

4891. Because we have become possessed of them by violence, or other means, without any just right or title?—I would do so upon principles of justice and upon principles of financial economy.

4892. The leading principle for restoring those territories would be because we have no right to retain, and had no original right to take them?—Not only have we no right to retain them, but I do not think we are gainers by retaining them, but, on the contrary, we are losers.

4893. I gather that you are influenced rather by general principles of justice than by considerations of finance?—Yes.

4894. If they are restored to those chiefs, as an act of justice, because we had no right to take, and of course have no right to retain them, upon what principles of justice should you contend that we should have the right to exact from them tribute?—I take it that they would be very glad to get their country in exchange for tribute; if we have taken anything unjustly, we should restore it without requiring tribute; but half a measure of justice would be better than none at all.

4895. Your principle would require the restoration of all the territories to all the princes without any stipulation whatsoever as to tribute and subsidy?—I do not see that that follows; I would keep in my own hands all that was financially profitable, and all that was not I would give back to its native owners, upon an agreement that they should pay us a certain amount of tribute.

4896. In this redistribution of territory would you be influenced solely by financial considerations of what would be most beneficial to the ruling power, quite irrespective of the principles of justice?—Certainly not quite irrespective of the principles of justice. I would restore the territory of Sattara because we have unjustly taken it, and the territory of Scinde because we have unjustly taken it. I think we had no right to confiscate the Punjaub, and that it would be very politic to restore it.

4897. To

4897. To whom would you restore the territory of the Punjaub?—I would look out for its ancient owners; if I did not find them I should like to see it distributed among other native princes, so as to form a hedge of small native states between us and the Indus.

4898. Do not you think that an experiment similar to that which you suggest with regard to part of the Punjaub was made by Lord Hardinge after his first conquest?—I am not aware of it, except that he gave part of the territory to Gholab Sing.

4899. Did not he leave the territory in the possession of the native chief; did not he adopt means for the protection of that territory, exactly as you suggest, and was not the result a general rising of the people against the British Government?—Lord Hardinge, as Governor-general, was Regent of Lahore, and the guardian of the young Rajah of Lahore's person, and the whole of the administration was conducted by a board of officers, selected by Lord Hardinge. That rebellion was occasioned entirely, I believe, by the agents of this Board of Commissioners.

4900. What do you mean by the agents of the Board of Commissioners?—I mean officers employed by them.

4901. Do you mean European officers?—Yes.

4902. Mr. *Cobden*.] Do you mean by their exactions, or that they purposely provoked and stimulated the rebellion?—Not that they purposely provoked it, but they injudiciously provoked it; I am alluding to Captain Abbott, who surrounded an officer, named Chutter Sing; that was the origin of the rebellion. I have already expressed this opinion in a pamphlet which I wrote upon the subject.

4903. Do you mean that the rebellion was provoked with a view to the ulterior conquest and occupation of the territory by ourselves?—By no means; it was a mere want of judgment.

4904. By injudicious acts of oppression?—By injudicious acts.

4905. Sir *J. W. Hogg*.] Under the first arrangement there was a rebellion, a rising of the Punjaub against the British authority?—There was.

4906. In restoring Scinde and the other countries, would you, or would you not, exact from them a tribute?—The Ameers of Scinde were bound to pay this tribute before we took the country; I would exact it again.

4907. Would you exact a tribute from the countries which you think we took without any right or without justice?—No, certainly not.

4908. Then from all the territories of India which, in your opinion, we ought not to have taken, you would require no tribute?—Those which were not bound to pay a tribute before I would not require it from, those which were I would exact it from now. I beg not to be understood as asserting that we have taken all our territories in India unjustly; I am instancing Sattara, the Punjaub and Scinde.

4909. Sattara is not an instance which comes under the general political view; it is a question whether it was or was not a lapse; is not that the principle involved in the case of Sattara?—That is the ground that was taken up; that was the subterfuge for taking the territory; that it was a lapse.

4910. Whether it was or was not a lapse was the disputed point?—That was the pretext.

4911. In restoring those native governments, I presume you would not interfere with their internal arrangements; you would allow them to adopt such civil and military arrangements as they thought were requisite for conducting public business, and for the security of the state?—All civil business and all military arrangements that were not inconsistent with the general defence and security of the empire.

4912. You would concede to each of those states the power of having such a military force as they might think requisite for their military defence?—Just what they had before.

4913. Would not you then restore the whole of the elements of discord which originally tore to pieces the Indian empire under the Mahomedan dynasties?—Our military ascendancy would entirely prevent that; we might prevent a shot being fired throughout Hindostan.

4914. If all the territories you allude to were restored, and each of them were to organise a military force, do not you doubt whether our military supremacy would not be in some danger?—Scinde made no aggression upon us when Scinde had its force, nor did Sattara.

4915. Those are very minute territories?—Yes.

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4916. Are you aware of the computed aggregate military force of all the native states in India?—Three hundred thousand and odd, I think.

4917. As far as numbers go, exceeding the British force in India?—Yes.

4918. You speak of the prosperity of the country under the Mahomedan dynasty; was not it a constant struggle of the emperors to maintain their power, and was not there a constant struggle with the soubahdars each to establish an independent dynasty?—Not till the time of the breaking up of the Mogul empire.

4919. With the exception of three or four of the more powerful emperors, was not the state which I have described almost uninterrupted during the Mahomedan dynasties; a constant struggle among the soubahdars for independent power, and extending their territory, and a constant and very often unsuccessful effort of the ruling powers to maintain their sway?—I do not think that state of things existed till near the middle of the 18th century.

4920. Are you of opinion, that from the first invasion of the Moguls, about the same time as the Norman invasion of England, the Mahomedan rulers had quiet possession of all India?—They had possession of a large empire in India.

4921. Do you think that is historically correct?—I think that after the first establishment of the slave-king dynasty the Mahomedans had a powerful empire established before the Mogul conquests.

4922. My questions relate to their empire being undisturbed; was not it an empire of constant aggression?—Of aggression, certainly; but during the Moguls, in the time of Akbar, Jehangeer, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, it was, upon the whole, a tranquil and prosperous empire.

4923. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] Even in those reigns there were constant insurrections, and wars, and devastation prevailing, were not there?—There were many insurrections, many people struggling for power.

4924. Are you aware that Colonel Wilkes says, the farther you go back in the history of India, in looking for the golden age, the more wild and barbarous the wars and conquests and devastations of the country were?—I do not remember the passage, nor do I know what is meant by a "golden age," but it is not at all consistent with Mr. Elphinstone's history. He tells us that India was in a state of the greatest prosperity at the time of Alexander, at the beginning of the Christian era; it was in a state of great prosperity up to the breaking up of the Mogul empire.

4925. You spoke of our having received our territory in a high state of prosperity; do you think Bengal was in a high state of prosperity when we acquired that country?—It is represented to have been so.

4926. Are not you aware that many large districts were almost entirely covered with jungle, and given up to the tiger and wild boar?—Twenty-five years after our rule commenced, Lord Cornwallis says that was the case.

4927. Are not you aware that Mr. Gould says, from his experience, which went back almost to our acquisition of the country, that in his recollection the cultivation and the population had enormously increased?—I know Lord Clive describes it as a country of inexhaustible riches; that is his expression; and in his memorable answer before the House of Commons he said, the riches were so great that he was only astonished at his own forbearance and that of those about him.

4928. *Mr. J. Smith.*] You have stated generally your belief, that the natives prefer the administration under their own princes to ours; does that apply to the existing state of things, or do you think ours is capable of such improvements that we might make it more palatable to them?—Unquestionably, I wish to be understood thus. If you ask any native he will tell you that there is a debtor and creditor side of the account. He quite understands that he has protection from all those frightful invasions and convulsions which are so frequent under the native dynasties, and from all the caprices of despotism; that he has the most complete personal liberty; that any native may move himself and his property the whole extent of India without any molestation, let, or hindrance of any kind; he has an amount of political liberty which very few subjects of countries on the Continent have; he may print what he pleases, and discuss with perfect freedom all political subjects. On the other hand, he knows that he is debarred from all advancement; he can never look to rise, as he might have done under his own native sovereign, to a fair share in the government and administration of the country.

4929. You

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4929. You stated that he preferred the easy administration of justice, without stamps, without oaths, without forms, to ours; can you state to the Committee how we could improve our judicial administration so as to make it as easy and simple and as agreeable to him as his own?—Under the native administration, all justice was administered in the villages by punchayets.

4930. Was that an administration free from corruption?—All the judgments by the punchayets were supposed to be quite free from corruption.

4931. Do you think that by the simple abolition of those forms which we have introduced to supersede the native system we could recur to the primitive form, and make our administration better loved by the natives?—I think that would be a great improvement; an attempt was made to establish the system of punchayet, but it was only partial. If both parties consent to the punchayet, there is one; but it requires the consent of both parties, and it is very well known that if a man has a bad cause he will not consent to it, therefore it is nugatory.

4932. Where was that attempt made?—In the Madras territories.

4933. Has it been abolished since?—No, it so stands now; if two parties in a suit agree to the assembling of the punchayet a punchayet must be assembled.

4934. Am I to understand you that the practical result of that experiment has not been such as to induce you to wish to extend it?—For that reason it has never been fully carried out.

4935. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Do you think the condition of the natives of the Punjab under Runjeet Sing was better than under the present rule?—It was, I understand, a very flourishing state under Runjeet Sing, but I have not information to enable me to answer that question with accuracy.

4936. Do you think that if a British force had been left at Lahore, and the revenue had been collected by native agents, instead of being superintended by the civil officers of our service, there would have been no rising among the chiefs?—I think the rising was entirely brought about by our own injudicious measures; undoubtedly that is my impression.

4937. Do you think that, if our civilians had not been employed in superintending the collection of the revenue, no rising would have taken place?—I cannot say that; the Sikhs hate us with such intense hatred that I will not venture to say that.

4938. You do not attribute the rising to any exaction or mal-administration of Captain Abbott?—It was not any exaction; he threatened and frightened Shere Singh, by surrounding him with a hostile Mahomedan population, in the first place, and put him on his defence; but there was no complaint of exaction.

4939. You do not attribute the rising in the Punjab solely to any act of his, do you?—I do attribute that rising to him, and to the treatment of Mool Raj, at Mooltan.

4940. *Sir G. Grey.*] Are the Committee to understand that it would be inexpedient to adopt any new code of laws or any new procedure for the administration of the law in India, and that you think that all we have to do is to recur to the law and procedure which existed in the native states before we took possession of them?—I think that many things of which the natives complain now would be cured by recurring to the ancient mode of settling their civil disputes by punchayet.

4941. You do not advocate the adoption of any new code or any new mode of procedure?—Not any one code for all India.

4942. For any part of India, do you?—In Madras a great deal of attention was paid to that subject of procedure some time ago, and so there was in Bombay; I am not aware that there is anything deficient, or anything requiring new legislation.

4943. *Sir T. H. Maadock.*] Have you any objection to one criminal code for all India?—I am not aware of any objection to a criminal code; the Mahomedan law is so bad, and so is the Hindoo law, that it would be a great improvement to have a code.

4944. *Sir G. Grey.*] You would not have recourse to the criminal code existing in those native states?—No.

4945. Do you think that in that respect the natives of those states have acquired any benefit from being transferred to the British rule?—The administration of criminal law is vastly superior in our territories to anything in the native states.



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4946. Would you add that to the other advantages which you think are enjoyed under the British rule?—So few people come under the criminal law that I would not give that much consideration.

4947. You said that they had kept a sort of debtor and creditor account?—Yes; if you asked a native he would state the advantages of our rule in the way I have stated them.

4948. Is the sole disadvantage on the other side of the account, the forms and the consequent delays in the administration of civil justice?—And the native being barred from all high offices of trust and emolument in his own country.

4949. You stated that 97 per cent. of the judicial business of the country is transacted through the natives?—I believe so.

4950. Therefore they are debarred from the highest judicial appointments, but not from the subordinate ones?—They cannot go beyond the present situations they hold, the highest of which is that of principal Sudder Amin, which is about equivalent to a judge of the county court in this country.

4951. As both those evils appear to be easily remediable, do you think if they were remedied the natives would have no hesitation in preferring the British rule to the native?—I think, generally speaking, they would; I think that would tend very much to attach them to the British rule.

4952. That is all that is wanted to give general satisfaction among the natives?—I think that is the great evil.

4953. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] Have you resided in any of the native states?—I was in Mysore some years.

4954. During the existence of the native government?—Yes.

4955. Are you of opinion that there is a greater or less amount of civil cases decided under the native government than under the British government?—There is more litigation under our system, I think.

4956. And therefore there are more cases brought forward and decided?—Yes.

4957. To what do you attribute that litigation?—I attribute it very much to the opportunities and facilities that our courts give for litigation.

4958. Are you aware that in the native states it is frequently the habit to bring a complaint before the chief native officer, and that the chief native officer, after a very brief inquiry, passes his order, which is immediately enforced without any reference to a punchayet?—That is not consistent with my experience in Mysore; there questions between man and man were always decided by punchayets in the villages.

4959. Was the ancient Hindoo law administered in Mysore?—There was a common law or law of custom administered.

4960. The Hindoo law?—Not the Hindoo written law.

4961. Were the courts administered after the established forms of the Hindoo law?—No, not after the established form of the Hindoo law; they had particular regulations; there was a Sudder court at Mysore consisting of three natives, and they acted under particular regulations.

4962. Before Mysore fell under the British rule?—Yes.

4963. *Mr. Elliot.*] Was not mutilation common in Mysore?—Not in Pornea's time; there were complaints after his time of that.

4964. If you were to restore Mysore, to whom would you restore it?—To the Rajah.

4965. Why not restore it to the descendants of Tippoo?—Because he had unjustly taken it; we were under treaty with the Rajah; Tippoo was a usurper of the Rajah's territory.

4966. *Mr. Lowe.*] You say we are not to interfere with the internal affairs of the native states, that if the people take up arms against the king we are not to interfere?—There should be no systematic interference.

4967. Do you propose to interfere at all; for example, if we gave Mysore back, and the people of that country found the Rajah a tyrant and took up arms, should we interfere?—Under particular circumstances I would interfere.

4968. What particular circumstances?—If we found a man grossly abusing his authority I would interfere.

4969. If the people rose to put him down you would interfere on the side of the people?—I would support the people against the Rajah, if the Rajah were a tyrant.

4970. If on the other hand the people rose unjustly, without sufficient ground, what would you do?—I do not think that would be a just cause of interference.

4971. You would leave the Rajah to deal with the people?—Yes.

4972. It

4972. It results from that, that you contemplate the possibility of as many civil wars in India, existing at the same time, as there would be independent or *quasi* independent native states?—I cannot allow that civil wars have always existed.

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4973. I spoke of what might exist ; supposing simultaneously in half a dozen native states, situated as you suppose, the people rose against the king, that would take the form of a civil war ; should you say that the English Government should tolerate half a dozen civil wars going on at the same time in India?—I would establish the same regime in the native states which I restored, which prevails in the native states now in existence ; there are many native states now in existence.

4974. You have made the complaint, and it is a very common one, that we prevent the people from doing right for themselves upon their Rajahs, in case a man is a tyrant ; how do you contemplate that we ought to act ; is the English Government to tolerate half a dozen civil wars going on in the native states?—The British Government should not allow a sword to be drawn without its permission in any part of India.

4975. Does not your proposition virtually come to this, that the Rajah should be perfectly absolute in his civil government, we not interfering with him or checking him at all, nor allowing a sword to be drawn against him ; is not that handing over those people, bound hand and foot, to the most detestable tyranny that can be imagined?—Many of the native states have not been under a detestable tyranny ; I certainly would not reduce the native states which I restored to such a condition.

4976. Is not the rebellion of the people the only check upon the despotism of oriental monarchies?—That has very often been the case.

4977. You think we should not allow the people to right themselves ; what is that but delivering the people to any degree of abuse and exaction which the monarch chose to exercise?—I do not suppose that the people are always under the influence of tyranny and exaction in the native states.

4978. You may have a tyrant ; when such a case arises you say, we are not to allow the people to rise against him?—That would depend upon the relations you restore between yourself and the state ; I would leave them as they are in the Rajpoot states, and other states in alliance with us now.

4979. You would tolerate those internal wars going on?—I do not think we have internal wars going on now.

4980. Because we do not permit it?—I would not permit it then ; I would restore the state to its ancient rulers, and let them administer the state as they used to do.

4981. What form of government do you contemplate ; you contemplate that the government should be carried on by the native authorities, the Rajahs?—Yes, I would restore Mysore to the Rajah of Mysore, and let the government go on under him as it used to do.

4982. Would you have any Resident there?—No, I think not.

4983. Should there be any troops there?—Not unless they were wanted for the general defence of the country or the occupation of some military post ; in that case I would have them.

4984. Supposing no such post was required, you would not have any troops there?—Unless it were necessary for the defence of the country, or for the purposes of our own troops themselves, I would not place troops there.

4985. It would be better, you think, that we should not have troops there?—Not unless it is necessary for the defence of the country, or for the location of our own army.

4986. Supposing neither to be necessary?—Then I would not have any troops.

4987. You would not interfere with the manner in which the Rajah governed his people?—No.

4988. Supposing a civil war broke out?—We must put it down instantly with a strong hand.

4989. Whichever side it arose from?—Yes ; I would always be the umpire upon those occasions.

4990. Would you enforce redress for the complaints of the people?—I would inquire into them.

4991. Supposing people came and complained that the Rajah was oppressing them,

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4946. Would you add that to the other advantages which you think are enjoyed under the British rule?—So few people come under the criminal law that I would not give that much consideration.

4947. You said that they had kept a sort of debtor and creditor account?—Yes; if you asked a native he would state the advantages of our rule in the way I have stated them.

4948. Is the sole disadvantage on the other side of the account, the forms and the consequent delays in the administration of civil justice?—And the native being barred from all high offices of trust and emolument in his own country.

4949. You stated that 97 per cent. of the judicial business of the country is transacted through the natives?—I believe so.

4950. Therefore they are debarred from the highest judicial appointments, but not from the subordinate ones?—They cannot go beyond the present situations they hold, the highest of which is that of principal Sudder Amin, which is about equivalent to a judge of the county court in this country.

4951. As both those evils appear to be easily remediable, do you think if they were remedied the natives would have no hesitation in preferring the British rule to the native?—I think, generally speaking, they would; I think that would tend very much to attach them to the British rule.

4952. That is all that is wanted to give general satisfaction among the natives?—I think that is the great evil.

4953. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Have you resided in any of the native states?—I was in Mysore some years.

4954. During the existence of the native government?—Yes.

4955. Are you of opinion that there is a greater or less amount of civil cases decided under the native government than under the British government?—There is more litigation under our system, I think.

4956. And therefore there are more cases brought forward and decided?—Yes.

4957. To what do you attribute that litigation?—I attribute it very much to the opportunities and facilities that our courts give for litigation.

4958. Are you aware that in the native states it is frequently the habit to bring a complaint before the chief native officer, and that the chief native officer, after a very brief inquiry, passes his order, which is immediately enforced without any reference to a punchayet?—That is not consistent with my experience in Mysore; there questions between man and man were always decided by punchayets in the villages.

4959. Was the ancient Hindoo law administered in Mysore?—There was a common law or law of custom administered.

4960. The Hindoo law?—Not the Hindoo written law.

4961. Were the courts administered after the established forms of the Hindoo law?—No, not after the established form of the Hindoo law; they had particular regulations; there was a Sudder court at Mysore consisting of three natives, and they acted under particular regulations.

4962. Before Mysore fell under the British rule?—Yes.

4963. Mr. *Elliot*.] Was not mutilation common in Mysore?—Not in Poruca's time; there were complaints after his time of that.

4964. If you were to restore Mysore, to whom would you restore it?—To the Rajah.

4965. Why not restore it to the descendants of Tippoo?—Because he had unjustly taken it; we were under treaty with the Rajah; Tippoo was a usurper of the Rajah's territory.

4966. Mr. *Low*.] You say we are not to interfere with the internal affairs of the native states, that if the people take up arms against the king we are not to interfere?—There should be no systematic interference.

4967. Do you propose to interfere at all; for example, if we gave Mysore back, and the people of that country found the Rajah a tyrant and took up arms, should we interfere?—Under particular circumstances I would interfere.

4968. What particular circumstances?—If we found a man grossly abusing his authority I would interfere.

4969. If the people rose to put him down you would interfere on the side of the people?—I would support the people against the Rajah, if the Rajah were a tyrant.

4970. If on the other hand the people rose unjustly, without sufficient ground, what would you do?—I do not think that would be a just cause of interference.

4971. You would leave the Rajah to deal with the people?—Yes.

4972. It

4972. It results from that, that you contemplate the possibility of as many civil wars in India, existing at the same time, as there would be independent or *quasi* independent native states?—I cannot allow that civil wars have always existed.

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4973. I spoke of what might exist; supposing simultaneously in half a dozen native states, situated as you suppose, the people rose against the king, that would take the form of a civil war; should you say that the English Government should tolerate half a dozen civil wars going on at the same time in India?—I would establish the same regime in the native states which I restored, which prevails in the native states now in existence; there are many native states now in existence.

4974. You have made the complaint, and it is a very common one, that we prevent the people from doing right for themselves upon their Rajahs, in case a man is a tyrant; how do you contemplate that we ought to act; is the English Government to tolerate half a dozen civil wars going on in the native states?—The British Government should not allow a sword to be drawn without its permission in any part of India.

4975. Does not your proposition virtually come to this, that the Rajah should be perfectly absolute in his civil government, we not interfering with him or checking him at all, nor allowing a sword to be drawn against him; is not that handing over those people, bound hand and foot, to the most detestable tyranny that can be imagined?—Many of the native states have not been under a detestable tyranny; I certainly would not reduce the native states which I restored to such a condition.

4976. Is not the rebellion of the people the only check upon the despotism of oriental monarchies?—That has very often been the case.

4977. You think we should not allow the people to right themselves; what is that but delivering the people to any degree of abuse and exaction which the monarch chose to exercise?—I do not suppose that the people are always under the influence of tyranny and exaction in the native states.

4978. You may have a tyrant; when such a case arises you say, we are not to allow the people to rise against him?—That would depend upon the relations you restore between yourself and the state; I would leave them as they are in the Rajpoot states, and other states in alliance with us now.

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4980. Because we do not permit it?—I would not permit it then; I would restore the state to its ancient rulers, and let them administer the state as they used to do.

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them, and made out a good case, would you cite the Rajah before some English officer?—Certainly not.

4992. What would you do in such a case?—I should follow the practice that obtained when the Rajah was in possession of his territory. I should make representations to the Rajah.

4993. If those representations were not attended to?—It would depend upon the relations which we were under, by our treaty with the Rajah.

4994. I am putting a model state of relation, framed as you would wish it?—I am not prepared to answer that question. As the native states are now, so I would have the native states continued. If we dispossessed ourselves of a native state, I would put it into the position in which it was before we took it.

4995. I understand that you have not made up your mind whether you would enforce those people's complaints or not?—I think the less you interfere with the action of a native state the better.

4996. That is not exactly the question. Would you enforce the people's complaints or not?—I should take a little time to consider what I would do.

4997. Does not the whole question hinge upon that?—I do not consider that it does.

4998. If you do not enforce the people's complaints, would not you be handing them over to a complete despotism, rendered all the more bitter because of our maintaining the sovereign in his place?—That seems to me, with all deference, to assume that the rulers of all the native states are tyrants and oppressors.

4999. Supposing such a case?—I would not legislate for extreme cases. I do not say there are not cases in which I would interfere. My general rule would be non-interference.

5000. If, on the other hand, you did interfere, would not it be better to interfere a little earlier, and prevent those complaints, rather than destroy the power of the king for the purpose of remedying them?—You might weaken his authority, and render it impossible for him to govern, if you interfered prematurely.

5001. Would not there be great danger of that, unless you renounced intervention altogether?—I am guided in what I say by the state of the government in the native states now; I am not aware of any cases which call for extreme interference.

5002. They know that we should interfere immediately now?—You can always interfere when there is an insurrection and rebellion.

5003. Is not it perfectly well known that we should not tolerate any civil war on any large scale in India?—One article in the treaties with the native princes is that we are to leave them free and perfect masters of their states.

5004. Would the English Government tolerate any civil war upon a large scale?—No.

5005. It is perfectly well known that they would not?—Certainly.

5006. Then we cannot reason from the present state of things to your supposed state of things, because now it is perfectly well known that we should interfere?—In all cases of serious insurrection I would interfere, but in cases where ryots came, for instance, to complain of the Rajah, I would not interfere to redress every light complaint; if there were insurrection I would interfere, but I do not contemplate any new regime.

5007. You would interfere if there were positive insurrection, to stop it?—Yes.

5008. Would you adjudicate between the parties?—To a certain extent you must inquire.

5009. Do you think the authority of the sovereign would be worth anything after such an intervention?—I think you seem to be reasoning from extreme cases.

5010. *Chairman.*] One suggestion which you have made for the government of India, supposing it to remain under British rule, is, that the Sovereign of this country should be in name what she is in reality, Queen of Hindostan, and have the power of constituting one of her sons her hereditary viceroy; what advantage would be derived from that?—I borrowed the idea, it is not mine; it seemed to me to be a very happy one; I think it would give a root and a prestige to the Government in India which it has not now. The Government is now considered to be the Government of a stranger. The vaguest ideas pervade the people as to what

what the Government really is. The establishment of sovereign authority by the Queen assuming some particular title, or appointing one of the royal family hereditary viceroy, would be thoroughly understood by the people. They have a clear notion of what hereditary monarchy is, and they would be very much attached to it, and if the Queen were to intimate to the native princes that she had assumed the management of her own territories it would have a most happy effect upon their own allegiance, and wean them from the lingering attachment, which both Hindoos and Mahomedans still retain, to the government of the Mogul Emperors.

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5011. Will you state to the Committee what your views are as to the requisite changes in the Home Government?—I have always considered the Home Government to be one which is unconstitutional in principle and inconvenient in practice; very obstructive of public business, and very wasteful of time and money. The leading vice in it is that there is no direct responsibility. I think the object should be to establish a responsible Government, and to do that with the least possible change in the existing state of things. I would take for my model the Government abroad; I would frame the Government at home upon the model of the Government abroad; I would vest it in a President in Council. There are two ways of doing that, either through the medium of the East India Company or without the East India Company; I would vest the Government in the East India Company as trustees of the Crown; and I would give the Queen the nomination of the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, and allow Her to select from the present Court of Directors six or eight, or whatever number might be expedient, to form a Council; and in the President in Council, so constituted, I would vest the Home Government of India. Or if you drop the East India Company altogether, under that section of the Act which enables the Queen to select certain persons as Commissioners for the affairs of India, I would allow Her, in addition to the present Members of the Board of Control, to select a certain number from those who have been 10 or 12 years resident in India, and constitute them the Home Government.

5012. So as to have only one Board of Government instead of two?—Yes; I would have but one Board. That would absorb six, or eight, or ten of the present Directors; and as a great number of constitutional ghosts have been conjured up about patronage, I would leave the patronage in the hands of the 18 or 20 Directors who might remain, and constitute them a Court of Patronage, and cut them off from the Executive Government, allowing them to administer the patronage under the strict superintendence of the Executive Government.

5013. They having no other duty but that of administering the patronage?—The patronage is now with them. I would allow them to retain it during their lives. As lapses occur I would throw it open to the public, giving it to the public schools, or the universities, making provision for the gradual extinction of the Court of Directors as they now stand.

5014. How would you have fresh Directors elected?—I would give to the Directors, selected from the present Court, a term of office of three or four years. Upon any lapse, I would introduce the principle of election from certain classes, or of selection by the Crown from certain classes.

5015. So as to have the whole of the Council and executive officers appointed by the Crown?—Yes, on the principle of election or of selection; I would allow the Crown to appoint in the first place a certain number of the Court of Directors, and make them a Council. Upon lapses occurring, I would allow the Crown to select from persons who have been so many years resident in India, or allow the East India Company, upon an enlarged basis, to elect with the permission of the Crown. The East India Company are now nothing but trustees of the Crown; and, therefore, in giving the Queen the power of appointing the Chairman of the East India Company, you, in fact, only give her the privilege of naming the president of her trustees; and in giving her the power of selecting from the present Court of Directors a certain number to make a Council, you give her the privilege of selecting from the general body of her trustees those who are to be invested with the actual management of her affairs.

5016. Mr. V. Smith.] Do you mean the proprietors still to elect any portion of the body?—If the East India Company is to be continued I should very much wish to see its basis enlarged, by comprehending all persons who hold a certain amount of the territorial debt, and have been for a certain number of years resident in India.

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5017. As voters?—Yes; or as the class from whom the present councillors might be selected, if you adopted the principle of selection.

5018. *Chairman.*] As I understand your scheme, it is this: that there should be either a Chairman or a President appointed by the Crown; and out of the present Directors there should be a Council selected by the Crown, of some six persons, leaving for the present the patronage in the hands of the remaining Directors; but as those Directors died or resigned, no further Directors should be elected; but the whole of the patronage should be thrown open to public competition, and the Council, as well as the President or Chairman, should be in the direct nomination of the Crown?—Precisely.

5019. Would the President or Chairman be one of the Cabinet Ministers?—Yes; I should wish to see the Government of India linked on to the general Government of the country by a Cabinet Minister being appointed Chairman of the East India Company.

5020. That individual would resign, or be appointed, according to each successive change of ministry?—Yes; the Chairman and Deputy Chairman should be in the appointment of the Crown, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman should go out with the Ministers of the Crown.

5021. *Sir G. Grey.*] You would vest the Government of India in this body which you have described?—I would.

5022. You do not propose that those six Members of Council, or whatever they may be called, should be merely a council of advice, but that they should take part individually in the Government of India, and that the decisions of that body should be the decisions of the majority?—I would frame the Government at home precisely after the mode of the Government abroad, which is a Government in commission. The first man in the commission is the President, and all the others are Commissioners; they have an equal vote, the President having the casting vote, but having the power of acting upon his own responsibility against the majority of the Council when he pleases; I would reserve to the President the power which he has now.

5023. The Council would be merely a council of advice without any power of controlling the decisions of the President?—A council of advice.

5024. With no power of controlling the decisions of the President?—Not if he chose to act upon his own responsibility, recording his reasons at the time, which should be published as a matter of course.

5025. *Mr. V. Smith.*] You propose that the patronage should be exercised by the Directors under the control of the Executive; how would that be possible?—The Executive would determine how many appointments should be made.

5026. As to the appointments themselves, would you subject them to any control?—I would leave them as they are now; my object has been not to sketch the best scheme, but the scheme with the least disturbance to existing arrangements. I would allow those Directors to keep the patronage during their lives.

5027. Where would you lodge the patronage upon the expiration of their lives?—I would throw it open to competition to the public schools.

5028. *Sir T. H. Maddock.*] Why would you lodge the patronage in the hands of those 18 gentlemen for their lives?—They have it now.

5029. Would that be any reason for their continuing to have it after they had been discharged from their office?—There have been many objections raised about the patronage; that appears to me to be the easiest mode of disposing of them all.

5030. You propose, ultimately, to get rid of the bugbear of the patronage by making those appointments prizes at schools and colleges. Is there any objection to doing that immediately?—None, but that I think it would be a hard measure to deal out to those gentlemen now in the direction.

5031. When those gentlemen shall be relieved of the onerous duties now devolving upon them as the governors of India, would it be consistent that they should receive the same great reward for those services when the services have ceased?—The observation which I made was, that I desired to make an arrangement with the least disturbance to existing things. The patronage is now in their hands, and I would keep it there; it is not absolutely necessary that it should be there, but it is one way of disposing of the question of patronage which appears to me unobjectionable.

5032. *Sir G. Grey.*] As that body gradually diminished the patronage would become

become more valuable in the hands of the existing members, and at last would be in the hands of a single individual?—As each individual died, his patronage would be thrown open to competition in the way I have suggested.

5033. Mr. *Elliot*.] The patronage would be reduced gradually according to your plan, inasmuch as you would gradually do away with the civil service in India?—Yes; I think if you act up to the principle of admitting the natives to all offices for which they are qualified, the question of patronage will settle itself, except the military patronage.

5034. Mr. *V. Smith*.] Do not you think if the actual Government were divested of the patronage it would be very much weakened?—Not if you give to that Government substantial power, and make it what it now pretends to be, the sovereign of India.

5035. Do not all governments receive that adventitious aid which is derived from patronage?—I do not know that it is so; the patronage of their own offices at home would be with them, of course.

5036. Is there any reason why the patronage of India should be thrown open to competition rather than any other?—I should have no objection to the Board having a great deal of the patronage remaining with them.

5037. What would you do with the military patronage?—I should like to see the military patronage all sold, with a preference of purchase to officers who have been in India, both in the Queen's and the Company's services.

5038. Not the promotions?—No, the initiatory patronage; I would lodge both the civil and military patronage in the hands of this body of directors.

5039. From whom you would take away all other power?—I would take away all other power; I look upon that as a fundamental principle.

5040. Do not you see any evil in the separation of the power and the patronage?—I am only propounding a scheme to meet the objections about patronage.

5041. Would not that be a very anomalous body?—It would; it would be a court of patronage.

5042. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] When this Government was formed in England, what would be the position of the Governor-general in Council in India, in relation to the governing body here?—I do not contemplate any change in the position of the Governor-general; he would receive his orders and instructions as he does now; there would simply be an amalgamation of the two Boards here.

5043. *Chairman*.] The President or Chairman, and Deputy-chairman would be appointed by the Crown?—Yes.

5044. And they would cease to occupy those situations with any change of the Ministry?—Exactly.

5045. Do you propose that the Council should likewise be removable at the pleasure of the Crown?—No, not by any means.

5046. But appointed by the Crown for a certain number of years?—Selected from the existing Court of Directors' for a certain number of years.

5047. At the expiration of that number of years is their power to be renewable at the pleasure of the Crown?—Yes; they are to be eligible for re-appointment by the Crown.

5048. In case of a vacancy, that vacancy should be filled by the Crown?—Either by the Crown selecting from that class of persons who have been so many years in India, or by the Crown allowing the principle of election to be introduced; those only to be qualified for election, who have been a certain number of years in India.

5049. Would you have the deliberations of that Council public?—No more public than they are now.

5050. In case of any difference between the Council and the Chairman, would you have those cases of difference reported to Parliament?—As a rule they should be reported to Parliament; all I should propose is what the Court of Directors have been contending for unsuccessfully for the last 34 years, and what they made a great struggle for when the question was under discussion in 1833, that it should be the rule upon every occasion of difference between the two Boards, that as a matter of course the papers should be laid before Parliament; but that was resisted by the Minister, and has never been carried out.

5051. Sir *T. H. Maddock*.] Having constituted your Board as you propose, where would the responsibility to the public rest?—Just as the Governor-general in Council is responsible the Government itself would be responsible.



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tioned just now; I think they are totally without means of redress at this moment.

5090. What is the mode that you would suggest to the Committee of establishing some means of obtaining redress in those cases where you now say so much difficulty exists in obtaining it?—It has struck me that they might be brought before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under some fresh organisation, or that a tribunal might be appointed in this country for the purpose of going into those questions, particularly in case of a breach of treaty with the native states, or a seizure of their territories.

5091. Do you allude to such questions as would arise between parties aggrieved and the Government?—Yes.

5092. You do not mean to include merely cases of oppression or grievance, in the case of subject and subject?—No; it is only parties aggrieved by the British Government, for whom no redress is provided by the local tribunals in India.

5093. Do you think that the form of Government you have suggested for the administration of India, in England, would suffice for the purpose?—I should be afraid that the Home Government of India, under whatever form it may be carried on, would be so much identified with the Government abroad, that it would hardly form an impartial tribunal for determining upon the acts of that Government; I think it would be necessary to have an independent tribunal.

5094. *Mr. Elliot.*] Why is it more necessary to have an independent tribunal for references of that sort from India, than from the colonies?—The colonies have already that tribunal, I think; I do not think, further, the same class of questions could arise in the colonies; these are questions between persons who are not British subjects, against the British Government; no class of questions like that could arise in the colonies.

5095. Supposing, for example, one of our neighbours in Africa, Sandilli, for instance, were to consider himself very ill used, and wished to appeal to England, he would have no special tribunal to appeal to here; why should the people in India be in a different position from him?—We are under special treaties with the native states of India, and have guaranteed them in the possession of their territories.

5096. So we are with some of the African tribes?—If you break your treaty with Sandilli, there should be some tribunal, I think, before which he could bring his grievances.

5097. There is no more reason why an Indian should have that advantage than a person belonging to one of our colonies, is there?—I do not know that there is; you may seize Sandilli's territory unjustly; he may have a cause of complaint against you which I think should be investigated.

5098. *Sir J. W. Hogg.*] Do you think it is possible to constitute any tribunal which is to be a political tribunal, and to determine the political rights of two countries?—It would be beset with difficulties, no doubt, but I do not think it is impracticable: there should be some means of redress for every wrong which is done.

5099. With regard to any foreign aggression, must not the ultimate and sole appeal be to Parliament?—I do not think Parliament can go into any investigation as to the construction of treaties, the rights of adoption, and all those sort of questions; they appear to me to be beyond the legitimate purview of Parliament.

*Jovis, 26<sup>e</sup> die Maii, 1853.*

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## MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.  
Mr. R. H. Clive.  
Sir R. H. Inglis.  
Sir J. W. Hogg.  
Mr. Fitzgerald.  
Mr. Lowe.  
Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Elliot.  
Sir T. B. Maddock.  
Sir George Grey.  
Sir Charles Wood.  
Mr. Hume.  
Mr. Mangles.  
Mr. Newdegate.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

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Sir *Charles Trevelyan*, K. C. B., Examined.

5100. *Chairman.*] WILL you state the period during which you were resident in India, and what situations you held while there?—I was nominated to the civil service of the East India Company; and after passing two years at Haileybury, I received an appointment as writer in the Bengal establishment, in the latter end of the year 1825. I took my passage to Bombay, and landed there in June 1826. After spending two months at Bombay and Poonah, I marched across the Continent to Madras, spending some time at Sattura, Bellary, and several of the Madras stations. I took ship from Madras to Calcutta, and passed the college at Calcutta in less than two months; then I was appointed Assistant to Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Resident at Delhi, the Governor-general's Agent for Rajpootana, and Civil Commissioner for the Delhi territory. I rose through the successive steps in the Delhi Residency till I became First Assistant, and Delhi was my head-quarters for five years. During that period I was employed on various detached duties, first, at my own request, as assistant to the magistrate at Delhi; then I was employed in the settlement of an important boundary dispute with the Rajahs of Bikaner and Putteala. I was twice in charge of the Rhotuck division of the Delhi territory as Judge, Magistrate and Collector; and once I acted as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi. I was nearly a year in charge of the Governor-general's agency for the states of Kotah and Boondoe. I was in charge of the Bhurtpore agency for a short period. I was afterwards appointed Deputy Secretary in the general department, but I declined to take up the appointment, wishing to complete the inquiries I had commenced into the town and transit duties. I was afterwards appointed Deputy Secretary in the political department. For seven years after that I held the appointment of Deputy Secretary in the political department, under Sir William Macnaghten, the Secretary. I accompanied Lord William Bentinck to what was called the Congress of Native Princes at Ajmere, and spent the hot weather with him at Simla. When he went down to Calcutta, I obtained his permission to visit several custom-houses in the Upper and Central Provinces, in order to test the accuracy of the information I had collected on the subject of the town and transit duties. On my arrival at Calcutta I was employed for some time in preparing my report on that subject. During my service at Calcutta I twice acted as Secretary to the Board of Revenue. I was a member of the Commission appointed by Lord William Bentinck for the revision of the Post-office system of the whole of India, and for carrying out the abolition of the transit and town duties in the remainder of India. I was also a member of the Prison Discipline Committee, and of the committees which were appointed for introducing the cultivation of tea into India, and for establishing life assurance on a more extended footing. During the whole period I took an active part in the Education Committee. I commenced my labours as a member of the local Education Committee at Delhi, where I was instrumental in founding

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the new English college there; and when I came to Calcutta, I was appointed a member of the General Committee of Public Instruction, now called the Council of Education, and I took an active part in its proceedings during the rest of the time I was in India. I came home on furlough in February 1838, and in January 1840 I was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, which appointment I have ever since held.

5101. From the opportunities you have had of judging of the system of Government in India, will you state to the Committee what your opinion is as to its present organisation, the defects which you may have noticed in it, and such improvements as you can suggest?—I felt it to be my duty to consider the subject very carefully, and the more so because it has appeared to me that in the discussions which have lately taken place, the importance of the Home Government has been over-estimated, at the expense of the Government of India, and a great deal has been said which appears to imply that the Government of India may substantially be carried on from this country; whereas the fact is that the positive and active functions of the Home Government are confined to the making of first appointments, and to revising the proceedings of the Indian Government; and the real Government of India, in all its departments of legislation, diplomacy, judicial and revenue legislation, and so on, must be conducted in India itself, in the face of all the exigencies which have to be provided for, and in direct communication with the officers whose agency is employed, and the people whose interests are affected. Entertaining those views, I have given my particular attention to the subject, and I have read the greater part of the evidence, and it appears to me that the modifications required in the present constitution of the Indian Government are as follows: There should be a Supreme Government for the whole of India, entirely separated from any local administrative responsibility. That Government should consist, first, of the Governor-general, appointed as at present from home. Next of three ordinary members of council, appointed, as at present, from home, and really selected from the whole civil and military service of India, and not, as at present, appointed in an undue proportion from the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. Then, of a fourth extraordinary member, who would act in the double capacity of legislative and executive councillor, and who should vote as well as sit in the Executive Council. It is perhaps proper that the Commander-in-chief should be in the Supreme Council, but it is not likely that he would take any more active part in the proceedings of the Government than he has done heretofore. Those five members would be the executive council of the Governor-general. I think there should be added to them legislative councillors, one being selected from each of the four Presidencies; and I think the best mode of appointment would be that they should be nominated by the local governors, and approved by the Governor-general. In that respect their appointments should be upon the same footing as that of the Governor-general himself: they should be made by the consent of the two parties principally interested, a plan which has answered extremely well in the appointment of the Governor-general. I think also that the chief justice of a consolidated court, to be composed of an union of the Supreme Court and the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, should be a legislative councillor *ex officio*. And as besides the four established Presidencies there are two incipient Presidencies, answering in the system of India to what are called the Territories of the United States, namely, the Punjaub and the collection of Eastern Possessions, to which Pegu has lately been added; and as it will not always be possible to establish an exact equality of representation, even among the other Presidencies, in the Executive and Legislative Councils, it will be advisable that the Governor-general should have the power of appointing a sixth legislative councillor. The Government of India, therefore, would consist of the Governor-general, with five executive councillors, and six legislative councillors, being 12 in all. I conceive that the functions of the Government so constituted, should be, first, the legislation of the whole of India; next, the diplomacy of the whole of India; next, the finance of the whole of India; next, the post-office of the whole of India; next, the external customs of the whole of India. On all these points the functions of the Supreme Government should be direct and immediate, but carried on through the subordinate Governments; and the Supreme Government should also exercise a very close and active supervision over the judicial and police system, the land revenue system, the abkarry or excise, and every other part of the Indian system. I also think that all appointments in all the Presidencies to the Sudder Courts and the Sudder Boards of Revenue,

Revenue, and all other appointments of that superior class, should be made subject to the approval of the Governor-general. The officers should be nominated by the local Governors, but should be approved by the Governor-general. I think the Government of each of the Presidencies of India should be carried on by a Governor, selected by the Governor-general from the entire civil and military service of India, and from the Queen's judges, without any council; and that the correspondence of the subordinate Governors with the Court of Directors should be confined to a simple abstract of all their correspondence and proceedings, which should be constantly sent home, in order to keep the Home Government currently informed of all that was in progress. I also think they should continue to furnish similar abstracts to the Supreme Government, and that the detailed correspondence of the subordinate Governments should be conducted entirely with the Governor-general; and that the correspondence of the Court of Directors should be also with the Governor-general. I will not say that they should not send out special directions on matters of executive detail; there are some matters of routine, on which it may be advisable that the Court at home should have the power of sending out instructions to Bombay; matters connected with the steam-fleet, and so on; but all the serious correspondence of the Court of Directors with the Government of India, I think should be entirely with the Governor-general; and their correspondence with the subordinate Presidencies, should pass through the medium, and be subject to the revision of the Governor-general. I would recommend that the subordinate Governments should not report everything in detail even to the Governor-general; they should not send complete copies of their correspondence and proceedings as they do at present to the Court of Directors, but they should confine themselves to sending to the Governor-general a transcript of the index or diary of all their proceedings which they would send to the Court of Directors if my proposals were adopted; their separate correspondence with the Governor-general being confined to matters of real importance, to new cases, and to old cases which require special consideration. According to the usual practice of a subordinate Government, their correspondence with their superior Government should be confined to matters of real importance. I would also propose that the Supreme Court at each of the Presidencies should be consolidated with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; that the Chief Justice, appointed by the Queen, should be the President of the united Court; that a sufficient number of Puisne Judges should be appointed, to sit on an entire equality with the Puisne Judges appointed by the Government of India from the Civil Service; that the Court so constituted should be a Supreme Court of Appeal for each Presidency, with a power to send special commissions to any part of the country where a local trial by a judge of the court might appear to be required, or where any local investigation into any matter connected with the judicial system might require to be carried on. I think that all British subjects should be placed under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the local courts, supervised by this Supreme Court, and that immediate steps should be taken to codify the laws of India in the following order: First, a criminal law for the whole of India, and for all classes of people in India; next, a code of procedure, civil and criminal (including a provision for the examination of the parties to a case, and for the substitution of oral for written pleadings in small civil suits), for the whole of India, and all classes of people in India. Next, a complete body of civil law for the East Indians, the Armenians, foreign Europeans, and those classes who have at present no civil law; and that this body of law so framed should be the foundation of a civil law for the whole of India, and should apply to all other classes, in common with those above-mentioned, except on points connected with the religious system of the Mahomedans and the Hindoos. The last step of all would be to define and digest those parts of the Mahomedan and Hindoo law, which must be maintained as excepted cases. My belief is, that when the matter is gone into, it will be found that those cases are extremely limited, and that several parts of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law which have hitherto been supposed to be of a peculiar religious character, will be found capable of being incorporated in the general body of civil law for India; and that if this great work is carried out with proper means and proper judgment, it will result in a body of civil and criminal law, applicable to the whole of India, and with very limited exceptions to all classes of people in India, and will be a permanent charter of right and justice to all future generations of the people of India. For the purpose of carrying out this

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great work, I would recommend that a commission should be appointed in England of those gentlemen who have of late years given such a remarkable degree of attention to Indian legislation. It happens fortunately, that the subject of Indian jurisprudence, in all its main points, has recently received an unusual degree of consideration, and that there are several gentlemen in this country returned from India who are quite competent to carry out a work of this kind within a reasonable time. I would propose this, because it can hardly be expected that the Government of India, with all the other claims upon it, will be able to treat the subject *de novo* as successfully as those gentlemen who will have no other occupation, and who have already given such a degree of attention to it; and also, because it has been shown by experience that the introduction of an equal system of law in India, applicable to British subjects as well as natives, will require the strong hand of the Home Government to carry it out; lastly, I would propose, that in each Presidency there should be a local court, on the footing of the ordinary local courts in other parts of the country; a Civil and Sessions Judges Court, for instance, in which, at the commencement of the system, it would probably be advisable that a Queen's judge should sit with a Company's judge. All this last part of my plan will be subject to some modification in reference to Agra, where it should be carried out in principle, and to the necessary extent, but it will probably not be necessary to carry it out there according to the full model which I have suggested. On the fullest consideration, this scheme appears to me to include all the modifications of the present system, which are required by the altered circumstances of the present time. I beg to guard myself from being supposed to claim all that I have proposed as my own suggestion, a great deal of it being adopted from the suggestions of others; but I have thought it advisable to bring forward in one point of view all I have to recommend.

5102. Sir C. Wood.] From your knowledge of India, are you prepared to yourself recommend the adoption of the scheme you have now detailed to the Committee?—Yes; I have read the greater part of the evidence, and have carefully considered it, with all the light which my experience of India and my reflection on Indian subjects have afforded me, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that the best scheme of government for India is what I have proposed.

5103. Chairman.] In the beginning of your evidence you stated that the Government of India must be conducted in India itself; by that expression do you mean that further independent powers ought to be given to the Governor-general in Council than exist under the present system?—By no means; I meant to guard against an erroneous opinion which appears to me to have gained ground of late, namely, that the Government of India mainly depends upon the administration of the affairs of India in this country; that notion seems to me to tend to a neglect of the main part of the subject, the Government as it is to be conducted in India.

5104. You would leave the present system of instructions from the Government at home to the Governor-general, on the same footing as it now stands; that is to say, the Supreme Government would still be in this country controlling the Government in India?—Unquestionably. It will always be a most important function of the Home Government of India to maintain the connexion with the Supreme Authority of the Queen's Government, and to exercise an effective supervision over the local Government of India, aiding it by all the enlarged views and extensive experience which the Government at home will be able to bring to bear upon the subject.

5105. Would that system reduce the number of occasions which now exist for reference from the Governor-general home to the Government here for instructions and advice, or would that remain on the same footing as it now is?—Speaking generally, it would not reduce it; but I have certain other improvements to suggest, which it will be convenient, probably, that I should submit to the Committee, under the heads of finance, the press, and education; and, except so far as it may be modified by any specific proposals, which I have made or may hereafter make, I contemplate the correspondence of the Home Government being conducted with the Supreme Government as at present.

5106. From your statement, you appear to consider that the control of the Governor-general over the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies ought rather to be increased than diminished?—Yes; I think that there is a great call, at the present stage of our Indian progress, for increasing the centralisation of the Government in India, not in the sense of diminishing the discretion of the local

local Governments, for on the contrary, on some very essential points, I would enlarge that discretion, and give them more full powers than they have at present, but in the sense of bringing the influence of the Supreme Government to bear upon the administration of the local Governments on those points which properly belong to the controlling functions of the Supreme Government. We have now four Governments in the Agra, the Bengal, the Madras, and the Bombay Presidencies, besides the great territories of the Panjab and Scinde, and the Eastern Territories, including Pegu. Every branch of Indian administration has for a number of years past been tested in every variety of way in those different Presidencies and territories; but no effective system has hitherto been arranged for bringing the experience of the whole to bear upon the improvement of each particular part. I will instance a single point. We have three different systems of land revenue prevailing concurrently in different parts of the country, the land revenue being a point of most vital importance in India. In Bengal we have the permanent settlement; in Madras and Bombay we have the ryotwar settlement, and in the North-western Provinces we have the village settlement. The great problem of Indian land revenue has been successfully solved in the Western Provinces by the adoption of a system of land revenue founded upon the ancient and valuable institution of village communities, but nothing effective has yet been done towards applying the experience so obtained to the improvement of the system of land revenue in the other provinces. I mention that as a single instance of the advantage of a Supreme Government for the purpose of collecting the experience of the whole of India, and applying it to the improvement of the different parts. Another very important reason for increasing the strength of the Central Government at the present time is this. We can constitute one strong and elevated Government in India. We know, by experience, that we have the means of doing that. That being so, it seems very desirable that we should obtain the full benefit of a Government so constituted, for the supervision of all the different Presidencies. I will instance the case of Bombay. Whatever the cause may be, it is evident that the administration of the Bombay Presidency has fallen into a great degree of confusion and insubordination; and I fear that the standard of public morality has, within certain limits and subject to certain qualifications, fallen in the Bombay Presidency much below the general standard of India. I conceive that could not have happened if the Bombay Presidency had been directly under the Supreme Government. The Baroda Residency would have been immediately under the administration of the Supreme Government. Now, nothing can be more pure and honourable than the administration of the political functions in every other part of India, conducted under the direct supervision of the Supreme Government; and so it would have been at Baroda, no doubt, if Baroda had been under the Supreme Government. As regards some more recent circumstances at Bombay, if the Supreme Government had been responsible for the well-being of the Bombay Presidency, and the discipline of that Presidency had depended upon the Supreme Government, a great deal of what has lately taken place at Bombay in reference to the Sudder Court, and other circumstances, either would not have happened, or if anything of the sort had occurred, it would have been immediately inquired into and set right.

5107. You would leave, of course, the appointment of the Governor-general as it now is, in the hands of the Crown?—Entirely as it now is.

5108. You would leave to the Governor-general the power he now possesses of overruling the decisions of his councils?—Yes; and he should have a veto upon the passing of laws in India.

5109. The Governors of all the subordinate Presidencies would be without councils?—Yes.

5110. Do you consider that those Presidencies would be better governed by centralizing the power and the administration in the hands of a Governor-general, who must be, from his previous position, not so well conversant with the affairs of India as Residents in India are?—I consider that they would be in several ways better governed. The Governor-general, although he has had no personal experience of the affairs of India, is always selected from among our best and ablest statesmen, and he has the assistance of the ablest men whom India can afford. I consider the advantages of the mode of governing the subordinate Presidencies, which I propose, to be as follow. The Government would be conducted on the principle of individual responsibility. The Governors would be better selected.

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At present, the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies appointed by the Crown, although very able and honourable men, are not selected merely because they are the fittest persons to be Governors. Whatever other qualifications they may have, the reason of their appointment to be Governors of the subordinate Indian Presidencies is, generally speaking, not because they are the best qualified persons for those high functions. They often have no Indian experience whatever; whereas if the Governor-general selected and appointed the Governors, he would select them from the whole body of the Indian service, which would afford the very best possible field for the selection of such officers. The official qualifications and character of every person in India are known and understood to a very remarkable degree. Every Indian officer of long standing has been seen, and tried, and proved in a variety of different situations; and all his good and bad qualities, all his weaknesses, all his abilities, are thoroughly known and appreciated. It would be a very unlikely thing, indeed, that the Governor-general would appoint a person who was not well qualified; he would have the strongest possible motive to appoint the best qualified person, because the success of his own administration in India would mainly depend upon his selection of the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies. He would select persons in his confidence. When he selected a person to be Governor, he would do so because he knew that he was well fitted for the situation, and therefore he would give him his confidence; and that would to a great extent remove the objections which have been so much felt in regard to the trammels in which the subordinate Presidencies have been continually kept.

5111. Sir G. Grey.] Would you confine the selection to Indian servants actually in the service at the time, to the exclusion of men who had been long in India, but who had retired from the service, and were then resident in England?—In case the Governor-general should select officers who had retired from the service, he should send his nomination to the Home Government, and the appointment should be subject to their approval. By the scheme of government which I propose, the appointments to seats in the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Governorships, all highly responsible and important situations, the selection for which would be made by merit and qualification only, would be substituted for the appointments to the councils of the subordinate Presidencies to which the civil servants of the subordinate Presidencies are at present eligible, and I consider that, independently of its other advantages, this substitution would have a very happy effect upon the efficiency of the Indian service. The appointments to the councils are at present made in a great degree on the ground of seniority. The ablest and the fittest men in the different Presidencies are not habitually selected to be members of council, whereas, according to the plan I propose, the ablest and fittest men must almost necessarily be selected. Owing to the progress of events in India, such as the increased education and employment of the natives, the bringing Europeans under the jurisdiction of the local courts and other circumstances, it is highly important to increase the efficiency of the civil service, and to maintain its relative superiority; and I consider that so to arrange your prizes that they shall act entirely as rewards of merit, and shall have their full influence and value in calling forth the energy and emulation of the services, would have a very happy effect on the general government of India.

5112. Chairman.] I understood you to say, that you would render it necessary that all the superior appointments, such as those of the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies should receive the approbation of the Governor-general; that the correspondence should not be between the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies and the Government at home, as heretofore, but should be between those Governors and the Governor-general, and that they should only send an abstract of their proceedings, receiving their orders from the Governor-general, and that all orders for the subordinate Presidencies should go from home to the Governor-general. Further, you stated, that in some respects you would increase the powers of the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies. Inasmuch as the plan which you have mentioned appears to reduce the authority of the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, and to diminish their independent action, in what way do you intend to increase their independent powers?—I consider that it would very much tend to giving an enlarged discretion and greater freedom to the subordinate Governors if they were selected by the Governor-general from among persons in his own confidence, and whom he thoroughly knew. The power of the Governor-general to trust a subordinate officer must depend mainly upon his knowledge

knowledge of him; and if he selects a person in his own confidence, he is more likely to trust him. The main circumstance however, on which I rely, for giving that increased discretion to the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, which it is desirable they should have, is connected with the improvements I have to suggest in the financial system.

5113. Would not serious inconvenience occasionally arise from the routine which you recommend, that all orders from home to Bombay and Madras must go first to the Governor-general, and through him be sent to those Presidencies? —I think not; the communication between India and England has been so much accelerated, that except in rare instances no practical inconvenience would ensue, and any slight inconvenience which might be felt would be far more than compensated by the advantage of obtaining the interposition of the great authority and experience of the Supreme Government. But if any case of extreme emergency arose, such as an European war, or preparation for hostilities in the East, in which the speedy and immediate communication of instructions to the subordinate Presidencies was necessary, an exception might be made, and the Home Government might at its own discretion send copies of the orders to the subordinate Presidencies, with directions to carry them into immediate effect, sending the original instructions to Calcutta, as usual. It must be remembered that the administration in India is an executive administration. Now an executive administration requires promptness. Whereas the administration at home is, in the main, except in rare cases, such as the China war or an European war, an administration of supervision. It rarely happens that the mere revision of the proceedings of a local Government requires extraordinary haste.

5114. Is not it possible, though it may not be probable, that a case like this might occur. The Governor of the subordinate Presidency having no council, and being allowed to send home what diary of his proceedings he pleases, and taking his orders from the Governor-general, it must depend upon those two branches of the Government how the Presidency shall be conducted. Might not the Home Government, if there was any disposition in those two high officers to conceal their proceedings, be left without any statement of what was really occurring? —I think that that is a case which is in no way to be anticipated or supposed; it is an impossible case. We must trust to the personal honour of the highest functionaries of our Indian Government. I would have entire reliance upon it. Besides, it would not depend only upon them, because there are many other very high functionaries who would be concerned in the correspondence; and if an attempt at concealment were made, it must be perfectly well known, and would soon come to light, and bring disgrace upon the authors of it.

5115. Sir G. Grey.] Do you propose that the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies should be appointed by the Governor-general alone without the advice of his Executive Council?—No; I propose that they should be appointed as all appointments are now made by the Governor-general: that he should submit the nomination to the Council, and that the votes of the Council should be taken. The appointment would be made on his sole responsibility only in the extreme case provided by the existing law, of his determining to overrule the opinion of his Council.

5116. In the case of the extraordinary member both of the Executive and the Legislative Councils, do you propose that he should be appointed, as he now is, from the bar in England?—Precisely as at present; with this difference in his position, that instead of voting only on matters of legislation, and sitting in matters of executive business without voting, he should both sit and vote in matters of executive as well as legislative business.

5117. In recommending the consolidation of the two Courts at the different Presidencies, you propose that the Chief Justice appointed by the Crown should be President of the combined Court; do you propose that there should be no other judge but the Chief Justice appointed from England, and that the others should all be judges appointed from the Civil Service in India?—I mentioned that a certain number of Puisne Judges should be appointed by the Crown to sit on a footing of equality with the Judges to be appointed by the Company.

5118. How many Judges do you propose should constitute the Court, including the Chief Justice?—As many as may be required. In Bengal a larger number would be required; probably two Queen's Puisne Judges, besides the Chief Justice, and as many Company's Judges as may be necessary.

5119. Then there would be no diminution in the aggregate number by the consolidation?—



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consolidation?—It would have a tendency to diminution, but that would not be the necessary result.

5120. Do you propose to make any change with reference to the distinction which now exists in the armies of the different Presidencies?—Not at present. I consider that the tendency of the increased centralization of the Government of India will be to a consolidation of the armies, but it is by no means necessary to the plan I propose that the armies should be united.

5121. Sir C. Wood.] Do you think it desirable?—There are advantages and disadvantages on both sides.

5122. Sir T. H. Maddock.] There is only one army for the two Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, and for the Punjaub; there is no inconvenience arising, is there, from there being only one army for those great divisions of our Indian territory?—No; happily no serious inconvenience has ensued from the circumstance of our having only one army for the entire valley of the Ganges and the country of the Five Rivers.

5123. Sir J. W. Hogg.] Were not Bengal and Agra rather one Presidency divided into two?—Yes; that was the cause of there being one army. At the same time, in the course of our Indian experience, it has been felt to have been an advantage to have had separate armies, and that there should not be an entire sympathy between the armies of the different Presidencies.

5124. Sir G. Grey.] To recur to the question of the appointments of the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, do not you think that the course you have recommended, of vesting those appointments absolutely in the Governor-general of India, would tend practically to limit the selection to men serving in India at the time, to the exclusion of men whose long experience in India would render them probably the fittest persons to execute the office of Governor of those Presidencies?—It might have that tendency to a certain degree; but it should be remembered that the great body of officers likely to be qualified for the government of the subordinate Presidencies, is the body of officers, civil, military and judicial serving in India; and if the appointment of the subordinate Governors rested with the Governor-general, that would have a tendency to prevent officers who aspired to the government of the subordinate Presidencies going home till they had exhausted their chance.

5125. Do not you think it would be rather an advantage, that a man with great Indian experience should come home and obtain some English ideas before he was vested exclusively with the government of one of those large Presidencies?—It would be an advantage to a certain extent.

5126. Would not the abolition of the Councils at those Presidencies necessarily require, in whosoever hands the appointments might be, the selection of men conversant with Indian affairs, whether the appointments were vested in the local Government or in the Home Government?—It would to a great degree; but there would be this difference, that the Governor-general has much greater advantages for selecting the best qualified person than the Government at home. It by no means follows because an Indian servant is selected from among those who have retired, and who are in England, that therefore he is the fittest person. I mean no reflection upon those who have been so appointed, but it must not be assumed that because an old Indian servant is selected at home by the Home Government, therefore he is the fittest person who could be selected.

5127. Sir T. H. Maddock.] Do not you think it is possible that a Governor-general, having a particular knowledge and acquaintance with the officers of that Presidency in which he resided, and a comparatively small knowledge of the character of the officers in the other Presidencies, would be rather too much inclined to select from among those with whom he was most acquainted?—I do not think that is the experience of the Supreme Government; and their opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character and abilities of all the leading Indian officers in all the Presidencies would be very much increased if the general system which I recommend, were adopted. As it is, there is a most extensive knowledge diffused throughout India of the character of all the leading functionaries. Their positions are so prominent, and their functions so important, that they are known to the Supreme Government; and as a proof of that, the Supreme Government at present makes appointments from and to all parts of India. It appoints to the two Gangetic Presidencies, to the Punjaub, to all the Residencies, including Hyderabad and Nagpore; and there never has been any difficulty in selecting the ablest men for those great appointments from the services of all the Presidencies.

Presidencies. I may give an instance, which I am happy to say is likely to occur immediately. I hear that Colonel Lowe, a Madras officer, after having held several distinguished appointments, the last of which has been the Residency of Hyderabad, has been selected by the Home Government to be a Member of the Executive Council of India. If the Home Government has been led to make so proper an appointment, still more so would the Supreme Government in India be likely to do so.

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5128. Evidence has been given to this Committee, that in case of substituting a Governor without a council at the subordinate Presidencies, that Governor without a council being appointed by the Crown, great difficulties are supposed to be likely to arise from the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the Presidency being placed in a subordinate situation to such a Governor. If those objections have any weight, probably they would be still greater if the Governor of each of those Presidencies were appointed only by the Governor-general?—I do not anticipate any such difficulty. According to my view, a Governor selected by the Governor-general would be likely to be, on an average, an abler man than the Governors at present selected by the Crown, and therefore, would have more personal authority with the Commanders-in-chief of the different Presidencies. It must be remembered that a Governor selected and appointed as I propose, would be an officer in the personal confidence of the Governor-general, the highest authority in India, and in daily communication with him; and those means of communication are increasing every day. We are introducing railroads and electric telegraphs, which greatly facilitates the means of communication. And then we may refer to the experience of our British colonies. Civil Governors are constantly appointed to the colonies by the Crown, and they are found to act in perfect harmony with the military commanders.

5129. Sir G. Grey.] They are appointed by the Crown?—Yes. According to my view that would make no difference; the Governors appointed by the Governor-general would, as it appears to me, have equal authority with those appointed by the Crown, as far as regards the mode of their appointment, and they would have superior authority, so far as regards their personal qualifications. I consider that the confidence of the Governor-general would be a greater element of strength than the mere fact of the Governor being appointed by the Crown.

5130. You do not propose that the Commander-in-chief at the Presidency should be appointed by the Governor-general?—No.

5131. Sir T. H. Maddock.] But you contemplate that the army of each Presidency should be absolutely subordinate to the Governor of the Presidency?—Yes, as at present; that the Governor of the Presidency, appointed by the Governor-general, should step into the functions of the Governor in Council, as at present appointed.

5132. Will you be so good as to explain your reason for proposing that the Commander-in-chief of the forces should still be a member of Council, although it is probable that he would hardly ever take his seat in the Council?—I think that although the principle of our Indian Government is to be sought for elsewhere than in military power, yet the military element in the present state of our Indian progress is extremely important, and the army of India has been accustomed to see the Commander-in-chief of India in the Supreme Government, and it will therefore be advisable to maintain him there for the present; I see some advantage in it, and I see no sort of objection; it may be said that he never takes an active part in the business of Government, except in military affairs.

5133. Has it occurred to you whether any alteration should take place in the subordination of the Indian navy, which at present can scarcely be said to be at all under the direct authority of the Supreme Government?—I think probably it would be convenient that it should continue to be immediately administered by the Government of Bombay, which is our principal naval station, but in subordination to the Government of India; I see no reason for making any change.

5134. Sir J. W. Hogg.] Is not the naval service of India, as at present administered by the Government of Bombay, in the same subordination to the Supreme Government as every other branch of the public service?—Unquestionably. I would not propose to make any difference in respect to the Indian navy; so long as it is convenient that the head-quarters of the Indian navy should be at Bombay, it will be convenient that it should be administered under the immediate directions of the Government of Bombay, in the same way as the Bombay army is.

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5135. Mr. *Hume*.] Are you aware that there is a navy at Calcutta, not under the discipline or orders of the Indian navy?—Yes, there are a few vessels there.

5136. Do you consider that those ships, the officers not having Her Majesty's commission, nor being authorised to interfere in case of war, ought to be allowed to continue as at present?—I think it is merely a matter of administrative convenience. The functions of the Indian navy have reference to the whole of India; as such it would seem more properly to belong to the direct functions of the Supreme Government; but circumstances of local convenience appear to make it proper that it should be under the immediate directions of the Bombay Government. For the same reason the local marine in the Hoogly, being merely for local purposes, should be under the immediate directions of the Government of Bengal; this, however, is a matter of administrative arrangement, and it is possible that the Supreme Government might suggest an improvement.

5137. Sir *T. H. Muddock*.] The reason for the question which I asked is this: the Indian navy is, in its present position, directly subordinate to the Bombay Government, which communicates everything connected with it direct to the home authorities, and not to the Supreme Government. If, according to your plan, the Governor of Bombay should become directly subordinate to the Governor-general, would not it then be proper that it should refer everything connected with the Indian navy to the Governor-general in the first instance?—I think the Indian navy should be on the same footing as the Indian army, subject to the authority of the Governor-general. I alluded in a former part of my evidence to the possible convenience of the Court of Directors sending out detailed instructions to Bombay on matters relating to stores. I am aware that the nature of the business of the Indian navy brings it more into connection with England; its stores are principally sent out from this country, and it has a great deal in common with England. It would be convenient, probably, that the Court of Directors should carry on a separate correspondence with the Bombay Government, relating to the Indian navy, so far as local convenience required; but on all main points of authority, the equipment and employment of the force, it should be under the Supreme Government.

5138. You have alluded to certain trammels that the subordinate Governments are at present under in their relation to the Supreme Government, which would be removed by the system which you recommend; what peculiar trammels do you refer to?—I particularly alluded to financial restrictions. That forms a separate part of my evidence, which I will enter on when the Committee think proper.

5139. Mr. *Elliot*.] You have mentioned that it is advisable to continue the Commander-in-chief in Bengal a member of Council; do not you think that the arguments you have urged for doing so, equally apply to the Commander-in-chief in Madras being in the Council?—No, I think not; I think the exigency of the case is sufficiently met by having the Commander-in-chief of the whole of India in Council; the military authority in India will be represented in the Government of India by the Commander-in-chief of India. The Commanders-in-chief of the subordinate Presidencies would occupy a very important and authoritative place in direct communication with the Governors. I do not conceive that their real position would be at all impaired.

5140. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] The two principal objects which you appear to be desirous to impress upon the attention of the Committee in reference to the future Government of India are centralisation and uniformity. Have the Committee collected accurately your principal views?—Yes; that is the bare statement of them.

5141. You have specially referred to the expediency of reducing into a code the criminal law of India?—Yes.

5142. Will you state to the Committee whether you concur in the evidence given before the Committee that the population of India, subject to British rule, or influence is about 150,000,000?—Yes, including the native states.

5143. Can you state to the Committee how many languages are spoken by that mixed multitude?—Substantially, one language embraces two thirds of India. The Bengalee is spoken by 80,000,000 and Hindi or its cognate, Hindostanee, is spoken by all the inhabitants of Bahar, Benares, the Ceded Territories, Lucknow, the whole of Rajpootana, the Punjaub, Scinde, Malwa and the Deccan, as far as Bejapore.

5144. The question is not what the number of cognate languages may be, but what

what is practically the number of vernacular languages spoken by the 150,000,000 in India?—The language I have mentioned is the most general language of India; then the Tamul and Telegoo are also spoken extensively in the South of India. Not only, however, are the people who speak the different dialects of that great language which is derived directly from the Sanscrit, easily understood by each other, but there is a common language, a sort of *Lingua Franca*, the *Hindoostanee*, which extends over the whole of India; in the South of India and in the Bengal Provinces, and to a certain extent in the upper country, English is becoming the *Lingua Franca* also.

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5145. If it be stated that there are 30 languages, vernacular, in India, each of which is spoken by some who understand not any other, would you concur in that statement or disagree with it?—I should disagree with it; I have had personal experience of many of those languages; I worked hard at Sanscrit, at Haileybury, and that gave me a great advantage; it gave me, in fact, the key to all those languages; I passed in Hindi in less than a month, without having looked at a Hindi book before I went to Calcutta. I went from one province where the Sanscrit class of languages was spoken to another, and after the first few weeks I never felt any difficulty either in making myself understood by the people or in understanding them.

5146. The question is not what an able and intelligent man, with European education, may acquire in a month or two months, or six months, but practically are there not many millions in India who understand one language, and do not understand any other?—Yes.

5147. Then it follows that a code of criminal judicature which may be fit for one class of people may not always equally be fit for another?—This is a subject on which I speak with great reserve; but I believe the opinion of the most experienced jurists, and certainly my own experience entirely concurs with it, is that criminal legislation is a branch of legislation which is capable of being extended with little or no alteration to great varieties of people.

5148. With respect to religion, it was stated by the late Dr. Francis Buchanan that there were about 300 different sects in the one great division of Brahminical religion?—I dare say there are as many; it branches out into an infinite variety of sects.

5149. Would a code of laws which might be fitted for a Musselman in the Upper Provinces be equally applicable, intelligible and useful to a native of the south of India professing a totally different religion, brought up in totally different usages, and accustomed to a totally different system of law?—I think it would be equally applicable; for instance, I think it would be equally suitable in Upper India, and in the Madras Presidency, that when a person had committed a murder, he should be hanged; and that when he had committed a petty larceny, he should be imprisoned for six months, and so on; I mention those as instances. I conceive that the rules of criminal law are capable of very general application.

5150. Do not the rules of criminal law, as interpreted and enforced in England, provide for the interposition of a jury in all criminal cases?—Yes.

5151. Does it follow, from your general views of the subject, that you would introduce or exclude either the English jury or the punchayat in every part of the British dominions in India?—Hitherto I have understood your questions to refer to the bare corpus of the criminal law; I now understand you to refer to a code of criminal procedure. Certainly, as regards the English institution of the jury, it would be necessary that that should be specially considered.

5152. Does not criminal judicature necessarily imply the consideration of the organisation by which it is to be applied, whether by the single fiat of a judge or by the intervention of a jury; whether such jury shall consist of 12 or five, and whether its verdicts shall be unanimous or by a majority; are you prepared to recommend one uniform system of criminal judicature as fitted to the 150,000,000 of India?—I am prepared to recommend one code of criminal law; the code of procedure may require certain exceptions. In the peculiar case of the jury, it will be necessary to consider how far it may be proper to give to British subjects, who have been accustomed to the institution of a jury, either the original institution as it exists in England, or some modification of it which will be more consistent with the true principles of criminal jurisprudence and with local circumstances; and how far either that modification of the jury system, or any other modification of it, should be extended to natives. The English system of jury, as it exists in England, prevails in the Presidency towns, and

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is applied to British subjects all over the country, through the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Certain modifications of the punchayat system, which is also a jury system, exist in the Company's courts. This will be a point for the consideration of the commission to whom will be entrusted the codification of the laws of India.

5153. To whom it would be entrusted according to your suggestion?—Yes.

5154. You would not suppose that a code which might be well adapted to a professor of the Brahminical religion would be equally well adapted to Musselmen or Christians?—I am not prepared to say that it would not; I think that even on the peculiar point of the jury and punchayat system, it is possible that a modification of the two may be generally established, which will be common to all classes. The inclination of my opinion decidedly is, that such a modification may be generally established.

5155. Are the Committee to understand you to say, whether the term codifying be used or not, it is your suggestion that everything connected with legislation, with finance, with the post-office, with external customs, with judicial and police administration, with land revenue, and with the excise, should separately be reduced throughout the whole of India to one code or one system?—I have been misunderstood. I do not intend that the codification which I suggest should go beyond a codification or digest, subject to such revision as circumstances may require, of the existing civil and criminal law of India; that is the English law as administered in India, the law of the Company's regulations; the procedure of the Company's courts; and the Hindoo and Mahomedan civil law. Those are the laws which I proposed should be codified. The different branches of taxation, including the great question of the land revenue, should be the subject of separate arrangements, either by legislation or otherwise, as the case may require.

5156. Practically you see no difficulty in applying to a population equal to three-fifths of the population of Europe, comprehending many different races, different languages and different creeds, and who hitherto have been brought up under different systems, some one exclusive and commanding system?—No; I see no difficulty, subject to the limited exception of those parts of the Mahomedan and Hindoo law which are identified with their religion.

5157. So far with respect to the uniformity which the Committee understand to be one of the objects which you specially recommend to their consideration. Now with respect to centralisation, which the Committee understand to be not less one of your objects; are the Committee to understand you that the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief, and the legislative member of the Supreme Council, shall be the only three persons necessarily members of that Council whom it may be lawful henceforth to send out from England?—No, I propose also that the three ordinary members shall be nominated in England, as at present. I have confined my statement to those points in which I propose alterations.

5158. At present are the members of Council nominated in England by any other authority than that of the Court of Directors. Has the Crown any vote or any power of intervention whatever in such nominations?—No; and I propose that the three ordinary members of the executive council should be appointed as at present by the Court of Directors, with this difference: that instead of being in the great majority of cases taken only from the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, there should be a real selection from the entire Indian service, civil and military.

5159. You assume, as the basis of your suggestion, that the Government shall be constructed, as at present, partly at home, by the intervention of the Court of Directors, partly by the Crown, as represented by the India Board, and partly by the Governor-general, who is to be the nominee of the Crown?—Yes; the Home Government forms an entirely separate branch of the subject; it would probably be convenient that I should be examined upon that separately.

5160. Your last answer implies the existence of the power of the Court of Directors?—Yes; subject to certain modifications, which I have to suggest, in the Home Government.

5161. The greater part of your recommendations, with reference to centralisation, has been founded on the assumption that the Governor-general will always exercise a better discretion in selecting Governors for the subordinate Presidencies than has been exercised of late; and you have used the expression, that the ablest and most fitting men must necessarily be selected for the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, if the selection were made by the Governor-general; will you

you be pleased to state to the Committee how that will necessarily follow the appointment by A rather than the appointment by B?—By necessity, I mean a practical, or perhaps a moral necessity. In the first place, the Governor-general would be very free from any influence which would divert him from appointing the fittest person; he would be confined to the Indian service and the high judicial officers appointed by the Crown, including, if that proposal be adopted, those who had retired from the service, in that case subject to the approval of the Home authorities. And while he would be free from any such injurious influence, he would have every possible motive to select the best men. The sole interest he would have in the matter would be to make his administration as successful as possible, and in order to effect that he must select the fittest men; for it must never be forgotten, in discussing this subject, that the selection of the Governors is a vital point; everything hinges upon it; everything else is of inferior importance compared with the selection of Governors, upon whom everything depends; make what laws you will, still everything will depend upon the character of the Governor. The Governor-general will have such opportunities for selecting the best men, from the experience which he and his colleagues in the Executive Council will possess of the entire Indian service in all its scope, as no Government at home can possess.

5162. By whom was the selection made of Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Sir George Clerk, and Sir George Arthur?—By the Home Government.

5163. Do you find fault with the selection of those men?—No; they were good appointments. But whatever excellent qualities Governors who have been appointed from home may have possessed, they have not, as a general rule, been selected because they were the fittest persons to be Governors of the subordinate Presidencies of India.

5164. You have referred to the communications made, and to be made, between the subordinate Presidencies and the Governor-general. You have suggested that, instead of those minutes being minutes *in extenso*, they should be minutes in abstract; do you wish the Committee to understand that the Governor-general is to exercise any supervision over cases decided by the subordinate Presidencies?—Yes; if anything contained in those abstracts of correspondence appears to him to demand further inquiry, he will call for the papers, and for such explanations as the case requires, and will give such orders as he may think fit.

5165. Without stating how far an abstract may or may not be so made as to deprive the person to whom it is transmitted of any fair opportunity of judging of the case, will you state whether it has not been alleged, as one great argument in favour of the existing system, that now the supreme responsibility being either with the Court of Directors, for instance, or with the Governor-general, as the case may be, each of those authorities has the same means of deciding on appeal, or by reference, as the subordinate authority had of deciding in the first instance?—Yes; I attach great value to that subordination of authority which allows of cases being decided on appeal, and on revision, not only by the Supreme Government, but by the Home Government; and I also attach great value to the mode of conducting business by writing; but I conceive it to be quite unnecessary, in order to obtain those important ends, that the whole of the correspondence should be copied *in extenso*, and should also be reduced into the form of general letters. I conceive that there is no saving so important as the saving of the time and labour of highly qualified men; and by making the change which I propose, a saving of that sort will be effected to an extraordinary extent. There will be a great saving at each of the Presidencies. There will be a great saving at the Court of Directors; and there will be a great saving at the Board of Control. The correspondence will be confined, if my plan be adopted, to an abstract of the whole of the proceedings, so as to give a key to them all to the superior authorities, and to enable them to call for any explanation which they may require. Judging from my experience of Indian administration, I should say that an abstract of that sort is quite sufficient to enable the Supreme Government to control the proceedings of the subordinate Governments. The Committee may not be aware that the subordinate Governments at this moment furnish abstracts of that kind. When the last renewal of the Charter took place, a further step towards the centralisation of the Government of India was taken to this extent, that whereas previously to that there had been no regular correspondence between the Supreme and the subordinate Governments, the subordinate Governments were

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required to furnish abstracts of the whole of their proceedings, which they do to this day. And these abstracts are found quite sufficient to enable the Supreme Government to exercise a supervision over the subordinate Governments. In the same way Lord William Bentinck established a system of reporting the whole of the proceedings of the officers of the diplomatic department, the Residents, and the Agents. One of my first employments at Delhi was keeping the diary, as it was called, of the Delhi Residency. Each English and Native letter, each proceeding in whatever language, went into the diary, in such a form as was practically found to be sufficient to enable the Supreme Government to exercise the most effective control over the Delhi Residency; and again and again we received calls for explanation from Calcutta. In the same way, the diaries of all the agencies subordinate to the Delhi Residency were sent to the Residency. One of my duties was to revise them, and every day I used to call for explanations, so that that diary was found to be a very effective instrument of supervision. Then, also, I can give the Committee some English experience. I have lately been engaged with other gentlemen in the revision of the establishment of the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade consisted of a number of disjointed establishments which had been tacked on to it at different times, for different purposes, for the execution of Acts of Parliament passed from time to time; and one of the reforms which has been introduced at the recommendation of the committee of which I was a member, was that the whole of the correspondence of the Board of Trade, both in-coming and out-going, should be entered in short, much in the same manner which I suggest for these Indian diaries, in a register, and that a transcript of the register of the preceding day should be laid upon the table of the President of the Board of Trade on the following morning, whereby he would obtain a current knowledge of all that was in progress in every department of the office; so that if he saw anything of which he disapproved, or doubted, or which he did not understand, he might immediately call for explanation. We have also made a very important reform of a somewhat analogous kind in the Treasury. One of our most important records is what is called our Fair Minutes. Formerly every paper whatever used to be placed on the Fair Minutes; the consequence of which was that everything of whatever kind, important or unimportant, went into the Fair Minutes, including, of course, a great amount of what in the present sense was mere rubbish, and what was really important was buried under a great heap of this unnecessary matter. The change we introduced was, that all those matters which are decided as matters of course, under the ordinary rules of proceeding at the Treasury, should be excluded from the Fair Minutes, and that the Fair Minutes should be confined to those cases which are of real importance; new cases, or extraordinary cases belonging to an existing class. The result is, that whereas formerly we used to bind up a thick volume every month, we have now only a moderately sized volume every quarter; and our Fair Minutes, instead of being a sort of labyrinth, where it was difficult to find what was really important, are reduced to a manageable summary of precedents and important decisions.

5166. Will the Committee understand correctly the conclusion which you wish them to draw from your last illustration, if they say that in the one instance, that of the Board of Trade, a reference is made from the Board of Trade to the Treasury, the supreme authority in the matter, and the reference of the Fair Minutes of the Treasury is made practically from the Secretaries of the Treasury to the Board of Treasury, all parties being within 100 yards of each other?—I described the system of the Board of Trade merely with reference to the internal organisation of the Board of Trade, with the object of showing that the President, by this simple contrivance of a diary, obtains a check over the whole of the current proceedings of his office. No doubt the proceedings of the President of the Board of Trade are subject to the revision of the Treasury in matters relating to finance.

5167. In fact, all the parties are in Whitehall?—It is so; but I think that is not the point. The real question is, whether by a simple expedient of this sort, the superintending officer can be placed in possession of a current check over the proceedings of his subordinates, wherever they may be. I think I have shown in the case of the Board of Trade that he can.

5168. Will you state to the Committee whether there is any analogy between the cases you have mentioned, and cases where the Governor-general may be at Simla or at Lahore, at a distance of 1,000 miles from the Presidency of Bombay? —I think

—I think the distance would make no difference at all; the only difference between the cases is, that in the one case an explanation has to be written for to a distance, and in the other, it may be obtained next door.

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5169. The Committee understand one of your main objections to be the expense of money, to say nothing of the expense of time, incident to the transmission of minutes *in extenso*?—I have not yet even mentioned the expense of money; it is however very important, because, if, at a rough guess, the correspondence of the Indian and the Home Governments is reduced to one-tenth or one-twentieth of its present amount, there will be a great saving both in India and in England, and that saving may be applied to public works and other useful objects. But the main thing is the saving of time and labour, and leaving those highly-qualified officers free for the purpose of grappling with really important questions; at present they are so overwhelmed with a heap of detail, that they have not time for what is really important.

5170. You have already stated that the Governor-general has to exercise some supervision; supposing you had, individually, a case of appeal, would you be satisfied with an abstract of your case made by a man who had already decided against you?—I am not speaking of cases of judicial appeals; the whole judicial administration of the country would go on separately.

5171. You have referred to the case of Baroda; would you think an abstract of the proceedings in the Baroda case as satisfactory a mode of enabling the Governor-general or the Court of Directors, or the Crown at home, to deal with the case as the transmission of the minutes?—I think it quite as satisfactory in 99 cases of 100; when the hundredth, the important case, occurred, the Resident at Baroda would make it the subject of a special correspondence. Part of my plan is, that every subject of importance, every subject which really requires the revision of superior authority, shall form the subject of a special correspondence. If he does not do so, it may be detected in the diary, or, if it is not detected in the diary, then if anybody is injured, the Governor-general is accessible to all complaints. That is the great check of all, and that will remain.

5172. You have said that the system of land tenure in the North Western Provinces seemed to solve the difficult question connected with landed property in India; can you recommend to this Committee for adoption any plan which should give a uniform system of land tenure in every part of British India?—No; highly as I think of that western settlement, and thoroughly as I think it places the subject on its right foundation, I am by no means prepared, after all that has taken place in the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, to say that it should be at once introduced without alteration. All I suggest is, that the experience acquired in the North Western Provinces of the right mode of dealing with this great question should be applied to those other Presidencies, so as to determine which will be the best arrangement, under existing circumstances, for those Presidencies.

5173. Mr. Elliot.] You could not adopt that system in Bengal, for instance?—Certainly not. There is one great general principle of land revenue which ought to be extended, in substance, with such modifications as may be required, to the whole of India, which is, to fix the demand of the Government, and thereby to establish the principle of private property, which is the foundation of all social improvement. That great principle has been fully established in Bengal, though under certain disadvantages which have at last nearly worked themselves clear.

5174. With regard to the perpetual settlement, you could not interfere with that in any way, with a view of introducing a better system of land tenure?—No; but that applies to only 30,000,000 of inhabitants, the whole being 150,000,000.

5175. Sir T. H. Maddock.] With respect to the abridgement of labour in the matter of correspondence, is the Committee to understand that you are of opinion that if the system of diaries which exists in India between the subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government is sufficient for the purposes of control, and if it enables the Supreme Government to send for papers *in extenso* upon every point that they may think necessary from the perusal of the diary, the same system would be sufficient for the correspondence between the subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government and the authorities in England?—I think so, with the subsidiary aids which I have described, namely, the voluntary special correspondence; for it will be the duty of the subordinate Governments to make every case which requires the decision of the Supreme Government the subject of a special reference, just as a Resident would do with



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respect to every important question. The Residents and many other high officers, as is well known, do not send copies of all their correspondence to the Supreme Government; they merely send their diaries, and they correspond specially on important subjects, which appear to them to require the intervention of the Supreme Government. The control of the Supreme Government over the diplomatic officers is very complete.

5176. As far as your information enables you to speak confidently upon the subject, the control exercised by the Supreme Government over the subordinate Governments, under this system, is complete?—It is complete for the purpose of carrying on such control as the Supreme Government has thought proper to exercise, and it is capable of being applied to any degree of control.

5177. Does not it render it impossible that any important proceedings of the subordinate Governments should be completed without the Supreme Government having a knowledge of them, and being able to control them forthwith?—I consider that, according to the system I propose, the security would be complete; that the Supreme Government would have knowledge and cognizance of every important case whatever. In the first place, it would have the fact that it was the duty of the subordinate Governments specially to refer every case of importance to the Supreme Government; in the next place, it would have the diary; in the next place, it would have the power which every individual who is aggrieved or interested has, of making representations; and last of all, it would have the press, which is also a very important element in the Indian system.

5178. It does exist at present, and is in full force in India, is not it?—It is not in full force; the elements of it all exist, but it has not been systematically applied.

5179. In what respects has not it been applied?—The Supreme Government has not given its attention to the exercise of that more complete control over the proceedings of the subordinate Governments which I contemplate.

5180. Has not it of late years been the constant practice of the Supreme Government on looking over the diaries of the proceedings of the subordinate Governments, to send for full reports and copies of all papers in any cases in which they required further information?—Unquestionably it has; the Supreme Government has exercised an increasing superintendence over the subordinate Governments. I perfectly well recollect the commencement of that increased superintendence on the occasion of the last renewal of the Charter, and it has been growing ever since; and quite enough has taken place to show that a control may be exercised, through the means which I have described, over the subordinate Governments, to any extent that the public interests may require.

5181. It is your opinion that a similar mode of control by the authorities in England will be sufficient?—It is.

5182. Mr. Hume.] In proposing that the appointment of the Governors of Madras and Bombay should be by the Governor-general, did you or did you not intend to throw the responsibility of the Government generally upon the Governor-general?—I did. The Governor-general, even with his present imperfect control over the Presidencies, is responsible to a great extent for the due administration of the whole of India. I would make him more responsible, and I would give him increased means of meeting that responsibility; and I would especially hold him responsible in this respect, that if anything goes wrong in any part of India, he should be able to show that it was not from any neglect or inattention of his.

5183. *Chairman.*] The Committee, for their own convenience, are anxious to direct their investigation to the question of the machinery of the Government, reserving other topics for future occasions of examination; having heard your opinion upon the subject of the Government in India, they will proceed to the Home Government, and ask your opinion as to the desirableness of maintaining its present construction, or what changes you would introduce?—I would propose that all first appointments, both civil and military, should be subjected to the public competition of the whole country. I have considered this subject very carefully, and I am convinced that it would not only be very advisable, if practicable, but that it is also quite practicable and manageable. The other great function of the Home Government, the revision of the proceedings of the Indian Government, I would maintain very much as at present; it should all be in writing, but abbreviated in the manner which I propose. All the mere routine business, all that largest proportion of the correspondence which is quite of course, should be disposed of by means of those abstracts; and the attention of the Government

Government of India and the Home Authorities should be concentrated on that which is of real importance. I consider that the governing body in this country should be so constituted as to secure three great principles; first, such ample experience of Indian administration as will prevent the adoption of crude or premature plans, and will preserve a consistent and harmonious course of action. This is especially necessary in the case of Indian administration, which depends upon circumstances so entirely different from the state of society in Great Britain and the colonies, as to make it a separate profession. The object has been substantially accomplished by the present arrangement, and the firm establishment of our dominion in India is mainly to be attributed to it. I consider that the Home Government should exercise, in respect to the Government of India, very much the sort of function which the House of Lords exercises in regard to our own home administration, as a check upon hasty and ill-digested schemes, and a means of securing consideration and discussion. Notwithstanding the advantage of colonial assemblies in most of the colonies, our colonial administration has suffered from the want of a similar provision. I could mention two instances of the most analogous kind, in reference to the colonial administration of Ceylon, which would be illustrations of that point. Further, I consider that the Court of Directors may be improved by introducing into it a certain number of the most distinguished of the retired servants of the Company, to be selected by the Crown, expressly on the ground of their superior qualifications. This will have the additional advantage of supplying that great desideratum, an appropriate termination to the career of Indian servants, and furnishing them with suitable employment in the public service after their return, thereby preventing them from feeling so sensibly the loss of their former occupations and positions. Secondly, I think the Home Government should be so constituted that the public interests of India should not be unduly postponed, or treated as secondary to the public interests of England. The peculiar arrangement under which the President of the Board of Control is able to send out any order he pleases upon certain subjects through the secret committee, destroys this security on the point on which it is most required. The exercise of this power has been greatly extended of late years, so as to include the civil administration of whole provinces for a series of years together. The power of sending out despatches through the secret committee must, no doubt, be retained to meet the exigencies of European warfare, when the Company might be called upon to make secret preparations; but now that our supremacy has been fully established in India, there is no reason why everything that relates to Indian political and military administration, should not undergo the usual sifting and discussion by the Court of Directors. Nobody can read Lord Ellenborough's evidence before the Committee on Indian Territories, and Lord Broughton's (then Sir John Hobhouse) evidence before the Committee on Official Salaries, without being convinced that some change is necessary in this respect. Lord Broughton (then Sir John Hobhouse) was asked this question: "Take the case of the Afghan war; was not that a political move by the Government, rather than by the East India Company?" His answer was, "It was done by myself; that is to say, I was the person responsible for it, and the Court of Directors had nothing to do with it, except the secret committee signing despatches to send to India." Lord Ellenborough was asked this question: "Is not that a mere mockery as to check or control? Does not the President always conduct the whole business, and is it not the case that the other members of the Board never do attend?" The answer is, "Never. When I was President of the Board, upon all matters of difficulty I always went to the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the Government, because I knew that he had not only a practical, but an intuitive knowledge of everything connected with India; and whatever I know, or whatever I think upon the subject of India, has been very much brought into my mind by constant communication with him. But I never went to Sir Robert Peel, when he was at the head of the Government, to consult him upon any matter." This is too despotic and arbitrary a power to be vested in any man, or any body of men: viz., the power of pronouncing a fiat of peace or war, or other most important transactions, without even hearing a contrary opinion, and without their comparative ignorance of Indian interests being aided by the superior local knowledge of experienced Indian officers. The remedies which I would suggest for this particular defect, are, first, a return to the original constitution of the Board of Control, which originally consisted, and in fact still consists in form, and to some extent in substance, of a committee of certain of the great officers

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of State. Therefore I would suggest that whenever the Cabinet determined to send an order through the secret committee, the First Lord of the Treasury, and one of the Secretaries of State should certify under their signatures that the case is one in which the public interests, in their opinion, require that the correspondence should be conducted through the secret committee. I would also suggest that the chairman and deputy chairman, and any others of the Court of Directors who may be members of the secret committee, should have the power which is possessed by the members of the Council of India, of recording their dissent, the Cabinet and the President of the Board of Control retaining the full power of over-ruling their opinion. Thirdly and lastly, it is most essential that the governing body in India and England shall not be subject to party influences. This object also has been satisfactorily attained. There is an entire absence of party feeling in India; everything is decided on its own merits. The only question asked is, what is just or expedient; and when this has been determined, the execution follows as a matter of course. It is a most gratifying and satisfactory circumstance that during the political crises which have been so frequent of late years, India has been as completely sheltered as if she had been an independent state. Whatever faults the Court of Proprietors may have, it has furnished an independent basis for the Government of India. Deriving their power from a separate source, the Directors have not been influenced by political changes. They are taken from the best and most substantial portion of the middle class. They include a fair representation of the important middle classes, of bankers, merchants, and persons in business generally; they belong neither to the political aristocracy nor to the class of Parliamentary politicians; they have the English element without any objectionable admixture of English party spirit. It is not the practice for them to take office under the Queen's Government. It is eminently a government of the middle classes, and of the best portion of them. Their independence, also, in a secondary degree, rests upon their local position in the city of London, instead of their being at Westminster, and also upon their number being considerable. I consider that there would be very great public danger in putting the Government of India immediately under the Government of England. Take, for instance, the power of voting pensions and grants of money out of the Indian revenue. The House of Commons, representing the interests of this country, being familiar with the interests of this country, and being under an effective responsibility for the administration of the interests of this country, may be trusted to vote away the money of the people of this country, but it could not be trusted to vote away the money of the people of India. The subject-matter at stake is a great revenue, less only than the revenues of France and England, and superior to those of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. I may allude to certain cases, into the details of which, however, I will not enter, which indicate the sort of abuse of which the constitution of the Indian Government, to which I object, would be capable, even supposing the patronage to be taken away: I refer to the case of the Lucknow bankers, when the honest, independent stand made by the Company prevented the monied interests of the kingdom of Lucknow from being brought within the scope of the Home Government, notwithstanding a mandamus against the Company was moved for in the Court of Queen's Bench by the President of the Board of Control. I will also refer to the Hyderabad claims, when the revenue of the subsidiary Government of Hyderabad was saved from being sucked into the same vortex by the independent and honourable stand made by Sir Charles Metcalfe. I will also refer to the system of abuse which has grown up here in railroads, which will be one of the most important parts of the Indian administration for a series of years to come. These are a few instances; but where the will and the power exist, it is impossible to say what new channels a principle of this kind might strike out. We must not judge from the present exceptional state of public feeling relating to India, but from the habitual apathy with which Indian subjects are regarded. It is gratifying to find the extent of interest with which the well-being of India is now regarded in this country; but that interest, laudable as it is, is to a great degree very uninformed. The country is now happily roused to a lively attention to Indian affairs, but we cannot calculate on this lasting long. As a general rule, a single Legislature can attend only to the affairs of a single country; the affairs of this great country and its colonies are so weighty and extensive, that Parliament finds full occupation in the transaction of its own business. If a Bill for the reform of the franchise, or even some other measure of less interest relating to

our home affairs were brought forward next year, India and its affairs would be likely to be lost sight of. Even now, if the real detailed administrative business of India in all its departments of land revenue, judicial, political, &c., were brought before Parliament, it would be seen that this burden, in addition to what already falls upon Parliament, would be altogether too great; and the great majority of the Members of Parliament are quite unqualified by their previous experience to come to a correct decision upon Indian questions. It will be remembered, that one of the principal points in the last periodical settlement of the Government of India was, that for every writership which had to be filled up, four candidates should be presented for examination. This passed with everybody's approval except that of the Court of Directors, who, very soon after, finding that the public attention had been diverted to other objects, got a Bill passed through Parliament rescinding this regulation. Of those who voted against the claims of the Rajah of Sattarah, how many had made themselves acquainted with the subject, so as to be able to form an intelligent opinion upon it? It so happened that, as I believe, in this case no harm was done, but it might have been far otherwise. Owing to the prevailing ignorance and indifference, the votes on Indian questions would almost always be given according to party or personal views. That evil principle which is known under many forms and many names, party, patronage, favouritism, jobbing, seems inherent in the constitution of free Governments. It is even worse in the United States than it is here. The Executive Government depends for its political existence and success upon the House of Commons. Each individual Member of the House of Commons depends for his political existence and success upon his constituents. Even in ordinary times the Executive Government and individual Members of Parliament find it difficult to refuse favours which it is in their power to grant, however strong the reasons may be against granting them; and when parties are evenly balanced, or great questions have to be carried, or a Government has to be maintained in power, or an opposition has to be lifted into place, things are done in this country, in the face of our active public opinion, and free press, and freedom of exposure in Parliament, which show how much greater the evil would be if India were brought within the direct action of our party politics. I can mention instances in support of this view which everybody will admit, instances of a large and general character, which cannot be questioned.

5184. Applicable to India, do you mean?—No; but showing that in its present state the Parliamentary Government of England is not a safe depository for the direct and immediate administration of the Government of India. The conclusion at which I arrive is this, that the English Executive Government and Parliament are not, in the existing state of public feeling, to be trusted with a direct, immediate, and ordinary action upon the administration of India. But it may be hoped that the state of public feeling in this country will improve; society appears to be putting forth a remedial power, and measures are, I hope, being taken to cut up this corruption by the roots. The character of the Court of Directors will improve with the absence of patronage, and the new infusion of the first-class of retired Indian servants; and the improved mode of appointing to writerships and cadetships, the increased inducement to exertion from the number of effective superior appointments which will be thrown open to the Indian services, and the gradual development of the native character, under all the means taken for its improvement, will, it may be hoped, by the time the Court of Proprietors comes to an end, by the paying off of their stock on the occasion of the next renewal of the charter, lead to such an advanced and improved and more secure state of things, that further changes may be made which, at the present time, would be altogether unsafe and inexpedient.

5185. You mentioned one advantage as derived from the number of the Directors; will you state what you mean by that?—I do not mean to limit my opinion to the present number; what I think is, that there should be a sufficient number to give a fair prospect of their maintaining the character of an independent body. The present number, 24 active Directors, is, I think, too many; I would considerably reduce it as regards the elected members.

5186. Sir C. Wood.] Are you to be understood to say that in your opinion the Court of Directors ought to be maintained?—Yes.

5187. Of whom a certain portion should be elected and the others appointed, in some way or other, from the old servants of the East India Company?—Yes;

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appointed by the Crown, on the responsibility of a Member of the Government of the Crown, from the body of retired Indian officers, including the Queen's judges.

5188. You propose, having thus in your opinion improved the Court of Directors, to leave the Government of India in its hands, subject, as at present, to the Board of Control?—Yes.

5189. Is that, in your opinion, the best form of Government, under present circumstances, for India?—In my opinion, very decidedly, it is the best; a Government constituted on that *quasi* independent principle is the only safe form of Government: and I think, besides, and independently of that, it is the best at present, I limit my opinion to the next 20 years, for I consider it is one of our most valuable Anglo-Indian institutions, that every 20 years the system of Indian Government undergoes a thorough revision.

5190. Does any great inconvenience in the mode of conducting the Government arise from the existence of the Court of Directors as well as the Board of Control?—I think not; as I formerly said, this is not an Executive Government at home; it is a Government of supervision, and for laying down principles; so that it does not matter, generally speaking, whether an immediate answer is returned, or whether an answer is returned after a lapse of a few weeks, or even a few months; but wherever prompt action is required, it should be applied, and in my belief it is applied. As far as I have ever been able to see the working of the Home Government, whenever a case occurs requiring prompt action immediate measures are taken; and if the plan I propose of confining the detailed correspondence to really important points is adopted, that prompt and speedy action will be still more easy.

5191. With regard to the detailed administration, even as carried on at present, are immediate answers of any consequence at all as regards a large portion of correspondence?—The bulk of the correspondence consists of what are called general letters. I have had to prepare a great many of them, and special letters too. I have often had a pile of correspondence brought into my room by several messengers which, when it was all put together, was several feet high. I had to turn all that into a general letter. Certainly, for all purposes of control, ninety-nine hundredths of it was the merest rubbish; they were mere ordinary transactions, of which the great bulk of the business of every Government consists; things which are as certain and regular as getting up in the morning and going to bed at night. All that would be got rid of, and you would have instead of it a general summary of the correspondence, which would give considerable power of calling for explanation, and of seeing the course things had taken; and the Indian Governments would act under the ordinary responsibility of every subordinate officer; that is, of not deciding off his own back those things which ought to be submitted to his superior officer, and of reporting those things which he is obliged to decide upon his own responsibility.

5192. Whatever the amount of correspondence which comes home upon general subjects, is not the object of the Home Government not to give orders for execution, but to see that the general principles which have been laid down for the guidance of the Government in India are adhered to in those particular instances?—Undoubtedly it is; there is hardly any subject of Indian administration which has not been reduced to rule, either by special regulation or by precedents applicable to analogous cases. The main business of the Home Government, no doubt, is to see that the Government of India is carried on according to those general rules. Now and then cases of an executive character occur, but comparatively very rarely, and in those cases an immediate answer is sent.

5193. Mr. Elliot.] Are not the paragraphs in the general letter as concise as they can possibly be made?—Yes. I do not know of what value my time was considered; but it was taken up for weeks and weeks together in reading all this correspondence, which must be all read over again by an intelligent person, and digested into this general letter. The time of many other junior civil servants was similarly absorbed at all the Presidencies, and an infinity of clerks employed, men who spun their brains from morning to night in copying those innumerable enclosures, things that any subordinate office in England or in India would not think of reporting in detail. No class of officers exercise a more responsible power than the Residents and Governor-general's agents in India; but if the Governor-general's agent in Rajpootanah, or the Resident at Hyderabad, was to send copies of all the correspondence he carries on with everybody to the Governor-general, he would be considered to have lost his wits. The Supreme Government

vernment exercises a most effective control over everybody in India, without requiring transcripts of all their proceedings; and so it will be with the Supreme Government in its relation to the subordinate Governments, and the Home Government in its relation to the Supreme Government.

5194. I understand you propose to make abstracts of the correspondence, and to send them home; in making those abstracts, will not it be equally necessary that some one should read over those voluminous documents?—No, it should be more like the docket of a letter; a concise statement of the object of the letter. It should rest upon the responsibility of the responsible officer, whether a correspondence should be treated in that way by an index, or whether it should be treated separately, as the subject of a special communication.

5195. You propose to nominate certain of the Directors through the Government; you have expressed a great desire to keep everything connected with India free from political influence; would not it be a better plan, that those Directors whom you propose to have nominated, should be nominated by the Directors themselves rather than by the Government, in which case you would keep free from the political influence which you yourself deprecate?—No, I think a new class of objections then arises; there is a great general objection to any body perpetuating itself. The infusion of a new element from without is necessary; and when it is considered that the selection will be confined to retired Indian servants, the most distinguished men among whom are perfectly well known, so that it is known perfectly by everybody who has given his attention to the subject, who are the fittest men in the United Kingdom to be appointed to those new places, and it is remembered under what serious responsibility the Queen's Government would act, and that those selected officers would hold their places for a certain fixed period, I do not think there is any fear of the invasion of that evil principle of patronage and jobbing; Indian servants generally are quite free from it; it forms decidedly one of the happy circumstances of their position that they are so.

5196. Mr. *Mangles*.] What is your opinion of the general effect upon the well-being of the people of India of the British Government as it has subsisted?—My opinion is very favourable. Considering the extraordinary difficulties arising from the difference of language, religion, and social habits, and the very little assistance which the Government has received from the natives of India, I am astonished at the progress which we have made. There is the great fact, that the Company has acquired our Indian dominion; there is the great fact, that it has so far conciliated the natives that for a long time past there has been no serious rebellion, and there is no probability of one. It is also a great fact, that although we have made several considerable mistakes, yet we have acquired such an amount of experience that we perfectly see our way to the remedy of those mistakes. I consider that the British character appears fairer in its relation to India and to the Indian services than in any other relation in which it can be viewed.

5197. What is your opinion of the character of the British Government in comparison with that of any native Government?—There is this great difference between the Anglo-Indian and the native Governments, that though we have made mistakes, and may make them again, our intentions are good. The Anglo-Indian Government and its servants, are actuated by an honest desire of doing the best they can for the country; so that it is an improving Government; there is a constant progress being made, and that is seen on a comparison of the present state of British India with its former state, and on comparing its state at any given time with the condition of the native states. I have had as much experience of the native states as I have had of our own internal administration; and my decided opinion is, that our administration not only holds out a promise for the future, which, speaking generally, the native states do not, but that it is also actually the best at this moment.

5198. Do you believe that at any period India has been so well governed as it has been under the British Government?—Never; I am quite sure of that, as far as I can judge from history, and from the opinion of the natives themselves. It was my delight to converse with natives of all ranks and persuasions, and I can vouch for that being the prevailing opinion. There may be some peculiar classes who have suffered from the introduction of our administration, but even they are fast disappearing; and there can be no doubt that the prevailing sentiment of the native population is that our Government is the Government for them. My firm

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opinion is, that if a poll of the whole of the people of British India were taken by universal suffrage, the great majority would be in favour of the continuance of the Anglo-India Government.

5199. Mr. Hume.] Are the Committee to understand that in giving to the Crown, through its Minister, the nomination of a certain portion of the Court of Directors, you would, nevertheless, limit its choice to officers of the Company's service, or the Queen's judicial service?—I would during the next period, for it is a change, and there is always danger in changes, and we ought to guard them effectually.

*Jovis, 2<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1853.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.  
Sir T. H. Maddock.  
Mr. Spooner.  
Sir R. H. Inglis.  
Mr. Clive.

Mr. Hardinge.  
Mr. Bankes.  
Mr. Cobden.  
Mr. Ellice.  
Mr. Newdegate.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

*John Sullivan, Esq., called in; and further Examined.*

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5551. *Chairman.*] ARE there any portions of your previous evidence that you wish to correct or explain?—I am very anxious to have an opportunity of explaining that, in advocating the admission of natives to all offices for which they may be qualified in the civil department, I merely aim to give effect to the principle that was laid down in the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William the Fourth, which runs as follows: "And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company." Now this enactment has been a dead letter for the last 20 years, and every attempt to give it effect has been systematically defeated. It was at the instance of Lord William Bentinck, when he was Governor-general, that this clause was inserted in the Act, and he never ceased to recommend it; but he complained that there had been no machinery provided for carrying it out. His remark is this: "By that enactment a very important principle was declared; still no provision was made for carrying it out, and as far as is known, the enactment has remained a dead letter to this day."

5552. When was that observation made?—That was in the evidence he gave in the House of Commons in the year 1836 or 1837. The object I had in view in my former evidence was to give effect to this principle, to show that it was not carried out, and that it could only be carried out in the first place by admitting natives to situations now held by covenanted civil servants, and by stopping the supply of those servants. I am anxious also to free this proposition from certain consequences which have been attached to it. It was said that if this proposition was carried out to its fullest extent, it would involve the transfer of the whole government to the natives. I was asked whether I seriously contemplated the appointment of a native to be governor. In answering that question in the negative, I might illustrate my meaning by a reference to Roman Catholics and Jews at home. We admit them to almost every office under the Government here, but there are certain offices from which we debar them at this moment. We admit Jews to certain offices, but we do not admit them to all the privileges of the constitution, and therefore it would be just as easy to the Government in India to draw a line, and to say how far the natives should be admitted, and from what offices they should be excluded; and I find that Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone, upon whose authority I am always happy to fall back,

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in their recommendations upon this subject, do draw a line. These are the remarks of Sir Thomas Munro, in a letter addressed to Mr. Canning, when he was President of the Board of Control in 1821. He says, "All that we can give the natives, without endangering our own ascendancy, should be given. All real military power must be kept in our own hands; but they might with advantage hereafter be made eligible to every civil office under that of a member of the Government. The change should be gradual, because they are not yet fit to discharge properly the duties of a high civil employment, according to our rules and ideas; but the sphere of their employment should be extended in proportion as we find that they become capable of filling properly higher situations." Those were his opinions in 1821. Three years afterwards, in 1824, in a minute which he recorded upon that occasion, he says, "Various measures might be suggested which might all probably be more or less useful to improve their character, but no one appears to me so well calculated to insure success as that of endeavouring to give them a higher opinion of themselves, by placing more confidence in them, by employing them in important situations, and perhaps by rendering them eligible to almost every office under the Government. It is not necessary at present to define the exact limit to which their eligibility should be carried; but there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded from any office, for which they were qualified without danger to the preservation of our ascendancy." And a few months only before his death in the year 1827, he recorded another minute in which he expressed himself thus, "We ought," he says, "to look forward to a time when natives may be employed in almost every office, however high, and we ought to prepare them gradually for such a change by entrusting them with higher duties from time to time in proportion as experience may prove their being qualified to discharge them." So that Sir Thomas Munro does draw a line. He says that, in his opinion, they should be admitted to all offices under that of a member of the Government. That is one consequence drawn from the plan I suggested, from which it appears to me to be free. Another objection was, that under the proposed plan there would be no school for the training of Europeans in the civil administration. But I only contemplated a gradual expansion of this principle, so that for many years there would be a mixed administration of Europeans and natives. There are now 200 civil servants in the Madras Presidency, so that provision is made for many years to come for the regular training of European servants for the administration. I proposed that if more Europeans should be required, they should be taken from the military ranks. The persons so taken, would of course have the same sort of training that civilians have at this moment; and will the Committee allow me to remark, that military men have one advantage over civilians in obtaining those qualifications which are necessary for administration, inasmuch as a civil servant is necessarily confined to his own Presidency, and perhaps to one particular locality in his own Presidency. That was my own case. I was 14 years in the same district, and seldom or ever left it, and I had no acquaintance with the Northern Provinces of my own Presidency. But a military officer in the Madras Presidency, for example, in the course of his service, visits every locality in his own Presidency; and not only so, but he visits the stations in the Bombay Territories, and in the Bengal Territories, and in the Territories of the Native Princes. There are two Madras regiments now occupying stations in the Bombay Territories and in the Bengal Territories; and in Hyderabad, the subsidiary forces are entirely occupied by Madras troops. The officers, therefore, have opportunities of acquiring a much more extended knowledge of the language, character, manners, and customs of the people than a civilian has who is tied always to the same spot. As instances of the manner in which those military men take advantage of those opportunities and those advantages, I may mention that, after the first Mysore war in 1792, Lord Cornwallis made a selection of a captain and three lieutenants, whom he placed at the head of the Territory, which was then ceded by Tippoo, and they proved most distinguished administrators. Sir Thomas Munro was one of them. And so Mr. Elphinstone, after the Mahratta war in 1817, selected a body of military men and placed them at the head of the districts: Sir Henry Pottinger, Colonel Sykes, General Briggs, and others, all very distinguished men, who had acquired their training as officers in the military ranks. At this moment there is General Cubbon, who is in charge of the kingdom of Mysore, who was taken from the military



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ranks. It was charged again upon the plan that, if we elevated the natives as civilians, it would be necessary to raise them as military men to the same elevation. I am sorry that I gave an answer to that question less distinct and decided upon the subject than I intended to have done, and one not quite consonant to my own published opinions. I should have said, that we might raise the natives in the military service as far as we could consistently with our own ascendancy, but that we could not elevate them to the same degree as in the civil service, without an entire re-construction of the army. But there are certain situations that we might open to them with great advantage; I mentioned two situations: commandants of forts, and the commandants of pension establishments. Also, it is generally understood that our regular cavalry is much less efficient than the irregular horse; and the natives might, I conceive, without any danger whatever, be entrusted with the command of regiments of native cavalry. If the Committee will permit me, I will state two facts. One is, that in our earlier wars in the Carnatic, our sepoys were entirely commanded by a native who met the French very often in the field, and who was the companion of Lawrence and Clive, and whose military deeds are chronicled with theirs. He was a man of the highest reputation, and bore the highest character. Here is the evidence given by the Duke of Wellington to the character of an officer who commanded a body of 3,000 or 4,000 horse under him in the Malratta war of 1805. He says, "In the course of the campaign I have frequently had occasion to mention to your Excellency the services of the Mysore Horse, which I found upon every occasion to be of the greatest use. I attribute the alacrity and cordiality with which their services were afforded, the regularity of the troops, the strict obedience of orders, and the consequent dependence which I could place upon them, to the measures taken by the Government of Mysore to ensure their regular payment, and to the excellent character and disposition of their commander, Bistnapah Pundit. This officer was high in the service of the late Hyder Aly and Tippoo Sultaun. Upon the death of the latter, he was one of the first who joined General Harris, and he was the person who negotiated the return of the present Dewan to Seringapatam. Since that period, upon every occasion in which the British troops in Mysore have been employed, he has acted with them in command of a body of the Rajah's troops; and he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to gain my applause and repeated recommendations to the Government of Mysore, and the esteem of every officer of the British army. In this last campaign, in particular, in which his situation was naturally very delicate, his discretion in refraining from all communications or connection with the Malrattoe chiefs who have frequently applied to him to exert the influence he was supposed to have, to carry their sinister objects, has been equally satisfactory to me with his military conduct." Now, a man whose character and conduct are thus described by the Duke of Wellington, and who commanded our sepoys in the early wars of Clive and Lawrence can find no position in our army higher than the command of a company of sepoys, in which he is as much below the youngest ensign as the youngest ensign is below the Commander-in-chief. Now that is a *régime*, upon the very face of it, so unwholesome as to make it, in my opinion, necessary that there should be a revision of it. I may add that the Mahomedan sovereigns, the Moguls, always employed Hindoos without any exception whatever in very high commands, and that the Hindoos employed in the command of armies under the Mogul sovereigns were faithful to their colours, when those colours were deserted by the Mahomedans themselves. There is only one other point which I desire to explain; a long string of questions was put to me with respect to the degree of interference that I would allow, or whether I would allow any interference at all, in the event of a reconstruction of the native states; and the inference drawn from my answers was, that it would open the door to convulsions and civil wars, and all sorts of horrors. Now I might have saved the Committee the trouble of asking a good many questions, and allayed their apprehensions, if I had had the treaty with the native princes to quote from at the moment. This is an article which stands in our treaty with the Rajah of Nagpore, who is one of those sovereigns whose dominions were restored to him: "It shall be competent to the British Government, through its local representative, to offer advice to the Maha Raja, his heirs, and successors, on all important matters, whether relating to the internal administration of the Nagpore territory, or its local concerns, and his Highness shall be bound to act in conformity thereto. If, which God forbid,

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gross and systematic oppression, anarchy, and misrule, should hereafter at any time prevail in neglect of repeated advice, and remonstrance, seriously endangering the public tranquillity, and placing in jeopardy the resources whence his Highness discharges his obligations to the Honourable Company, the British Government reserves to itself the right of re-appointing its own officers to the management of such district or districts of the Nagpore territory, in his Highness's name, and for so long a period as it may deem necessary." So that here is complete provision made for that contingency which is supposed to arise out of the plan of restoring the native states. I wish to mention that this plan of restoring territory which we have unjustly taken, or territory which is not beneficial to us, is no crotchet of mine; it was contemplated as long ago as the year 1806, when the Home Government desired the Government of India to consider the propriety of restoring some of the conquests which they had then recently made from the Mahratta power. That proposition was rejected upon grounds which have no longer any validity. But in 1818, the plan was proposed again by General Walker, a man of the highest authority in everything regarding the politics of India. He stated it so succinctly, and with such perspicuity and strength, that I would refer the Committee to his letter which is contained in the Papers laid before Parliament in 1833. I was asked whether I contemplated farming the revenues of the districts, and I find that I appeared to assent. But nothing could be further from my intention. No difference could be greater than between farming a district and restoring the district to its ancient owner, who is vitally interested in its prosperity. Farming a district implies rack-renting to a stranger who has no interest in its prosperity; but restoring the sovereignty to its ancient sovereign is a totally distinct thing; therefore I wish to correct that answer. I was also asked, "Whether I contemplated restoring the Mahratta territory?" I said, "No." I should wish to qualify that answer. There are some principalities in the Mahratta territory, particularly Colaba, Madavee, and the Jaghires generally, which we have taken unjustly, in my opinion, and which I should be glad to see restored. I also gave an absurd answer to a question put to me about Haileybury. I was asked whether I saw any obstacle to the admission of the natives to Haileybury College; I said that there were no objections. But of course the objections are insuperable, arising from climate and religion and distance; a Mahomedan or Hindoo could not by any means find his position in a Christian college in England.

5553. You mean that the objection would be on the part of the natives?—Yes; another point I wish to mention is this: I said that the restoration of the territories to the natives would depend entirely upon the feeling and opinion of the people, which I said, in my opinion, there would be no difficulty in collecting. If the Committee will allow me, I will read a few lines which I find in a Bombay newspaper. It says, "The first effect of our administration of the Poona territory was increase of cultivation, and appearance of increased prosperity. This, perhaps, arose in some degree from the additional protection afforded to the people from a slight accumulation of capital in the hands of the cultivating classes who escaped the exactions of the Mahratta Government in the last year of its rule, and were not to the full extent subjected to those of their new masters for the first few years after the change; cultivation increases in India more rapidly than population. This had an injurious effect on prices, whilst the demands of Government continued to increase with increased cultivation. Capital was rapidly drawn out of the country; and notwithstanding constant remissions, and the utmost anxiety on the part of the British Government to uphold prosperity, there is little doubt that the whole of the Mahratta country was, at the end of the fifth or sixth year, reduced to a degree of poverty which it had not known under its former rulers. There was no employment, and little provision for the upper classes. The manufacturers of rich kinkabs, cloths, and other things which the expenditure of the native government and of these classes formerly went to support, disappeared with them, and I suppose that few who were employed in that country, or knew the sentiments of its inhabitants, will deny that the thoughts and prayers of all were turned towards Bajee Rao, the re-establishment of those whose rule, it was believed, could alone restore them to their former prosperity."

5554. Sir T. H. Maddock.] You have expressed an opinion that the Government would sustain no loss of revenue from restoring the conquered territories to the families

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*J. Sullivan, Esq.*

2 June 1853.

families who formerly ruled over them, demanding from them a tribute; are you aware that, in almost all the states of India which are in that very position in which you would desire to place a certain portion of the remaining territory that we have conquered (for example, in the states of Rajpootana, where we have left them subject to a much less tribute than they paid to the former dynasties), we have found a difficulty in collecting even those moderate tributes, consisting perhaps of a per centage of from 5 to 10 per cent. of the revenues; and that in consequence of the irritation which has followed the state of constant arrears of this tribute, and the increasing demands of the British officers for its realization, the mutual position of the Government and of those States has become so unsatisfactory that it has been found desirable in many instances to induce the States to cede a portion of the territories, in order to relieve themselves from the imposition of the tribute?—I was not aware of the fact that they had fallen into arrear, but I know that when that tribute was fixed, it was always said to be fixed at too high a rate, and that it would press very severely upon the people; and I believe it would be very desirable for the British Government either to reduce it or to relinquish it altogether. There is the principality of Sattara, which we have attached, which under the native government was most admirably managed. Both the Rajahs of Sattara saved money. One of them contrived, during 26 years of his administration, to put into his privy purse 30 or 40 lacs of rupees, and the second put 10 lacs of rupees, the whole country being in the highest state of prosperity; and after one year's administration of the country by the British Government, there is a defalcation of three lacs of rupees.

5555. You are perhaps aware that the whole revenue of the Nagpore estate was assumed to amount to 49 lacs of rupees, and that the tribute payable by the Rajah of Nagpore to the British Government was eight lacs of rupees, and that in a few years after the tribute was fixed there has been a difficulty in raising it, and there have been constant applications from the Rajah to have it reduced. Such being the case there, as well as in the State of Rajpootana, do you think that it would be desirable to create such a system of perpetual irritation between the different native States and the British Government as would be produced by adopting the course which you have suggested?—My idea is, that it would allay irritation. I assume that there is very great irritation now caused by our having illegally and unjustly taken possession of that territory, and it is with a view to allay that irritation that I propose to restore the territory and to exact a tribute from it.

5556. But you are not personally aware of those difficulties?—No, but I am aware of this fact, that up to the time of the assumption of the territory of Mysore, up to 1832, Mysore was bound to pay in a very heavy tribute indeed, amounting to about 32 lacs of rupees, and upon no occasion did that tribute fall one month into arrear.